

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
May 21, 2020

IN THE MATTER OF: )  
RCRA SUBTITLE C UPDATE, USEPA ) R20-8  
AMENDMENTS (January 1, 2019 through ) (Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking - Land)  
June 30, 2019) AND RCRA SUBTITLE D )  
CORRECTIONS )  
RCRA SUBTITLE C UPDATE, USEPA ) R20-16  
AMENDMENTS (July 1, 2019 through ) (Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking - Land)  
December 31, 2019) )

Proposed Rule. Proposal for Public Comment.

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by A. Palivos):

The Board today proposes amendments to the Illinois hazardous waste rules that are identical-in-substance (IIS) to amendments adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) during 2019.

The Board includes corrections requested by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency). JCAR also requested corrections to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) rules adopted through IIS rulemaking.

The Board initiates limited non-substantive revisions and corrections that the Board finds are necessary.

The Board finds that additional time is needed to complete the amendments and extends the date for final action until September 30, 2020.

Adopting USEPA's revised RCRA Subtitle C rules requires amending 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, 720 through 722, 724 through 726, 728, and 733. Corrections in the RCRA Subtitle C rules requested by JCAR or the Agency or initiated by the Board require amending 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 through 705, and 720 through 725. Corrections in the RCRA Subtitle D MSWLF rules requested by JCAR or the Agency or initiated by the Board require amending 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 and 811.

The Board submits the proposed amendments for publication in the *Illinois Register* and will accept public comments for 45 days after publication. The Board will then adopt the final amendments. The Board requests comment on the proposed amendments, specifically posing 34 questions below at pages 23-25 and 34-35.

Section 22.4(a) of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5/22.4(a) (2018)) requires the Board to adopt hazardous waste rules that are IIS to USEPA's RCRA Subtitle C (42 U.S.C. §§ 6921 *et seq.* (2017)) rules. Section 22.40(a) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/22.40(a) (2018)) requires the Board to adopt hazardous waste rules that are IIS to USEPA's RCRA Subtitle D (42 U.S.C. §§ 6941 *et seq.* (2017)) municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) rules. Each requires the

Board to use the IIS rulemaking procedure of Section 7.2(b) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/7.2(b) (2018)). Sections 22.4(a) and 22.40(a) also provide that Title VII of the Act and Section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 ILCS 100/5-35 and 5-40 (2018)) do not apply to the Board's adoption of IIS regulations.

### **EXTENSION OF DUE DATE AND REASONS FOR DELAY**

Under Section 7.2(b) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/7.2(b) (2018)), the Board must complete this rulemaking within one year after the corresponding federal action. Based on the date of the earliest USEPA action included in this rulemaking, the due date for completing the present amendments was February 22, 2020.

The Board could not adopt amendments before February 22, 2020. Unanticipated illness-and injury-related absences of Board staff working on the proposal caused delay. The current CoViD-19 pandemic and ongoing state of emergency and shelter-in-place measures have stymied preparing the proposed amendments. The Board finds it necessary to extend the date for completion until September 30, 2020. This allows about 30 days lee-time should further unexpected delay occur.

If the Board meets no unexpected delay, the following schedule represents the earliest adoption of the present amendments using the IIS procedure.

Board order proposing amendments:	May 21, 2020
Submission for <i>Illinois Register</i> publication:	June 1, 2020
Estimated <i>Illinois Register</i> publication date:	June 12, 2020
Estimated end of 45-day public comment period:	July 27, 2020
Board order adopting amendments:	August 6, 2020
Estimated filing and effective date:	August 17, 2020
Estimated <i>Illinois Register</i> publication date:	August 28, 2020

### **SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS**

The following subsections summarize the Board's actions today. More extended discussions follow the summaries below.

#### **Federal Regulations Implemented**

USEPA took two actions that require corresponding amendments to the Illinois hazardous waste rules.

On February 22, 2019 (83 Fed. Reg. 5816), USEPA established alternative rules for managing hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The rules establish sector-specific standards that apply to hospitals, healthcare facilities, and reverse distributors managing hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in lieu of the general hazardous waste management standards. USEPA also changed the P075 hazardous waste listing.

On December 9, 2019 (83 Fed. Reg. 67202), USEPA added aerosol cans to the Universal Waste Rule. This eases the regulatory burden of managing waste aerosol cans under the

hazardous waste rules. It promotes collection and recycling of waste aerosol cans, encourages developing programs for collecting and recycling them, and diverts them from disposal in MSWLFs) and combustors.

The discussion considers adding the USEPA amendments into the Illinois rules. The discussion outlines significant deviations from the literal USEPA text but does not consider minor deviations. Table 1 of the IIS Rulemaking Addendum (Proposed) (IIS-RA(P)) lists USEPA amendments not included in today's amendments. Table 2 lists and briefly describes all deviations from the literal text of USEPA's rules.

### **Miscellaneous Corrections**

The Board determines that limited corrections to the text of various rules are needed. Many corrections are to the amendments adopted in prior rulemakings—many of which are at the request of JCAR or the Agency. Most of the corrections are Board-initiated, including (1) revising language to enhance clarity; (2) updating incorporations by reference of *Code of Federal Regulations* and *United States Code* provisions to the latest versions available; (3) removing version dates from references to the *Code of Federal Regulations* where not necessary in statements of derivation; (4) correcting punctuation and spellings; and (5) reformatting topical subheadings in ways routinely requested by JCAR. The Board adds these corrections to the proposal.

The discussion below considers only the more significant of the corrections. Table 3 of the IIS-RA(P) for this rulemaking lists all proposed corrections included in this rulemaking.

### **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

The Board urges careful review of the proposed amendments and invites public comment on them. The Board will receive public comments until 45 days after the proposed amendments appear in the *Illinois Register*. The Board requests comments on specific amendments in the discussions below. For convenience, the Board lists each of those requests below at pages 23-25 and 35-36.

### **DISCUSSION OF FEDERAL ACTIONS IN THIS RULEMAKING**

The following discussion considers the USEPA actions prompting Board action in this rulemaking.

#### **Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule and Amended P075 Waste Listing— February 22, 2019 (83 Fed. Reg. 5816)**

USEPA established rules for managing hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The rules establish sector-specific standards for healthcare facilities (human and veterinary) and reverse distributors managing hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The sector-specific standards, codified as new subpart P of 40 C.F.R. 266 (proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart P), operate in lieu of the general hazardous waste management standards.

The rules prohibit disposal of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals into a sewer system (sewering) that flows to a publicly owned treatment works. The amendments also end dual regulation of pharmaceuticals that are also Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) controlled substances. The amendments continue the household hazardous waste exemption for pharmaceuticals collected in take-back programs and events.

In addition, USEPA changed the P075 hazardous waste listing to exclude therapeutic nicotine products from the listing. The result is that Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-regulated nicotine replacement therapies are now excluded from regulation as hazardous waste.

### **Applicability of the Subpart P Rules to Pharmaceuticals**

A “pharmaceutical” is broadly defined as “any drug or dietary supplement for use by humans or other animals; any electronic nicotine delivery system . . . ; or any liquid nicotine . . . packaged for use in electronic nicotine delivery systems . . .” Included are over-the-counter drugs, homeopathic drugs, investigational drugs, pharmaceuticals in non-empty containers, and personal protective equipment and spill cleanup residues contaminated with pharmaceuticals. Dental amalgam and sharps are expressly excluded. 40 C.F.R. § 266.500 (definition of “pharmaceutical”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600).

The Subpart P rules differentiate among “non-hazardous waste pharmaceuticals,” “household waste pharmaceuticals,” and “hazardous waste pharmaceuticals,” which are separately discussed in the following subsections.

**Non-Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals.** “Non-hazardous waste pharmaceuticals” are pharmaceuticals that are solid waste, but which do not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and are not listed as hazardous waste. The Subpart P rules do not apply to non-hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. However, a healthcare facility may opt to manage its non-hazardous waste pharmaceuticals as non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under the Subpart P rules. 40 C.F.R. § 266.502(c), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5942 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.602(c)).

**Household Waste Pharmaceuticals.** “Household waste pharmaceuticals” are not subject to regulation as hazardous waste. 40 C.F.R. § 266.500 (definition of “household waste pharmaceutical”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600). As household waste, they are excluded from the definition of hazardous waste—even when collected. 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(b)(1) (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(1)). They are excluded from all hazardous waste regulations, including the Subpart P rules. 40 C.F.R. § 266.501(g)(7), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5942 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.601(g)(7)).

Nevertheless, the Subpart P rules include a conditional exemption for household waste pharmaceuticals collected in a take-back event or program. 40 C.F.R. § 266.506(a)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5945 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606(a)(2)). By imposing conditions on household waste pharmaceuticals collected in a take-back event or

program, the conditional exemption subjects them to Subpart P requirements—at least in the hands of an entity managing them after collection from generating households.

**Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals That Are Controlled Substances.** The rules include a conditional exemption for controlled substances.<sup>1</sup> Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals listed as controlled substances by the DEA are exempt from regulation as hazardous waste if collected, managed, and destroyed in compliance with DEA regulations.

Destruction must either meet the DEA “non-retrievable standard of destruction” or occur by combustion at a permitted municipal waste combustor, a permitted hospital, medical, and infectious waste incinerator, a permitted commercial and industrial waste incinerator, or a permitted hazardous waste combustor. 40 C.F.R. § 266.506(a)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5945 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606(a)(2), (b)(2), and (b)(3)).

**Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals.** A “hazardous waste pharmaceutical” is defined as a pharmaceutical that is solid waste and which either exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste in subpart C of 40 C.F.R. 261 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C) or is listed in subpart D of 40 C.F.R. 261 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D). 40 C.F.R. § 266.500 (definition of “hazardous waste pharmaceutical”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5940-41 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600).

“Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals” include expressly defined categories: “evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals,” “non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals,” and “potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.” Each of these three defined categories includes only prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

“Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals” exclude non-prescription pharmaceuticals that are “legitimately used/reused . . . or reclaimed” and those that have “a reasonable expectation of being used/reused . . . or reclaimed.” A fourth, undefined category emerges from the definitions of “hazardous waste pharmaceutical” and the three category definitions: non-prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

Subpart P requirements apply differently to each of the three expressly defined categories of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The regulations handle non-prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals differently than they handle the three defined categories of prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

**Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals (Prescription Drugs Only).** “Evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals” are prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that a reverse distributor which is not a manufacturer has evaluated whether it is destined for

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<sup>1</sup> Discussion beginning at page 10 considers identifying DEA and other non-USEPA federal rules.

manufacturer credit or to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility.<sup>2</sup> 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.500 (definition of “evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals”) and 266.510(a)(3), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 and 5947 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600 and 726.610(a)(3)).

**Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals (Prescription Drugs Only).**

“Potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals” are prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that have a reasonable expectation of receiving manufacturer credit and which are in original packaging, undispensed, and unexpired or within one year of its expiration date. “Potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals” expressly do not include evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or non-prescription pharmaceuticals. 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.500 (definition of “potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical”) and 266.510(a)(3), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 and 5947 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600 and 726.610(a)(3)).

**Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals (Prescription Drugs Only).** “Non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals” are prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that do not have a reasonable expectation of eligibility for manufacturer credit or legitimate use/reuse or reclamation. 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.500 (definition of “non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600).

**Non-Prescription Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals.** Since the three expressly defined categories of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals include only prescription drugs, a fourth category exists by exclusion. Non-prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals would embrace over-the-counter drugs, dietary supplements, and homeopathic drugs that are hazardous waste. *See* 84 Fed. Reg. at 5827, n. 41.

USEPA distinguishes between “reverse distribution” for prescription pharmaceuticals and “reverse logistics” for non-prescription pharmaceuticals. 84 Fed. Reg. at 5829-33. “Reverse distributor” is a defined term under the Subpart P rules. The definition embraces only prescription drugs.<sup>3</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 266.500, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600). The Subpart P rules apply only to prescription pharmaceuticals in reverse distribution, not to non-prescription pharmaceuticals in reverse logistics. 40 C.F.R. § 266.501(g)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941-42 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.601(g)(2)); 84 Fed. Reg. at 5911, 5929-5935.

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<sup>2</sup> Not included are pharmaceuticals being sent to another reverse distributor for further evaluation. 40 C.F.R. § 266.500 (definition of “household waste pharmaceutical”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600).

<sup>3</sup> The definition embraces only potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. 40 C.F.R. § 266.500, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600). USEPA intended to include only reverse distribution of prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals within the Subpart P standards. 84 Fed. Reg. at 5857.

A healthcare facility's decision to send a non-prescription pharmaceutical through reverse logistics is not discarding the pharmaceutical.<sup>4</sup> On the other hand, a healthcare facility's decision to send a prescription drug to a reverse distributor is a decision to discard the pharmaceutical. The discarded pharmaceutical is then solid waste (and, potentially, hazardous waste). 40 C.F.R. § 266.501(g)(5), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5942 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.601(g)(5)); 84 Fed. Reg. at 5933-34.

The separate regulatory statuses of prescription and non-prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals further USEPA's Retail Strategy. The Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule is only one rule adopted to further the Retail Strategy.<sup>5</sup>

### **Applicability of the Subpart P Rules to Facilities**

The facilities subject to the Subpart P hazardous waste pharmaceuticals rule are healthcare facilities and reverse distributors. USEPA intends that the Subpart P rules apply to "healthcare facilities that generate, accumulate, or otherwise handle hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and reverse distributors engaged in the management of prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals." 84 Fed. Reg. at 5817. Each type of entity is defined in the Subpart P rules and summarized in the following subsections.

The Subpart P rules do not apply to other types of facilities generating or managing hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. Instead, the general standards for managing hazardous waste apply to those facilities. 40 C.F.R. § 266.501(f), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.601(f)).

**Healthcare Facilities.** "Healthcare facility" is defined broadly to embrace nearly any entity that could handle human and animal pharmaceuticals in the normal channels of commerce.<sup>6</sup> The broad scope of the definition contrasts with the narrowness of what is excluded

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<sup>4</sup> Consideration of USEPA's policy on reverse logistics of nonprescription pharmaceuticals begins on page 14.

<sup>5</sup> The Board briefly discusses USEPA's Retail Strategy beginning on page 15.

<sup>6</sup> The definition provides in full as follows:

*Healthcare facility* means any person that is lawfully authorized to—

(1) Provide preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance or palliative care, and counseling, service, assessment or procedure with respect to the physical or mental condition, or functional status, of a human or animal or that affects the structure or function of the human or animal body; or

(2) Distribute, sell, or dispense pharmaceuticals, including over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, homeopathic drugs, or prescription pharmaceuticals. This definition includes, but is not limited to, wholesale distributors, third-party logistics providers that serve as forward distributors,

from the definition: pharmaceutical manufacturers, reverse distributors, and reverse logistics centers. 40 C.F.R. § 266.500 (definition of “healthcare facility”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5940-41 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600).

The Subpart P standards for hazardous waste pharmaceuticals<sup>7</sup> apply to healthcare facilities based on the monthly amount of hazardous waste accumulated—including both pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste.<sup>8</sup> If the healthcare facility generates an amount of hazardous waste that qualifies it as a very small quantity generator (VSQG),<sup>9</sup> the healthcare facility is subject to the general hazardous waste requirements for VSQGs.<sup>10</sup> If the healthcare facility exceeds the VSQG limit, it is subject to the Subpart P standards.

For a healthcare facility, both the prescription and non-prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals are considered for the VSQG determination. The definition of “healthcare facility” expressly includes persons distributing, selling, or dispensing “over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, [and] homeopathic drugs . . .” 40 C.F.R. § 266.500 (definition of “healthcare facility”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5940-41 (corresponding with

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military medical logistics facilities, hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, health clinics, physicians’ offices, optical and dental providers, chiropractors, long-term care facilities, ambulance services, pharmacies, long-term care pharmacies, mail-order pharmacies, retailers of pharmaceuticals, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals. . . .

40 C.F.R. § 266.500 (definition of “healthcare facility”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5940-41 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600).

<sup>7</sup> Subpart P of 40 C.F.R. 266, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. 5816, 5939 (Feb. 22, 2019) and corresponding proposed Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

<sup>8</sup> The combined limit is 100 kg (220 pounds) of hazardous waste, 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of acute hazardous waste, or 100 kg (220 pounds) of cleanup residue or contaminated soil. 40 C.F.R. § 262.10(n) (2019), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5939 (proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.110(n)).

<sup>9</sup> Combining both pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste. 40 C.F.R. § 266.501(a), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 (proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.601(a), as added).

<sup>10</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 262.14 (2019), as amended at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5939-40, and corresponding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114. The VSQG healthcare facility remains subject to the prohibition against sewerage in 40 C.F.R. § 266.505, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5945, (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.605), the requirements for residues in empty containers in 40 C.F.R. § 266.507, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5945, (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607), and the optional requirements for healthcare facilities that are VSQGs in 40 C.F.R. § 266.504, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5944-45 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604). 40 C.F.R. § 262.10(n), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5939 (proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.110(n)).



proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600). These are non-prescription pharmaceuticals. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 266.501(a), added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.601(a)) (considering only “hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and its non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste” in the VSQG determination).

The substantive Subpart P standards for hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, however, generally apply only to healthcare facilities generating prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.<sup>11</sup> The rules apply to healthcare facilities managing non-creditable, potentially creditable, and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.502; 266.503(a), (b), and (f); 266.508; and 266.509, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5942-46 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.502; 726.503(a), (b), and (f); 726.508; and 726.509).

**General Exceptions.** Nevertheless, two substantive Subpart P standards apply to non-prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The first is the prohibition against sending any hazardous waste other than creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a reverse distributor. The second is the prohibition against sewerage hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.503(c) and 266.505, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5944 and 5944 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.503(c) and 726.505).

**VSQG Exceptions.** Two other exceptions apply only to VSQGs. The first exception conditionally allows a healthcare facility that is a VSQG to send its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals off-site to another healthcare facility. *See* 40 C.F.R. 266.504(b), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5944-45 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604(b)). The second exception allows a long-term care facility that is a VSQG to dispose of its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in an on-site collection receptacle of an “authorized collector.” 40 C.F.R. 266.504(c), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5944-45 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604(c)).

**Long-Term Care Facilities.** A “long-term care facility” is a separately defined type of healthcare facility. The term is used in two provisions applicable only to VSQGs.<sup>12</sup>

The first is the rule allowing a VSQG long-term care facility to dispose of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in an on-site receptacle of a DEA-“authorized collector,”<sup>13</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 266.504(c), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5944-45 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604(c)).

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<sup>11</sup> The definitions of non-creditable, creditable, and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals include only prescription drugs. *See* the discussion beginning at page 5.

<sup>12</sup> Other than the definition of “healthcare facility” in 40 C.F.R. § 262.500, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5940-41 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600).

<sup>13</sup> *See* the discussion of incorporations by reference to federal laws and regulations beginning on page 9.

The second provision presumes that a long-term care facility with fewer than 20 beds is a VSQG. 40 C.F.R. § 266.504(d), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5944-45 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604(d)) (also providing that USEPA (the Agency) can rebut the presumption).

**Reverse Distributors.** A “reverse distributor” is a facility that accumulates potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to facilitate and verify manufacturer credit. 40 C.F.R. § 266.500 (definition of “reverse distributor”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5940-41 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600). Subpart P standards apply to a reverse distributor’s accumulation, management, and transfer of potentially creditable and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.509 and 266.510, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5946-49 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.609 and 726.610). The Subpart P rules apply to all reverse distributors. 40 C.F.R. § 262.10(m) (2019), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5939 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.110(m)).

**Shipping, Imports, and Exports of Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals.**

When shipping creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, the reverse distributor is subject to the same requirements as a healthcare facility. The shipment must comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) hazardous materials (HazMat) transportation requirements. 40 C.F.R. § 266.509(a), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5946 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.609(a)). Delivery confirmation is required, and there is a required follow-up procedure when the delivery confirmation is not received within 35 days. 40 C.F.R. § 266.509(b) and (c), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5946 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.609(b) and (c)). Imports and exports of creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals are subject to the generator hazardous waste import and export rules. 40 C.F.R. § 266.509(b) and (c), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5946 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.609(d) and (e)); *see* 40 C.F.R. 262, subpart H (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.Subpart H).

**Managing Potentially Creditable and Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals.**

Subpart P includes standards for a reverse distributor managing potentially creditable and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The reverse distributor must submit *Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form)* (USEPA Form 8700-12) and obtain a USEPA facility number if it has not already done so. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(1), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5946-47 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(a)(1)). The reverse distributor must maintain a current inventory of all evaluated and potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in its possession. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5946-47 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(a)(2)). Recordkeeping, reporting, security, and facility closure requirements also apply to reverse distributors. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(6), (a)(8), (a)(9), and (a)(10), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5947-48 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(a)(6), (a)(8), (a)(9), and (a)(10)).

A reverse distributor accepting potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from off-site must comply with contingency plan and emergency procedures requirements. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(7), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5947 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(a)(7)).

**Evaluating Potentially Creditable Pharmaceuticals.** A reverse distributor that is not a manufacturer must evaluate all potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals within 30 days after receipt to determine whether it is destined to go to another reverse distributor for further evaluation or for disposal at a treatment, storage, or disposal (T/S/D) facility. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(3), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5947 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(a)(3)).

A reverse distributor that is a manufacturer must evaluate all potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals within 30 days after receipt to verify manufacturer credit. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(4), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5947 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(a)(4)).

**Accumulating Potentially Creditable and Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals.** A reverse distributor may accumulate potentially creditable and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals on-site up to 180 days before sending them to another reverse distributor (after deeming them potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals) or to a T/S/D facility. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(5)(i), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5946-47 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(a)(5)(A)). For aging creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, a reverse distributor may accumulate for 180 days after their expiration date. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(5)(ii), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5946-47 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(a)(5)(B)).

Additional requirements apply to a reverse distributor managing potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The reverse distributor must ship the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals off-site within 180-days after their evaluation. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(b)(1) and (b)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5948 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(b)(1) and (b)(2)).

**Destination for Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals.** If the reverse distributor received potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from a healthcare facility, the reverse distributor may forward the hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to another reverse distributor—whether the destination is a manufacturer or not. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(b)(1), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5948 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(b)(1)).

If the reverse distributor received the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from another reverse distributor, the receiving reverse distributor must send them to a reverse distributor that is a manufacturer. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(b)(1), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5948 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(b)(1)).

**Alternative Compliance with T/S/D Facility Standards.** Alternatively, unless the reverse distributor is an interim status or permitted hazardous waste T/S/D facility,<sup>14</sup> the reverse distributor must comply with various management standards. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(b)(1) and

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<sup>14</sup> A T/S/D facility must comply with more comprehensive T/S/F facility standards. See 40 C.F.R. 264, 265, and 267 (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 725, and 727).

(b)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5948 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(b)(1) and (b)(2)). The standards include requirements for designating the accumulation area; weekly site inspections; personnel training; labelling, marking, and managing containers; shipping off-site; procedures for rejected loads; reporting and recordkeeping; and land disposal restrictions. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(c)(1) through (c)(10), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5948 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(c)(1) through (c)(10)).

If the reverse distributor fails to comply with Subpart P, accepts manifested hazardous waste from off-site, or treats or disposes of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, it is deemed a hazardous waste T/S/D facility. The reverse distributor must then comply with the hazardous waste T/S/D facility standards. 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(d), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5949 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(d)).

### **Ancillary Amendments for Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals**

**Amendments to the LDRs.** USEPA revised land disposal restrictions (LDRs) to accommodate hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. USEPA specifically included healthcare facilities and reverse distributors in the LDRs. The LDRs apply to hazardous waste pharmaceuticals unless some exclusion applies. USEPA also created two narrow exclusions for healthcare facilities and reverse distributors.

A reverse distributor must determine whether its hazardous waste pharmaceutical<sup>15</sup> must be treated before land disposal. The reverse distributor must comply with associated applicable analysis, notice, certification, and records-keeping requirements. This is ordinarily done by the hazardous waste generator. 40 C.F.R. § 268.7 (2019), as amended at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5949-50 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107).

A healthcare facility accumulating hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in quantities great enough to facilitate recovery, treatment, or disposal is excluded from the prohibition against storing hazardous waste that is subject to an LDR. The condition is that the facility complies with the Subpart P requirements for healthcare facilities. 40 C.F.R. § 268.50(a)(4) (2019), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5950 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 728.150(a)(4)). A reverse distributor accumulating hazardous waste pharmaceuticals is similarly excluded from the prohibition if it complies with the standards for reverse distributors. 40 C.F.R. § 268.50(a)(5) (2019), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5950 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 728.150(a)(5)).

**Inapplicability of Hazardous Waste T/S/D Facility Standards and RCRA Permit Requirements.** USEPA revised its hazardous waste permit rules to exclude specified reverse distributors from the generally applicable hazardous waste T/S/D facilities and RCRA permit requirements. Reverse distributors accumulating potentially creditable and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals are subject to Subpart P. 40 C.F.R. §§ 264.1(g)(13), 265.1(c)(16), and

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<sup>15</sup> Or cleanup debris and contaminated soil.

270.1(c)(2)(x), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5950 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 724.101(g)(13), 725.101(c)(16), and 703.123(j), respectively,).

This fails to expressly exclude reverse distributors handling non-creditable and non-prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. However, USEPA stated its intent:

[W]e added paragraphs §§ 264.1(g)(13), 265.1(c)(16), and 270.1(c)(2)(x). Together, these paragraphs make it clear that reverse distributors complying with the conditions for accumulating hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under part 266 subpart P are not required to operate under the regulations for permitted TSDFs in part 264 or interim status TSDFs in part 265; nor are they required to get a RCRA permit under part 270. 84 Fed. Reg. at 5857.

**Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Cannot Be Universal Waste.** In 2008, USEPA originally proposed regulating hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under the Universal Waste Rule. 73 Fed. Reg. 73520 (Dec. 2, 2008). USEPA abandoned that approach in response to public comments.<sup>16</sup> 84 Fed. Reg. at 5822-23.

In 2015, USEPA proposed regulating hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under industry-specific/waste-specific hazardous waste standards in 40 C.F.R. 266, subpart P. 80 Fed. Reg. 58014 (Sept. 25, 2015). That proposal included a bar against regulating hazardous waste pharmaceuticals as universal waste. *Id.* at 58092.

USEPA's approach regulates hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under specialized hazardous waste rules. USEPA revised the Universal Waste Rule to bar petitions to add hazardous waste pharmaceuticals as universal waste. Thus, states cannot add hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to their version of the Universal Waste Rule.<sup>17</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 273.80(a) and (d), as amended at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5950 (corresponding with proposed 5 Ill. Adm. Code 733.180(a) and (d)); 84 Fed. Reg. at 5950.

**Removing Therapeutic Nicotine Products from the F075 Hazardous Waste Listing.** Nicotine is a listed acute hazardous waste. USEPA assigned discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues hazardous waste number P075.<sup>18</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 261.33(e) (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code

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<sup>16</sup> Regulators expressed concern that they would have insufficient information on generation, management, and transportation if regulated as universal waste. Others were concerned about waste pharmaceuticals getting diverted for illicit purposes because they retain significant value. 80 Fed. Reg. 58014, 58019 (Sept. 25, 2019).

<sup>17</sup> Two states began regulating hazardous waste pharmaceuticals as universal waste by the time USEPA adopted the Subpart P standards. 84 Fed. Reg. at 5936.

<sup>18</sup> USEPA did not specifically explain its rationale for adding nicotine and salts as listed hazardous waste number P075 when adopting the listing. *See* 45 Fed. Reg. 33084, 33115 (May 19, 1980) (simply explaining toxicity and/or carcinogenicity as the basis P-listed wastes). USEPA later explained the basis for listing nicotine and salts as P075 waste was estimated oral

721.133(e)). When USEPA adopted the P075 listing for “nicotine and salts” in 1980 (45 Fed. Reg. 33084, 33125 (May 19, 1980)), the only available nicotine products were high concentration pesticides. Low-concentration therapeutic nicotine products like gum and patches—or even e-cigarettes—did not then exist. 84 Fed. Reg. at 5822-27.

An important amendment included with the Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule revised the P075 waste listings in 40 C.F.R. § 261.33(e) to exclude “patches, gums, and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies.” 84 Fed. Reg. at 5939. This removes the described nicotine-containing pharmaceuticals from regulation as hazardous waste, including the Subpart P rules.

**Segments of USEPA’s Retail Strategy: Reverse Logistics of Nonprescription Pharmaceuticals and Policy on Other Retail Items.** USEPA considers codifying its policy on reverse logistics of nonprescription pharmaceuticals an important part of adopting the Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule. USEPA also considers important articulating its policy on reverse logistics of other retail items. These are all segments of a broader policy that USEPA has been implementing and will continue to implement.

As explained above, USEPA stated, “prescription pharmaceuticals moving through reverse distribution are solid waste at the healthcare facility.” 84 Fed. Reg. at 5827. USEPA continued:

[N]onprescription pharmaceuticals that are sent through reverse logistics are not solid wastes at the retail store if they have a reasonable expectation of being legitimately used/reused (*e.g.*, lawfully redistributed for their intended purpose) or reclaimed. *Id.* (footnotes omitted); *see* 40 C.F.R. § 261.1(b)(4) and (b)(5) (2019) (definitions of “use/reuse” and “reclamation”) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.101(b)(4) and (b)(5)).

Similarly, USEPA articulated its policy as to other retail items:

[O]ther retail items that are sent through reverse logistics are not solid waste at the retail store if they have a reasonable expectation of being legitimately used/reused (*e.g.*, lawfully redistributed for their intended purpose) or reclaimed. *Id.*

USEPA has focused on the relationship of RCRA to retail business. In 2016, USEPA summarized this policy and efforts to implement a Retail Strategy. USEPA released a document

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toxicity in humans and measured dermal toxicity in rabbits. *Background Document, Resources Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C—Hazardous Waste Management, Section 3001—Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste, Section 261.33—Hazardous Waste from Discarding of Commercial Chemical Products and the Containers and Spill Residues Thereof*, USEPA, Office of Solid Waste (January 1981, Updated April 1981), Appendix IV of Proposed Regulations at p. 45 (Accessed April 22, 2020 at <https://www.regulations.gov/contentStreamer?documentId=EPA-HQ-RCRA-2007-0932-0171&contentType=pdf>).

entitled, *Strategy for Addressing the Retail Sector under RCRA's Regulatory Framework* (Sept. 12, 2016).<sup>19</sup> USEPA maintains a website for its efforts in this regard.<sup>20</sup>

USEPA has taken several actions to implement its Retail Strategy. This rulemaking involves the Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule and regulating aerosol cans under the Universal Waste Rule. Other USEPA rules recently considered by the Board are also elements of the strategy: the Generator Improvements Rule<sup>21</sup> and the Definition of Solid Waste Rule.<sup>22</sup>

Only USEPA rulemaking provides a basis for Board IIS rulemaking. While useful when interpreting USEPA rules, policy cannot prompt Board IIS rulemaking. The present amendments include the codified elements of USEPA's Retail Strategy. These are the elements relating to reverse distribution of prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and reverse logistics of non-prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

On USEPA's policy relating to reverse logistics of other retail items, the Board takes no action. The Retail Strategy and related document are matters of interest that indicate future USEPA rulemaking activity.

### **Incorporating the Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule into Illinois Rules**

The Board incorporated the USEPA Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule and accompanying amendments into the Illinois hazardous waste rules. The Board minimally revised USEPA's language only enough to tailor the requirements for the Illinois regulatory scheme.

Table 1 in the IIS-RA(P) lists the three USEPA amendments that the Board could not include. They represent a stylistic feature not allowed under the Illinois codification requirements.

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<sup>19</sup> Available on-line at [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/strategy\\_for\\_addressing\\_the\\_retail\\_sector508.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/strategy_for_addressing_the_retail_sector508.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/strategy-addressing-retail-sector-under-resource-conservation-and-recovery-acts>.

<sup>21</sup> In RCRA Subtitle D Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-14, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-15, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017), R18-12, UIC Update: Miscellaneous Non-Substantive Revisions and Corrections to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, 705, 730, and 738, R18-31 (Oct. 4, 2018) (cons.).

<sup>22</sup> In RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018), R19-3 (Nov. 1, 2018)

Table 2 lists all deviations from the literal text of USEPA’s rules. Many bear no elaboration beyond their description in Table 2. The following discussion describes the more significant revisions.

**Incorporations by Reference to Federal and State Laws and Regulations.** Several of USEPA’s rules draw from federal law and other federal agencies’ rules. This includes DEA and FDA rules and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 301 *et seq.* (2018)) and Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801 *et seq.* (2018)). This required incorporation of these provisions by reference.

The problem was that USEPA did not cite distinctly enough to meet our codification requirements. The Board had to add incorporation by reference language to all citations. The Board had to further provide citations for many. Table 4 in the IIS-RA(P) lists USEPA’s citations to non-USEPA laws and regulations and those the Board provided. The following paragraphs consider the citations to non-USEPA laws and regulations.

**USDOT Regulations.** USEPA’s citations to USDOT rules<sup>23</sup> are relatively complete; they cite specific rules or bodies of rules. The Board needed only reformat some of the citations to the *Illinois Administrative Code* style and add incorporation by reference language.<sup>24</sup>

**FDA Regulations.** USEPA cites to definitions in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 *et seq.* (2018)).<sup>25</sup> USEPA cites the definitions more broadly in one instance and narrowly in the other.

USEPA’s reference to the term “prescription drugs” cites a particular section of the FFDCA in the *Code of Federal Regulations*. This was equivalent to USEPA’s citation to USDOT regulations, and the Board needed to add no more than an incorporation by reference statement.

USEPA’s reference to the term “dietary supplements” simply cites to the FFDCA. The Board located the definition at Section 201(ff) of the FFDCA (21 U.S.C. § 321(ff) (2018)) and the *Code of Federal Regulations* citation. The Board then added an incorporation by reference statement.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> In 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.508(a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), (a)(1)(iii)(A), (a)(1)(iii)(B), and (a)(1)(iv); 266.509(a); and 266.510(b)(4)(ii), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5946-47.

<sup>24</sup> In corresponding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.608(a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), (a)(1)(iii)(A), (a)(1)(iii)(B), and (a)(1)(iv); 726.609(a); and 726.610(b)(4)(ii).

<sup>25</sup> Both in the definition of “pharmaceutical” in 40 C.F.R. § 266.500, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941.

<sup>26</sup> In the definition of “pharmaceutical” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600.



**DEA “Authorized Collector.”** Three provisions refer to an “authorized collector,” as defined by the DEA, registered with the DEA.<sup>27</sup> The Board could only find the term “collector” in DEA regulations. That definition is within the definition of “collection” in the DEA’s general provisions. “Collector” includes a registered entity that is authorized to collect controlled substances for destruction. 21 C.F.R. § 1300.01 (2019).

The Board, therefore, changed “authorized collector” to “collector” in the Illinois rules.<sup>28</sup> The Board also added a citation to the DEA rule defining “collector” and incorporated that rule by reference. Where USEPA expressly required registration,<sup>29</sup> the Board kept that requirement notwithstanding that registration is part of the definition.

**Compliance with All Applicable DEA Regulations.** Two rules require compliance with “all applicable [DEA] regulations for controlled substances.” One is a rule that allows a long-term care facility that is VSQG to dispose of hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste pharmaceuticals on-site in a container of a registered “authorized collector.”<sup>30</sup> The other is a conditional exemption for hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that are controlled substances and household waste pharmaceuticals that are collected in a take-back event or program and commingled with controlled substances.<sup>31</sup>

USEPA did not identify specific DEA regulations. If the Board is to impose them by rule, incorporation by reference is necessary. 5 ILCS 100/5-75 (2018). The Board located DEA regulations in 21 C.F.R. 1300 through 1317 (2019). Although incorporation by reference to this entire body of rules may be overbroad, the Board has no guidance that would narrow the citation.<sup>32</sup>

**Schedule of Controlled Substances by the DEA.** Two exclusions reference a schedule of controlled substances. These are the exclusion for controlled substances and the exclusion for household waste pharmaceuticals commingled with controlled substances. The first cites to 40 C.F.R. 1308. The second includes no citation.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> In 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.501(g)(7), 266.504(c), and 266.506(a)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5941-42 and 44-45.

<sup>28</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.601(g)(7), 726.604(c), and 726.606(a)(2).

<sup>29</sup> In 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.504(c) and 266.506(a)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5944-45.

<sup>30</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.504(c), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5944-45.

<sup>31</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.506(b)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5945.

<sup>32</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604(c) and 726.606(b)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5944-45.

<sup>33</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.506(a)(1) and (a)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5945.

The DEA codified Schedules I through V as 21 C.F.R. §§ 1308.11 through 1308.15. Although other DEA rules relate to controlled substances, the schedules of controlled substances are codified in these five sections. The Board narrows the incorporation by reference to these five sections of the DEA regulations.

In the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. §§ 802(6) and 812(c) (2018)), Section 102(6) defines “controlled substance” and Section 202(c) lists controlled substances. The DEA has authority to revise the lists by rule. 21 U.S.C. § 811 (2018). The Board cites to the DEA regulations.

**Household Waste Pharmaceuticals and Controlled Substances from an Ultimate User.**

The exclusion for household waste pharmaceuticals commingled with controlled substances in a takeback event or program refers to “an ultimate user (as defined by the [DEA]).”<sup>34</sup> The definition of “ultimate user,” however, originates in section 202(c) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. §§ 802(27) and 812(c) (2018)). DEA regulations do not define the term. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 1300.02 (2019).

The Board cites to and incorporates by reference the statutory provision for the definition.<sup>35</sup>

**DEA Non-Retrieveable Standard of Destruction.** The exclusions for controlled substances and household waste pharmaceuticals commingled with controlled substances require destruction of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals by a DEA-approved method or by combustion.<sup>36</sup>

Destruction by combustion is by a USEPA-regulated facility.<sup>37</sup> Incorporating that requirement into the Illinois rule required incorporation by reference to the USEPA-cited Subchapter C—Air Programs<sup>38</sup> rules.<sup>39</sup>

“Destroyed by a method that [DEA] has publicly deemed in writing to meet their non-retrieveable standard of destruction” is problematic. The Board found no such method, and no such method now appears to exist.

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<sup>34</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.506(a)(2), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. 5945.

<sup>35</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606(a)(2).

<sup>36</sup> In 40 C.F.R. 266.506(b)(3), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. 5945.

<sup>37</sup> A state- or federally-permitted large small or municipal waste combustor; hospital, medical, and infectious waste incinerator; commercial and industrial solid waste incinerator; or hazardous waste combustor. 40 C.F.R. § 266.606(b)(3), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5945.

<sup>38</sup> In 40 C.F.R. 60 and 62 (2019).

<sup>39</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606(b)(3)(A) through (b)(3)(E).

DEA rules define the term “non-retrievable” in 21 C.F.R. § 1300.05. The rules for destruction, or rendering the pharmaceuticals non-retrievable, are in 21 C.F.R. §§ 1317.90 and 1317.95. There is no general mechanism for written DEA approval of methods of destruction in 21 C.F.R. 1317. The only circumstance requiring prior approval is where a registrant requests assistance of the Special Agent in Charge for disposal. 21 C.F.R. § 1317.05(a)(4) (2019).

USEPA’s *Federal Register* discussion of the rule considered Consumer Product Safety Commission and Food and Drug Administration actions resulting destruction of recalled drugs. 84 Fed. Reg. at 5834. USEPA’s discussion indicates that the DEA has not approved any method of destruction, and the provision for non-combustion-based destruction contemplates technologies that do not presently exist. *Id.* at 5896-5900. USEPA intended to ensure that destruction occur in compliance with DEA requirements. 84 Fed. Reg. at 5897. DEA rules require compliant destruction by a DEA registrant. 21 CFR 1317.90(a) (2019); 79 Fed. Reg. 53520, 53541 (Sept. 9, 2014).

The Board changed USEPA’s language to avoid the problems it creates. First, the Board requires that the hazardous waste pharmaceuticals are “rendered ‘non-retrievable’, as defined in 21 CFR 1300.05, under 21 CFR 1317.90 and 1317.95.” The Board incorporated all three cited DEA rules. The Board added “by a DEA registrant using a method that complies with this DEA standard of destruction.”<sup>40</sup>

**National Drug Code.** A reverse distributor must maintain a current inventory of all potentially creditable and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in its possession. The reverse distributor must identify each inventory item and may use the drug “name or national drug code.” 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(2)(ii).

“National Drug Code” (NDC) is the proper name of a formal FDA system for identifying drugs, their packaging, and their labeler. The FDA assigns the labeler code; the labeler assigns the product and packaging codes. 21 C.F.R. § 207.33 (2018). The NDC is required in applications for registration. 21 C.F.R. §§ 1.74(a) and 1.75(a) (2018). The FDA maintains an Internet database for NDC look-up.<sup>41</sup> The FDA requests but does not require use of the NDC on the product label. 21 C.F.R. § 201.2 (2018). However, where required on drug packaging, the bar code includes the NDC. 21 C.F.R. § 201.25(c) (2018).

The Board capitalized “National Drug Code” to reflect that it is a proper noun. An added Board note explains the NDC and gives the address for on-line lookup.

**State Board of Pharmacy Regulations.** Two provisions in the federal Subpart P rules cite “State Board of Pharmacy regulations.” The first allows a reverse distributor to fulfill the inventory requirements using an inventory prepared to comply with “other regulatory requirements, such as State Board of Pharmacy regulations.” 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(2)(iii), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5947. The second allows a reverse distributor to use security measures

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<sup>40</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606(b)(3).

<sup>41</sup> At <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-approvals-and-databases/national-drug-code-directory>.

used to comply with “other regulatory requirements, such as [DEA] or State Board of Pharmacy regulations.”<sup>42</sup>

In Illinois, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (DFPR) regulates and licenses pharmacies under the Pharmacy Practice Act (225 ILCS 85 (2018)). The pertinent DFPR rules are in 68 Ill. Adm. Code 1330. The DFPR also regulates drug distributors under the Wholesale Drug Distribution Licensing Act (225 ILCS 120 (2018)). Those DFPR rules are 68 Ill. Adm. Code 1510.

The Board need not cite to or incorporate these laws and rules in the Illinois rule. Rather than incorporating any of them, the rule allows measures taken to comply with those rules to establish compliance with the Board’s rule. The Board does, however, replace “State Board of Pharmacy” with “Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.”<sup>43</sup>

Similarly, since the reference to DEA requirements does not incorporate any of those into the Illinois rule, the Board needs not cite to or incorporate any DEA rules by reference.

**Annual Reporting.** USEPA requires biennial reporting in three provisions<sup>44</sup> and biennial reports trigger other requirements in two others.<sup>45</sup> The Board changed this to annual reporting to accommodate statutorily required annual reporting by the Agency.<sup>46</sup> See RCRA Subtitle D Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-14, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-15, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017), R18-12, UIC Update: Miscellaneous Non-Substantive Revisions and Corrections to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, 705, 730, and 738, R18-31 (cons.).

**Effective Dates.** RCRA Subtitle C provisions go into effect in states depending on the authorization status of the state and the authority under which USEPA adopted the provision. Requirements generally go into effect in an authorized state on the effective date of the state provision incorporating that requirement. In the case of a provision adopted under authority of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA) (Pub. L. 98-616, 98 Stat. 3221

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<sup>42</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(6)(ii), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5947.

<sup>43</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.610(a)(6)(B).

<sup>44</sup> Reporting by healthcare facilities for non-creditable and potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals (40 C.F.R. §§ 266.502(i)(1) and 266.503(d)), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5943 and 5944) and by reverse distributors for evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals (40 C.F.R. § 266.510(c)(9)(i), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5949).

<sup>45</sup> Notice of hazardous waste activity required with biennial report in 40 C.F.R. § 266.502(a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5942.

<sup>46</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.602(a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), and (i)(1) and 726.603(d). See the discussion of annual reporting on page 30.

(Nov. 8, 1984)), USEPA may enforce the new requirement on the federal effective date. 84 Fed. Reg. at 5935-36; *See* 42 U.S.C. § 6926(b) and (g) (2017); 40 C.F.R. § 271.3(b) (2019).

The effective date of the Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule was August 21, 2019. The only provision adopted under authority of HSWA was the prohibition against sewerage in 40 C.F.R. § 266.504. That provision took effect in Illinois as a matter of federal law on August 21, 2019. The rest of the amendments will not take effect in Illinois until the Board files them with the Office of the Secretary of State. 42 U.S.C. § 6926(b)(4) and (g) (2018); 84 Fed. Reg. 5816, 5936 (Feb. 22, 2019).

**Additional Reports and Longer Records Retention.** The Subpart P rules provide for extended recordkeeping and additional reporting. The mandated period for records-retention is automatically extended during the pendency of any unresolved enforcement action involving the regulated activity. Each provision for records retention further provides that a healthcare facility or reverse distributor must keep records longer as requested by the Regional Administrator.<sup>47</sup>

The Subpart P reporting requirements authorize the Regional Administrator to require a healthcare facility to submit additional reports relating to quantities and disposition of non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.<sup>48</sup> Similarly, the requirements authorize the Regional Administrator to require a reverse distributor to submit additional reports relating to quantities and disposition of potentially creditable and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.<sup>49</sup>

Where the federal provision authorizes the Regional Administrator to request longer records retention or additional reports, the Agency makes the request in the Illinois rules. The Illinois rules further require that the Agency make the request in writing.<sup>50</sup>

**USEPA Regional Administrator or the Agency?** Many provisions of Subpart P assign roles to the USEPA Regional Administrator. For example, notification of Subtitle C activity is submitted to the Regional Administrator.<sup>51</sup> Exception and unauthorized waste reports are

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<sup>47</sup> 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.502(j)(4); 266.503(e)(2); and 266.510(a)(10), (b)(4), and (c)(10)(vi), as added in 84 Fed. Reg. at 5943-44 and 5948-49.

<sup>48</sup> In 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.502(i)(3).

<sup>49</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.510(a)(9)(ii).

<sup>50</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.602(i)(3) and (j)(4); 726.603(e)(2); and 726.610(a)(9)(B), (a)(10), (b)(4), and (c)(10)(F).

<sup>51</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.502(a) and 266.510(a).

submitted to the Regional Administrator.<sup>52</sup> Biennial reports go to the Regional Administrator.<sup>53</sup> The Regional Administrator requests additional reports.<sup>54</sup> The Regional Administrator requests extended records retention.<sup>55</sup> It is the Regional Administrator who is responsible for rebutting the presumption that a small long-term care facility is a VSQG.<sup>56</sup>

Since these administrative functions are normal functions of the Agency, the Board changed “Reginal Administrator” to “Agency” in all corresponding provisions.<sup>57</sup> This is consistent with the approach taken by the Board in other rules, including on notification of hazardous waste activities using USEPA Form 8700-12.<sup>58</sup>

The Subpart P rules require that records are “readily available upon request by an inspector.”<sup>59</sup> The Board uniformly added “Agency or USEPA” before “inspector.” This is consistent with other hazardous waste rules.<sup>60</sup> This makes the duty to make records available to a USEPA inspector a matter of Illinois law. The Board believes this is necessary to make the Illinois records availability requirement equally stringent to its federal counterpart.

**State or Federal Wastewater Pretreatment Standards?** Subpart P prohibits sewerage hazardous waste pharmaceuticals into a sewer system discharging to a POTW. It also prohibits healthcare facilities and reverse distributors from any discharge that creates a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, citing to 40 C.F.R. § 403.5(b)(1) (2019).<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.502(i)(2) and 266.510(a)(9)(i), (b)(9)(ii)(A)(2), and (b)(9)(ii)(B)(2).

<sup>53</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.502(i)(1) and 266.510(b)(9).

<sup>54</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.502(i)(3) and 266.510(a)(9)(ii).

<sup>55</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.502(j)(4), 266.503(e)(2), 266.510(a)(10), (b)(4), and (c)(10)(vi).

<sup>56</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.504(d).

<sup>57</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.602(a), (i)(1), (i)(2), (i)(3), and (j)(4); 726.603(e)(2); 726.604(d); and 726.610(a), (a)(9)(i), (a)(9)(ii), (b)(4), (c)(9), (c)(9)(i), (c)(9)(B)(i), (c)(9)(B)(ii), (c)(10), and (b)(10)(vi).

<sup>58</sup> *E.g.*, In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.118, 723.111, 724.111, 725.111, and 727.110.

<sup>59</sup> In 40 C.F.R. §§ 266.502(j)(5); 266.503(e)(3); and 266.510(a)(10), (b)(4), and (c)(10)(vi).

<sup>60</sup> *E.g.*, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(25)(J), 723.120(a)(4)(D), 724.171(d) and (f)(4), and 725.171(d) and (f)(4), all of which are involved in this rulemaking.

<sup>61</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 266.505, as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 5945 (corresponding with proposed 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.605).

Mixtures of domestic sewage and other waste introduced into a sewer system flowing to a POTW for treatment are excluded from definition as solid waste. The Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule excepted sewered hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and prohibited discharges<sup>62</sup> from the exclusion, citing to 40 C.F.R. § 403.5(b) (2019).<sup>63</sup>

40 C.F.R. § 403.5(b)(1) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307.1101(b)(1) correspond to one another. The equivalent to 40 C.F.R. § 403.5(b) is 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307.1101(b), but the Illinois provision includes prohibitions not included in 40 C.F.R. § 403.5(b).<sup>64</sup>

The Board references the federal wastewater pretreatment provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(4)(B) and 726.605 and incorporated them by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, rather than cite to the Illinois provisions. Citing 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307.1101(b) would make the Illinois more stringent than its federal counterpart. Referencing the federal provisions may aid ascertaining equivalency of the Illinois hazardous waste program.

### **Requests for Comments on the Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule**

The Board requests comments on the proposed amendments incorporating USEPA's Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Rule and ancillary amendments into the Illinois rules. The Board does not intend to limit the scope of public review and comment by positing the following specific requests.

1. Is adding section 201(ff) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act appropriate for the definition of "dietary supplements"?
2. Is changing "authorized collector" to "collector" and citing 21 C.F.R. § 1300.01 for its definition appropriate for this term?

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<sup>62</sup> This is much broader than the citation in the Subpart P prohibition against sewerage. In addition to the prohibition against pollutants that create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, the exception includes pollutants that will cause corrosion in the POTW, solid or viscous pollutants that can cause obstruction of flow in the POTW, pollutants that can cause interference with treatment or pass-through in the POTW, pollutants with heat sufficient to inhibit biological activity in the POTW, pollutants that result in poison gases in the POTW, and any trucked or hauled pollutants not introduced at a discharge point designated by the POTW. 40 C.F.R. § 403.5(b) (2019).

<sup>63</sup> In 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(a)(4)(ii) (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(4)(B)).

<sup>64</sup> Prohibitions against any pollutant that would cause a safety hazard to personnel at the POTW; any pollutant that would be injurious to sewers, treatment works, or structures; and any pollutant that would cause the POTW to violate effluent standards. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307.1101(b)(2), (b)(4), and (b)(10).

3. Is citation to 21 C.F.R. §§ 1300 through 1317 appropriate for DEA regulations for controlled substances?
4. Is citation to 21 C.F.R. §§ 1308.11 through 1308.17 appropriate for the DEA lists of controlled substances?
5. Should the Board make and reference to the statutory list of controlled substances in section 202 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 in a rule or a Board note?
6. Is adding section 202(c) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 appropriate for the definition of “ultimate user”?
7. Is changing the focus from destroyed by a method approved in writing to rendered “non-retrievable” as defined in DEA regulations appropriate?
8. Is the definition of “non-retrievable” in 21 C.F.R. § 1300.05 the appropriate definition?
9. Do 40 C.F.R. §§ 1317.90 and 1317.95 represent the appropriate DEA standard for rendering a controlled substance non-retrievable?
10. Has the DEA approved in writing any method of destruction for controlled substances?
11. Are citations to the Pharmacy Practice Act, the Wholesale Drug Distribution Licensing Act, and DFPR rules in 68 Ill. Adm. Code 1330 and 1510 the appropriate substitutions for references to “State Board of Pharmacy regulations”?
12. Is capitalization of “National Drug Code” appropriate and necessary?
13. Is incorporating the National Drug Code by reference unnecessary or inappropriate?
14. Is the shift from biennial reporting to annual reporting necessary and appropriate?
15. Is requiring the Agency to submit any request for additional reports or longer records retention necessary and appropriate?
16. Is shifting all responsibilities charged to the Regional Administrator in the federal rules to the Agency appropriate?
17. Does USEPA conduct any RCRA-related inspections at facilities in Illinois?
18. Is requiring access to records upon demand of a USEPA inspector necessary and appropriate?
19. Is it necessary and appropriate to require access to records upon demand of any other State or federal agency?



20. Should the Board cite to the prohibition against discharges that cause fire or explosion in a POTW in 40 C.F.R. § 403.5(b)(1) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307.1101(b)(1) in the Subpart P prohibition against sewerage hazardous waste pharmaceuticals?

**Adding Aerosol Cans to Universal Waste Regulations—  
December 9, 2019 (83 Fed. Reg. 67202)**

USEPA added aerosol cans to the Universal Waste Rule. This relieves the regulatory burden of managing discarded aerosol cans as hazardous waste. USEPA intends to promote collection and recycling of waste aerosol cans and encourage developing programs for collecting and recycling waste cans. This would divert waste aerosol cans from disposal in MSWLFs and combustors.

Aerosol cans are defined as non-refillable containers, having self-closing devices for releasing their liquid, paste, or powder contents. Although the propellant can be “a gas compressed, liquified, or dissolved under pressure,” the definition does not include gas itself as the substance expelled. 40 C.F.R. 733.109 (definition of “aerosol can”), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. 67202, 67218 (Dec. 9, 2019). Thus, USEPA omits compressed gas canisters and cylinders, such as propane canisters. 84 Fed. Reg. at 67209.

The Universal Waste Rule expressly excludes aerosol cans that are not yet waste, those not hazardous waste, and those meeting the standards for empty containers.<sup>65</sup> 40 C.F.R. 733.106(b), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 67218 (Dec. 9, 2019). USEPA did not exclude damaged and leaking aerosol cans. 84 Fed. Reg. at 67209-210. Aerosol cans may be damaged in a way that they are “empty containers” under the empty container rule.<sup>66</sup> Although not required to do so, a handler may opt to manage aerosol cans as universal waste. 84 Fed. Reg. at 67210. Also, a handler may opt to manage waste pesticide aerosol cans under the standards for waste aerosol cans, rather than under the universal waste pesticides standards. 40 C.F.R. § 273.3(b)(2) (2019), as amended at 84 Fed. Reg. at 67218.

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<sup>65</sup> The empty container rule excludes empty containers from regulations governing hazardous waste. 40 C.F.R. § 261.7(b)(2) (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)(2)). Other thresholds for empty based on the amount of contents remaining may apply. *E.g.*, 40 C.F.R. § 261.7(b)(1) and (b)(3) (2019).

<sup>66</sup> Such aerosol cans are “scrap metal,” as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 261.1(b)(6) (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.101(b)(6)), and excluded from regulation when recycled. 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(a)(13) (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(13)). This is not so if the aerosol cans still hold significant liquid. 84 Fed. Reg. at 67210.

A used aerosol can becomes waste when it is discarded.<sup>67</sup> This matches with the threshold in the definition of solid waste.<sup>68</sup> An unused aerosol can is deemed waste when the decision to discard it is made.<sup>69</sup> This differs from the general definition of solid waste, under which the unused aerosol cans could become waste when a retailer or supplier decides to return them.<sup>70</sup> This is, however, consistent with USEPA's Retail Strategy under which the aerosol cans become waste farther up the distribution chain when the decision to discard them is made.<sup>71</sup>

The Universal Waste Rule now has aerosol can-specific management standards.<sup>72</sup> A small quantity handler of universal waste accumulates less than 5,000 kilograms, and a large quantity handler 5,000 kilograms or more.<sup>73</sup> All types of universal waste are counted together. A handler of universal waste aerosol cans is not required to make a hazardous waste determination on its cans. 84 Fed. Reg. at 67210. This differs from handlers of universal waste batteries and mercury-containing equipment, which are required to make the determination.<sup>74</sup>

USEPA included an ancillary revision to the Universal Waste Rule. USEPA revised the requirements for mercury resulting from broken ampules from universal waste mercury-containing equipment. Formerly, the rule subjected these to the generator accumulation requirements.<sup>75</sup> USEPA removed the cited requirements in the Generator Improvements Rule

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<sup>67</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 273.6(c)(1), as added at 67218 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106(c)(1)).

<sup>68</sup> It becomes “discarded material.” 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(a)(1) (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(a)(1)).

<sup>69</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 273.6(c)(2), as added at 67218 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106(c)(2)).

<sup>70</sup> *See* 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(a)(2)(i) (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 271.102(a)(2)).

<sup>71</sup> *See* the discussion that begins on page 16; *see also* 84 Fed. Reg. at 67205.

<sup>72</sup> 40 C.F.R. §§ 273.13(e) and 273.14(f) (small quantity handlers) and 273.33(e) and 273.34(f) (large quantity handlers), as added at 84 Fed. Reg. at 67218-20.

<sup>73</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 273.9 (2019) (definitions of “large quantity handler of universal waste” and “small quantity handler of universal waste”), as amended at 84 Fed. Reg. at 67218.

<sup>74</sup> 40 C.F.R. §§ 273.13(a)(3) and (c)(4)(i) and 273.33(a)(3) and (c)(4)(i) (2019) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(a)(3) and (c)(4)(i) and 273.33(a)(3) and (c)(4)(i)).

<sup>75</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 273.13(c)(2)(iii) and (c)(2)(iv) (2019) (referencing 40 C.F.R. § 262.34) (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(c)(2)(C) and (c)(2)(D)).

but did not change the citation to them in the Universal Waste Rule.<sup>76</sup> USEPA now subjects the mercury from broken ampules to regulation as hazardous waste.<sup>77</sup>

The Board added USEPA's revisions to the Universal Waste Rule without substantive revisions. The Board made only minor revisions in style and format as necessary to incorporate the federal requirements into the Illinois rules. All revisions to USEPA's language are listed in Table 2 of the IIS-RA(P) for this rulemaking. None the Board's revisions warrants discussion.

### **Request for Comments on Adding Waste Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Rule**

The Board requests comments on the proposed amendments incorporating waste aerosol cans into the Universal Waste Rules.

### **Board-Initiated Revisions**

The Board can include limited corrections or revisions that the Board finds are necessary. 415 ILCS 5/7.2(b) (2018). Often prompted by statutory changes or suggestions from JCAR, the Agency, USEPA or some other entity outside the Board, the Board calls them "Board-initiated revisions" because they are made at the discretion of the Board are not the direct result of USEPA rulemaking. The paragraphs below describe corrections in this rulemaking.

The Board corrected segments of rules involved in recently completed rulemakings. JCAR requested corrections and stylistic revisions. The Agency requested clarification of one rule. Reviewing the text, the Board found other necessary corrections.

The Board includes corrections to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 814. These are RCRA Subtitle D MSWLF rules not otherwise involved in this rulemaking. JCAR requested corrections to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.103 (definition of "municipal solid waste landfill"); 811.319(a)(1)(A) and (a)(3)(A); 811.320(b)(3); and 811.Appendix A, Illustration E. The Board found additional corrections necessary in these rules and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.104, 811.710, 811.720, 811.Appendix C, 812.306, 813.110, 814.105, and 814.107.

All corrections are listed in Table 3 of the IIS-RA(P) for the amendments. The following

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<sup>76</sup> At 81 Fed. Reg. 85732, 85818, 85828 (Nov. 28, 2016). The Board revised these citations in the Universal Waste Rule to refer to the new generator accumulation rule in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115. RCRA Subtitle D Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-14, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-15, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017), R18-12, UIC Update: Miscellaneous Non-Substantive Revisions and Corrections to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, 705, 730, and 738, R18-31 (cons.) at pp. 21-22, rules text at p. 1840.

<sup>77</sup> Citing 40 C.F.R. 260 through 272. 40 C.F.R. § 273.13(c)(2)(iii) and (c)(2)(iv) (2019), as amended at 84 Fed. Reg. at 67218 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(c)(2)(C) and (c)(2)(D)).

discussion considers only those the Board believes are more significant. In many instances, the significance is that a MSWLF rule is involved, and the rule is not included through a present USEPA action.

### **Agency-Requested Revisions and Corrections**

**The Rule for Small Quantity Generators Waste Accumulating Waste from Rejected-Loads.** When the Board adopted the Generator Improvements Rule (GIR),<sup>78</sup> the Agency asked the Board to clarify 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.116(e), the rule for a small quantity generator accumulating waste returned by the designated T/S/D facility as a rejected load.<sup>79</sup> This rule derived from 40 C.F.R. § 262.16(e), a lengthy run-on sentence from the federal rule.<sup>80</sup>

The function of the rule suggests clarification. The rule allows an SQG to accumulate returned waste where two conditions are fulfilled: (1) the generator must have sent the waste to the off-site facility with the understanding that the destination facility could receive and manage the waste; and (2) the destination facility returned the waste as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest discrepancies provisions of the treatment, storage, and disposal facility standards (40 C.F.R. § 264.72 or 265.72 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172)).

The proposed amendments divide the lengthy sentence into a separate subsection (e)(1) further divided into subsections (e)(1)(A) and (e)(1)(B). The last sentence becomes separate subsection (e)(2) divided into subsections (e)(2)(A) and (e)(2)(B). Thus reorganized, the rule reads as follows:

- e) Rejected Loads
  - 1) An SQG may accumulate returned waste on site in accordance with subsections (a) through (d) under the following conditions:

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<sup>78</sup> In RCRA Subtitle D Update (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-14, RCRA Subtitle C Update (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-15, RCRA Subtitle C Update (July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017), R18-12, UIC Update: Miscellaneous Non-Substantive Revisions and Corrections to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, 705, 730, and 738, R18-31 (Oct. 4, 2018) (consol.).

<sup>79</sup> In PC 11 in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at ¶ III.4

<sup>80</sup> A small quantity generator who sends a shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility with the understanding that the designated facility can accept and manage the waste and later receives that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of § 264.72 or § 265.72 of this chapter may accumulate the returned waste on site in accordance with paragraphs (a)–(d) of this section. 40 C.F.R. § 262.16(e) (2019).

- A) The SQG sent the shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility believing that the designated facility could accept and manage the waste; and
  - B) The generator later received that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172.
- 2) Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the SQG must do either of the following:
- A) Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or
  - B) Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.

**Copies of Hazardous Waste Manifests to the Agency.** The hazardous waste generator rules require providing copies of hazardous waste manifests for ultimate submission to the Agency. At the request of the Agency, the Board removes these requirements from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.122 and 722.123(a).

**Annual Reporting.** At the request of the Agency, the Board revises a reference in the rule requiring annual reporting by generators. Although 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141 provides for annual reporting, subsection (b) requires that reporting “by March 1 of the following even-numbered year.”<sup>81</sup> The Board removed “even-numbered” from before “year.”

### **JCAR-Requested Corrections**

JCAR requested limited corrections to MSWLF rules amended in recent rulemakings. Rather than wait until the next RCRA Subtitle D update to the MSWLF rules, the Board opened 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 and 811 to promptly complete the corrections. That the request is from

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<sup>81</sup> This segment follows the passage in the requirement for biennial reporting in 40 C.F.R. § 262.41(b) (2019). See the discussion of changing federal rules to annual reporting in the current federally driven amendments at page 21.

JCAR favors immediate action. Further, over the last 10 years, the Board has amended Part 810 only three times<sup>82</sup> and Part 811 only four.<sup>83</sup>

**Correcting the Definition of MSWLF.** The Board makes JCAR-requested corrections to the definition of “municipal solid waste landfill” in the MSWLF rules.<sup>84</sup> The Board recently amended the definition to more closely parallel USEPA’s definition on which it is based.<sup>85</sup> JCAR subsequently requested minor corrections.

The Board found and included limited other corrections in Parts 810 and 811. These include corrections in the definitions Section<sup>86</sup> and updating incorporations by reference.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> In RCRA Subtitle D Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-14, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-15, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017), R18-12, UIC Update: Miscellaneous Non-Substantive Revisions and Corrections to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, 705, 730, and 738, R18-31 (Oct. 4, 2018 and Nov. 15, 2018) (cons.); RCRA Subtitle D (Municipal SOLid Waste Landfill) Update, USEPA Amendments (January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014), R15-8 (Nov. 20, 2014); and UIC Update, USEPA Amendments (January 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013), R14-1, RCRA Subtitle D Update, USEPA Amendments (January 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013), R14-2, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (January 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013), R14-3 (Feb. 6, 2014).

<sup>83</sup> The consolidated dockets R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/18-31 and R14-1/R14-2/R14-3 rulemakings that amended Part 810 also amended Part 811, and severed docket Financial Assurance Instruments—Renewal and Terms: Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807.Subpart F and Appendix A, 810.104, 811.Subparts C, G and Appendix A, R10-9 (June 16, 2011) and R10-9(A) (Oct. 20, 2011).

<sup>84</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.103.

<sup>85</sup> In RCRA Subtitle D Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-14, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-15, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017), R18-12, UIC Update: Miscellaneous Non-Substantive Revisions and Corrections to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, 705, 730, and 738, R18-31 (cons.), slip op. at pp. 49-50.

<sup>86</sup> See the discussion of revisions ordinarily requested by JCAR beginning on page 31 and discussion of hyphenating “post-closure” beginning on page 30.

<sup>87</sup> See the discussion of updating incorporations by reference beginning on page 31.

**Correcting a Compliance Date.** JCAR requested that the Board change “within one year of the September 18, 1990” to “within one year after September 18, 1990.” The Board changed the language to “before September 18, 1991.”<sup>88</sup>

The Board found and included limited other corrections in Part 811. These include the same change to “before September 18, 1991” in a second provision not included in JCAR’s request.<sup>89</sup> The Board corrected lists of chemical contaminants, as discussed immediately below, and removed unnecessary version dates from *Code of Federal Regulations* citations in statements of derivation.

**Corrections to Lists of Chemical Contaminants.** The Board corrected entries in one list of chemical contaminants at JCAR’s request.<sup>90</sup> The Board made further corrections and revisions to the text of the rule in which JCAR requested revision. Reviewing the text and all lists of chemical contaminants in the MSWLF rules, the Board made further revisions.<sup>91</sup>

**Moving a Board Note Statement of Attribution.** JCAR requested that the Board move a Board note from the end of a rule to a specific subsection of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.320. The Board moved the Board note within 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.320.

The Board made revisions in Section 811.320, removing the version date from the *Code of Federal Regulations* citation in the Board note moved at the request of JCAR, correcting hyphenation in two words, and correcting punctuation.

### **Board-Generated Corrections**

**Chemical Names, IUPAC Names, and CAS Numbers.** JCAR asked that the Board correct the spelling of “cadmium” in Appendix C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811, remove the duplicate entry for “benzene” and correct the spelling of “1,2,4-trichlorobenzene” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319(a)(3)(A), and move the Board note appended to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.320(b)(3).

The Board reviewed the lists of chemical contaminants in the MSWLF rules.<sup>92</sup> The Board alphabetizes the lists not already alphabetized, corrects chemical names (spelling and

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<sup>88</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319(a)(1)(A).

<sup>89</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319(a)(3).

<sup>90</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319(a)(3)(A). See the discussion of revising chemical lists immediately below and the discussion of hyphenated words beginning on page 31.

<sup>91</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319(a)(2)(A)(ii), 811.320(a)(3), and 811.Appendix C. See the IIS-RA(P) for this rulemaking for a complete list of all Board corrections in the MSWLF rules. See the discussion of revising chemical lists immediately below.

<sup>92</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319(a)(2)(A)(ii) and (a)(3)(A), 811.320(b)(3), and Appendix C to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.

format), and adds the formal IUPAC<sup>93</sup> names and CAS numbers to accurately identify each chemical contaminant.<sup>94</sup> This continues the Board's efforts in IIS rules to review lists of chemical contaminants, correct errors in chemical names, provide IUPAC names, and add CAS numbers.<sup>95</sup>

**Hyphenating Compound Words.** The Board corrects hyphenation of compound words in the MSWLF rules. The Board adds hyphenation to some compounds. The Board adds hyphenation to "post-closure,"<sup>96</sup> "non-detects,"<sup>97</sup> and "high-water mark."<sup>98</sup> The Board removes the hyphen from "transboundary."<sup>99</sup>

**Correcting the Format of Temperatures.** The Board corrects the format of temperatures in various rules.<sup>100</sup> The standard format for temperature uses a space between the

<sup>93</sup> Standardized names developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. See *Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry: IUPAC Recommendations 2005*, IUPAC (available on-line at [https://iupac.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Red\\_Book\\_2005.pdf](https://iupac.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Red_Book_2005.pdf)); *Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry: IUPAC Recommendations and Preferred Names 2013*, IUPAC (available for purchase on-line at <https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/ebook/978-0-85404-182-4>); IUPAC, *Nomenclature* ([iupac.org/what](http://iupac.org/what)); IUPAC Standards Online ([www.degruyter.com/view/db/iupac?rskey=NRUtkm](http://www.degruyter.com/view/db/iupac?rskey=NRUtkm)); and IUPAC Color Books ([iupac.org/what-we-do/books/color-books/](http://iupac.org/what-we-do/books/color-books/)).

<sup>94</sup> In Appendix C to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.

<sup>95</sup> E.g., in RCRA Subtitle D Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-14, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016), R17-15, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017), R18-12, UIC Update: Miscellaneous Non-Substantive Revisions and Corrections to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704, 705, 730, and 738, R18-31 (cons.), at pp. 44-45.

<sup>96</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(a)(8)(C)(iv) and 810.103 (definitions of "design period" and "significant modification"). The Board could not correct to the hyphenated form in the headings for Sections 811.111, 812.115, 812.116, and 813.Subpart D in the table of contents. The affected provisions are not open for amendments.

<sup>97</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.320(e)(3)(A), (e)(3)(B), and (e)(3)(C).

<sup>98</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.320(c)(2).

<sup>99</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181 (definitions of "competent authority," "country of export," "country of import," "country of transit," "foreign exporter," "recognized trader," and "transboundary") and 722.182(a)(4), (b), (b)(2), and (c). The Board formerly hyphenated the compound "trans-boundary." This is a single compound word as used by USEPA.

<sup>100</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.122(a)(2), 725.981 (definitions of "in light material service" and "volatile organic concentration"), and 725.984(a)(3)(G)(ii).



numeric element and the degree symbol, and the units symbol “C” or “F” immediately follows the degree symbol.<sup>101</sup>

## **Routine Revisions**

**Updating Incorporations by Reference.** The Board routinely updates incorporations by reference of federal rules and statutory provisions. This avoids relying on outdated versions of statutory requirements and USEPA, USDOT, etc. rules. The Board used this opportunity to update the incorporations by reference for the MSWLF rules in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.104 as well as those for the RCRA Subtitle C and underground injection control (UIC) rules in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

The latest *Code of Federal Regulations* for all titles incorporated by reference is currently the 2019 version. The latest *United States Code* is the 2018 version. The amendments update to these versions.

The Board’s routine updates do not include industry standards, analytical methods, and other non-codified materials. Generally, USEPA does not intend reliance on any versions of those materials other than those that are cited in the rules.

**Past Effective Dates.** JCAR’s request that the Board change a phrase containing a past effective date prompts attention to past effective dates. The Board made the JCAR-requested change in that rule and in an identical passage.<sup>102</sup>

Examination of the MSWLF rules included in this rulemaking reveals past dates. Although the Board proposes nothing beyond correction of the text surrounding the date in the two rules above, it may be possible to revise or remove text based on these dates in the future. Table 5 in the IIS-RA(P) lists the dates, their location in the rules, and the function of each. This opinion includes requests for public comment relating to these past dates.

**Stylistic Revisions of Types JCAR Requests.** The Board included limited amendments of types usually requested by JCAR in text opened for other amendments. This includes changing format in cross-references and topical subheadings and removing the parenthetical “but are not limited to” where associated with “include” in rules, including MSWLF rules.

**Changing “Shall” to “Must.”** The Board changed “shall” to “must” in several MSWLF rules. Until about 20 years ago, the Board preferred use of “shall” for imperative sense.<sup>103</sup> Since, the Board shifted to using “must” for imperatives. “Shall” has volitional or intentional—

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<sup>101</sup> See *The International System of Units (SI)* (8th ed. 2006), Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, at pp. 133, 138, 148, 149 & 162 (available at [bipm.org](http://bipm.org)).

<sup>102</sup> See the discussion of JCAR’s request beginning on page 29.

<sup>103</sup> *E.g.*, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (July 1, 1999 through December 31, 1999), R00-13 (May 18, 2000), slip op. at p. 6.

*i.e.*, non-imperative—senses. Thus, the Board uniformly uses “must” in place of “shall.”<sup>104</sup> The present amendments further this usage. The present amendments go so far as implementing this change in the language of a assurance form.<sup>105</sup>

### **Requests for Comments on the Board-Initiated Revisions**

The Board requests comments on the proposed amendments correcting and clarifying various existing Illinois rules. The Board does not intend to limit the scope of public review and comment by posing the following specific requests.

1. Do the proposed amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.116(e) clarify the rule for a small quantity generator accumulating waste from rejected loads?
2. Has the Board appropriately fulfilled the Agency’s intent in modifying 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.122 and 722.123(a) so that it is clear that the Agency is to receive annual reports from generators?
3. Did the Board appropriately propose JCAR’s requested corrections to the definition of “municipal solid waste landfill unit” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.103?
4. Does changing “within one year of September 18, 1990” to “before September 18, 1991” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319(a)(1)(A) and (a)(3) effect the correction that JCAR requested?
5. Did the Board appropriately make JCAR’s requested corrections in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319(a)(3)(A) and 811.Appendix C?
6. Did moving the Board note from the end of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.320 to the end of subsection (b)(3) effect the correction sought by JCAR?
7. Did the Board appropriately add IUPAC names and CAS numbers to entries in the lists of chemical contaminants in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319(a)(2)(A)(ii) and (a)(3)(A), 811.320(b)(3), and 811.Appendix C?
8. Did the Board appropriately change the indent level of the language of the certification statement after the signature line in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.Appendix A, Illustration E?

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<sup>104</sup> *E.g.*, RCRA Subtitle D Update, USEPA Regulations (January 1, 2003 through June 30, 2003), R04-5), RCRA Subtitle D Update, USEPA Regulations (July 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003), R04-15 (June 17, 2004) (consol.), slip op. at p. 15; RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (January 1, 2000 through June 30, 2000), R01-3 (December 7, 2000), slip op. at p. 6.

<sup>105</sup> In 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.Appendix A, Illustration E.

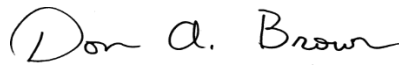
9. Did the Board appropriately hyphenate the compound words “post-closure,” “non-detects,” and “high-water mark” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(a)(8)(C)(iv); 810.103; and 811.320(c)(2), (e)(3)(A), (e)(3)(B), and (e)(3)(C)?
10. Did the Board appropriately remove the hyphen from “transboundary” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181 and 722.182(a)(4), (b), (b)(2), and (c)?
11. Did the Board appropriately correct the format of temperatures in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.122(a)(2), 725.981, and 725.984(a)(3)(G)(ii)?
12. Did the Board appropriately update references to the *Code of Federal Regulations* and *United States Code* in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 and 810.104?
13. How many landfills continue to operate in Illinois (including post-closure care) that would be considered an “existing facility” as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.103?
14. How many landfills continue to operate in Illinois (including post-closure care) that would be considered an “existing MSWLF unit” as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.103?

### **ORDER**

The Board directs the Clerk to provide notice in the *Illinois Register* of the appended proposed amendments to the hazardous waste rules at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 726, 728, and 733.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Don A. Brown, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above opinion and order on May 21, 2020, by a vote of 4-0.



Don A. Brown, Clerk  
Illinois Pollution Control Board

TEXT OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
SUBCHAPTER b: PERMITS

PART 702  
RCRA AND UIC PERMIT PROGRAMS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
702.101	Purpose, Scope, and Applicability
702.102	Electronic Reporting
702.103	Trade Secret or Non-Disclosable Information Submitted to the Agency or Board
702.104	References
702.105	Rulemaking
702.106	Adoption of Agency Criteria
702.107	Permit Appeals and Review of Agency Determinations
702.108	Variations and Adjusted Standards
702.109	Enforcement Actions
702.110	Definitions

SUBPART B: PERMIT APPLICATIONS

Section	
702.120	Permit Application
702.121	Who Applies
702.122	Completeness
702.123	Information Requirements
702.124	Recordkeeping
702.125	Continuation of Expiring Permits
702.126	Signatories to Permit Applications and Reports

SUBPART C: PERMIT CONDITIONS

Section	
702.140	Conditions Applicable to all Permits
702.141	Duty to Comply
702.142	Duty to Reapply
702.143	Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense
702.144	Duty to Mitigate
702.145	Proper Operation and Maintenance
702.146	Permit Actions
702.147	Property Rights
702.148	Duty to Provide Information
702.149	Inspection and Entry

702.150	Monitoring and Records
702.151	Signature Requirements
702.152	Reporting Requirements
702.160	Establishing Permit Conditions
702.161	Duration of Permits
702.162	Schedules of Compliance
702.163	Alternative Schedules of Compliance
702.164	Recording and Reporting

#### SUBPART D: ISSUED PERMITS

Section	
702.181	Effect of a Permit
702.182	Transfer
702.183	Modification
702.184	Causes for Modification
702.185	Facility Siting
702.186	Revocation
702.187	Minor Modifications

**AUTHORITY:** Implementing Sections 7.2, 13, and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 13, 22.4, and 27].

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R81-32 at 6 Ill. Reg. 12479, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14352, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11926, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-23 at 10 Ill. Reg. 13274, effective July 29, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14083, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6131, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19376, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2579, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-29 at 12 Ill. Reg. 6673, effective March 28, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13083, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18452, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 3089, effective February 20, 1990; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6273, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5769, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6918, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-5 at 18 Ill. Reg. 18284, effective December 20, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9913, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11210, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 532, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9359, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-11/R01-1 at 24 Ill. Reg. 18585, effective December 7, 2000; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 438, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17647, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R11-14 at 36 Ill. Reg. 1588, effective January 20, 2012; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 20953, effective November 19, 2018.

## SUBPART C: PERMIT CONDITIONS

**Section 702.152 Reporting Requirements**

- a) **Planned Changes.** The permittee must give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.
- b) **Anticipated Noncompliance-~~noncompliance~~.** The permittee must give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. For RCRA, see also 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.247.
- c) **Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person, except after notice to the Agency. The Agency may require modification of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the appropriate Act. (See Sections 702.182 and 702.183, in some cases modification is mandatory.)
- d) **Monitoring Reports.** Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified in the permit.
- e) **Compliance Schedules.** Reports of compliance or non-compliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit must be submitted no later than specified in Section 702.162.
- f) **Twenty-four hour reporting** as required in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.245 or 704.181(d).
- g) **Other Noncompliance.** The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not reported pursuant to subsections (d), (e), and (f) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must contain the information referenced in subsection (f).
- h) **Other Information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Agency, it must promptly submit such facts or information.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 144.51(l) and 270.30(l)-(2017).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 20953, effective November 19, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
 SUBCHAPTER b: PERMITS

PART 703  
 RCRA PERMIT PROGRAM

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
703.100	Scope and Relation to Other Parts
703.101	Purpose
703.102	Electronic Reporting
703.110	References

SUBPART B: PROHIBITIONS

Section	
703.120	Prohibitions in General
703.121	RCRA Permits
703.122	Specific Inclusions in Permit Program
703.123	Specific Exclusions and Exemptions from Permit Program
703.124	Discharges of Hazardous Waste
703.125	Reapplying for a Permit
703.126	Initial Applications
703.127	Federal Permits (Repealed)

SUBPART C: AUTHORIZATION BY RULE AND INTERIM STATUS

Section	
703.140	Purpose and Scope
703.141	Permits by Rule
703.150	Application by Existing HWM Facilities and Interim Status Qualifications
703.151	Application by New HWM Facilities
703.152	Amended Part A Application
703.153	Qualifying for Interim Status
703.154	Prohibitions During Interim Status
703.155	Changes During Interim Status
703.156	Interim Status Standards
703.157	Grounds for Termination of Interim Status
703.158	Permits for Less Than an Entire Facility
703.159	Closure by Removal
703.160	Procedures for Closure Determination
703.161	Enforceable Document for Post-Closure Care

## SUBPART D: APPLICATIONS

Section	
703.180	Applications in General
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703.182	Contents of Part B
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703.184	Facility Location Information
703.185	Groundwater Protection Information
703.186	Exposure Information
703.187	Solid Waste Management Units
703.188	Other Information
703.189	Additional Information Required to Assure Compliance with MACT Standards
703.191	Public Participation: Pre-Application Public Notice and Meeting
703.192	Public Participation: Public Notice of Application
703.193	Public Participation: Information Repository
703.200	Specific Part B Application Information
703.201	Containers
703.202	Tank Systems
703.203	Surface Impoundments
703.204	Waste Piles
703.205	Incinerators that Burn Hazardous Waste
703.206	Land Treatment
703.207	Landfills
703.208	Boilers and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste
703.209	Miscellaneous Units
703.210	Process Vents
703.211	Equipment
703.212	Drip Pads
703.213	Air Emission Controls for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers
703.214	Post-Closure Care Permits

## SUBPART E: SPECIAL FORMS OF PERMITS

Section	
703.220	Emergency Permits
703.221	Alternative Compliance with the Federal NESHAPS
703.222	Incinerator Conditions Prior to Trial Burn
703.223	Incinerator Conditions During Trial Burn
703.224	Incinerator Conditions After Trial Burn
703.225	Trial Burns for Existing Incinerators
703.230	Land Treatment Demonstration
703.231	Research, Development and Demonstration Permits
703.232	Permits for Boilers and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste
703.234	Remedial Action Plans



703.238 RCRA Standardized Permits for Storage and Treatment Units

SUBPART F: PERMIT CONDITIONS OR DENIAL

Section

703.240 Permit Denial  
 703.241 Establishing Permit Conditions  
 703.242 Noncompliance Pursuant to Emergency Permit  
 703.243 Monitoring  
 703.244 Notice of Planned Changes (Repealed)  
 703.245 Twenty-four Hour Reporting  
 703.246 Reporting Requirements  
 703.247 Anticipated Noncompliance  
 703.248 Information Repository

SUBPART G: CHANGES TO PERMITS

Section

703.260 Transfer  
 703.270 Modification or Reissuance  
 703.271 Causes for Modification  
 703.272 Causes for Modification or Reissuance  
 703.273 Facility Siting  
 703.280 Permit Modification at the Request of the Permittee  
 703.281 Class 1 Modifications  
 703.282 Class 2 Modifications  
 703.283 Class 3 Modifications

SUBPART H: REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS

Section

703.300 Special Regulatory Format  
 703.301 General Information  
 703.302 Applying for a RAP  
 703.303 Getting a RAP Approved  
 703.304 How a RAP May Be Modified, Reissued, or Terminated  
 703.305 Operating Under A RAP  
 703.306 Obtaining a RAP for an Off-Site Location

SUBPART I: INTEGRATION WITH MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL  
 TECHNOLOGY (MACT) STANDARDS

Section

703.320 Options for Incinerators and Cement and Lightweight Aggregate Kilns to Minimize Emissions from Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Events

SUBPART J: RCRA STANDARDIZED PERMITS FOR STORAGE AND  
TREATMENT UNITS

Section	
703.350	General Information About RCRA Standardized Permits
703.351	Applying for a RCRA Standardized Permit
703.352	Information That Must Be Kept at the Facility
703.353	Modifying a RCRA Standardized Permit

703.APPENDIX A Classification of Permit Modifications

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14289, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R83-24 at 8 Ill. Reg. 206, effective December 27, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11899, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1110, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-23 at 10 Ill. Reg. 13284, effective July 28, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14093, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20702, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6121, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13543, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19383, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2584, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13069, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 447, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18477, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6278, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14492, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9616, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14554, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9767, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5774, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20794, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6898, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12392, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-5 at 18 Ill. Reg. 18316, effective December 20, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9920, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11225, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 553, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7632, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17930, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2153, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9381, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9765, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9313, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6539, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3496, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12683, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 5966, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2845, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 487, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11672, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18505, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17659,

effective October 24, 2013; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11271, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 20993, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5777, May 2, 2019.

## SUBPART B: PROHIBITIONS

### **Section 703.123 Specific Exclusions and Exemptions from Permit Program**

The following persons are among those that are not required to obtain a RCRA permit:

- a) A generator that accumulates hazardous waste on site in compliance with all of the conditions for exemption provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 through 722.117;
- b) A farmer that disposes of hazardous waste pesticides from the farmer's own use, as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170;
- c) A person that owns or operates a facility solely for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste excluded from regulations pursuant to this Part by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 or 722.114 (VSQG exemption);
- d) An owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- e) An owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or wastewater treatment unit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- f) A transporter that stores manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers that meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less;
- g) A person that adds absorbent material to waste in a container (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) or a person that adds waste to absorbent material in a container, provided that these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the container; and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.117(b), 724.271, and 724.272 are complied with; and
- h) A universal waste handler or universal waste transporter (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that manages the wastes listed in subsections (h)(1) through (h)(5). Such a handler or transporter is subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.
  - 1) Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;
  - 2) Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;

- 3) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; ~~and~~
  - 4) Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105; ~~and~~;
  - 5) Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.6.
- i) This subsection (i) corresponds with 40 CFR 270.1(c)(2)(ix), which applies only to a facility outside Illinois. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding USEPA rule.
- j) Reverse Distributors Accumulating Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals and Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals, as defined in Section 726.600. Reverse distributors are subject to regulation under Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the accumulation of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.1(c)(2)-(2017).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 20993, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART E: SPECIAL FORMS OF PERMITS

##### Section 703.220 Emergency Permits

- a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 or 705, in the event that the Agency finds an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment, the Agency may issue a temporary emergency permit, as follows:
  - 1) To a non-permitted facility to allow treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste; or
  - 2) To a permitted facility to allow treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste not covered by an effective permit.
- b) This emergency permit must comply with all of the following requirements:
  - 1) The emergency permit may ~~May~~ be oral or written. If oral, it must be followed in five days by a written emergency permit.
  - 2) The emergency permit must ~~Shall~~ not exceed 90 days in duration.
  - 3) The emergency permit must ~~Shall~~ clearly specify the hazardous wastes to be received and the manner and location of their treatment, storage, or disposal.

- 4) The emergency permit may ~~May~~ be terminated by the Agency at any time without process if it determines that termination is appropriate to adequately protect human health and the environment.
- 5) The emergency permit must ~~Shall~~ be accompanied by a public notice published pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 705.162 including the following:
  - A) The name ~~Name~~ and address of the office granting the emergency authorization;
  - B) The name ~~Name~~ and location of the permitted HWM facility;
  - C) A brief description of the wastes involved;
  - D) A brief description of the action authorized and reasons for authorizing it; and
  - E) The duration ~~Duration~~ of the emergency permit.
- 6) The emergency permit must ~~Shall~~ incorporate, to the extent possible and not inconsistent with the emergency situation, all applicable requirements of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.
- 7) An emergency permit ~~Emergency permits~~ that would authorize actions not in compliance with Board rules, other than procedural requirements, require a variance or provisional variance pursuant to Title IX of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/Title IX].

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 270.61-(2005).

(Source: Amended at 31 Ill. Reg. 487, effective December 20, 2006)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
 SUBCHAPTER b: PERMITS

PART 705  
 PROCEDURES FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
705.101	Scope and Applicability
705.102	Definitions
705.103	Computation of Time

705.104 Electronic Reporting

SUBPART B: PERMIT APPLICATIONS

Section  
705.121 Permit Application  
705.122 Completeness  
705.123 Incomplete Applications  
705.124 Site Visit  
705.125 Effective Date  
705.126 Decision Schedule  
705.127 Consolidation of Permit Processing  
705.128 Modification or Reissuance of Permits

SUBPART C: APPLICATION REVIEW

Section  
705.141 Draft Permits  
705.142 Statement of Basis  
705.143 Fact Sheet  
705.144 Administrative Record for Draft Permits or Notices of Intent to Deny

SUBPART D: PUBLIC NOTICE

Section  
705.161 When Public Notice Must Be Given  
705.162 Timing of Public Notice  
705.163 Methods of Public Notice  
705.164 Contents of Public Notice  
705.165 Distribution of Other Materials

SUBPART E: PUBLIC COMMENT

Section  
705.181 Public Comments and Requests for Public Hearings  
705.182 Public Hearings  
705.183 Obligation to Raise Issues and Provide Information  
705.184 Reopening of Public Comment Period

SUBPART F: PERMIT ISSUANCE

Section  
705.201 Final Permit Decision  
705.202 Stay of Permit Conditions upon Appeal  
705.203 Stay for New Application or upon Untimely Application for Renewal (Repealed)  
705.204 Stay upon Reapplication or for Modification (Repealed)

705.205	Stay Following Interim Status (Repealed)
705.210	Agency Response to Comments
705.211	Administrative Record for Final Permits or Letters of Denial
705.212	Appeal of Agency Permit Determinations

#### SUBPART G: PROCEDURE FOR RCRA STANDARDIZED PERMIT

##### Section

705.300	General Information About RCRA Standardized Permits
705.301	Applying for a RCRA Standardized Permit
705.302	Issuance of a RCRA Standardized Permit
705.303	Public Participation in the RCRA Standardized Permit Process
705.304	Modifying a RCRA Standardized Permit

705.APPENDIX A	Procedures for Permit Issuance
705.APPENDIX B	Modification Process
705.APPENDIX C	Application Process
705.APPENDIX D	Application Review Process
705.APPENDIX E	Public Comment Process
705.APPENDIX F	Permit Issuance or Denial

**AUTHORITY:** Implementing Sections 7.2, 13, and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 13, 22.4 and 27].

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R81-32 at 6 Ill. Reg. 12479, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-19, at 7 Ill. Reg. 14352, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R84-9, at 9 Ill. Reg. 11894, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R89-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 3082, effective February 20, 1990; amended in R94-5 at 18 Ill. Reg. 18265, effective December 20, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9906, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3675, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 706, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R11-14 at 36 Ill. Reg. 1653, effective January 20, 2012; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 21179, effective November 19, 2018.

#### SUBPART B: PERMIT APPLICATIONS

##### **Section 705.122 Completeness**

- a) The Agency must review every application for a RCRA or UIC permit for completeness.
- b) Time limitations on Agency review for application completeness:
  - 1) Each application for a permit submitted by a new HWM (hazardous waste management) facility or new UIC injection well must be reviewed for completeness within 30 days of its receipt.

- 2) Each application for a permit by an existing HWM facility (both Parts A and B of the application) or existing injection well must be reviewed for completeness within 60 days of receipt.
- c) Upon completing its review for completeness, the Agency must notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. If the application is incomplete, the Agency must list the information necessary to make the application complete.
- d) When the application is for an existing HWM (Hazardous Waste Management) facility or an existing UIC injection well, the Agency must also specify in the notice of deficiency a date for submitting the necessary information.
- e) The Agency ~~must~~ shall, within the time limitations specified in subsection (b), notify the applicant whether additional information submitted in response to a notice of deficiency is deemed sufficient or insufficient to complete the application.
- f) After the application is deemed complete, the Agency may request additional information from an applicant only when necessary to clarify, modify, or supplement previously submitted material. Requests for such additional information will not render an application incomplete.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 124.3(c)-(2017).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21179, effective November 19, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 720  
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: GENERAL

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720.102	Availability of Information; Confidentiality of Information
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## SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

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720.142	Notification Requirement for Hazardous Secondary Materials
720.143	Legitimate Recycling of Hazardous Secondary Materials
720.APPENDIX A	Overview of Federal RCRA Subtitle C (Hazardous Waste) Regulations (Repealed)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2, 13, and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 13, 22.4, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14015, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11819, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 968, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 13998, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20630, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6017, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13435, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19280, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2450, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12999, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 362, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18278, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 3075, effective February 20, 1990; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6225, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16450, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7934, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9323, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-

1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14446, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9489, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17636, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5625, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20545, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6720, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12160, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17480, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9508, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10929, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 256, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7590, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17496, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1704, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9094, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1063, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9443, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1266, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6550, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3712, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12713, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 5974, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6290, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2930, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 730, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11726, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 922, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18535, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg. 8740, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3180, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17726, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R14-1/R14-2/R14-3 at 38 Ill. Reg. 7189, effective March 13, 2014; amended in R14-13 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12378, effective May 27, 2014; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1542, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11286, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 21215, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 446, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5817, May 2, 2019.

## SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

### Section 720.110 Definitions

When used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728, 733, 738, and 739 only, the following terms have the meanings given below:

“Aboveground tank” means a device meeting the definition of tank that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the tank bottom) can be visually inspected.

“Active life” of a facility means the period from the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility until the Agency receives certification of final closure.

“Active portion” means that portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after May 19, 1980, and which is not a closed portion. (See also “closed portion”.)

“Acute hazardous waste” means hazardous waste that meets the listing criteria in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.111(a)(2) and therefore is either listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 with the assigned hazard code of (H) or is listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133(e).

BOARD NOTE: These are USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027, and all USEPA hazardous waste numbers having the prefix “P”.

“Administrator” means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator’s designee.

“Aerosol can” means a non-refillable receptacle containing a gas compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure; the sole purpose of which is to expel a liquid, paste, or powder; and which is fitted with a self-closing release device allowing the contents to be ejected by the gas.

“Agency” means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

“Airbag waste” means any hazardous waste airbag modules or hazardous waste airbag inflators.

“Airbag waste collection facility” means any facility that receives airbag waste from airbag handlers subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(j) and which accumulates the waste for more than ten days.

“Airbag waste handler” means any person, by site, that generates airbag waste which is subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(j).

“Ancillary equipment” means any device, including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps, that is used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous waste from its point of generation to storage or treatment tanks, between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal onsite, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.

“Aquifer” means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs.

“Authorized representative” means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of a facility), e.g., the plant manager, superintendent, or person of equivalent responsibility.

“Battery” means a device that consists of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells that is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

“Board” means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

“Boiler” means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics:

Boiler by physical characteristics:

The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; and the unit’s combustion chamber and primary energy recovery sections must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections (such as waterwalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream) and fluidized bed combustion units; and

While in operation, the unit must maintain a thermal energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and

The unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit may be given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit. (Examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feedwater pumps.); or

Boiler by designation. The unit is one that the Board has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in Section 720.132.

“Carbon dioxide stream” means carbon dioxide that has been captured from an emission source (e.g., a power plant), plus incidental associated substances derived from the source materials and the capture process, and any substances added to the stream to enable or improve the injection process.

“Carbon regeneration unit” means any enclosed thermal treatment device used to regenerate spent activated carbon.

“Cathode ray tube” or “CRT” means a vacuum tube, composed primarily of glass, which is the visual or video display component of an electronic device. A “used, intact CRT” means a CRT whose vacuum has not been released. A “used, broken CRT” means glass removed from its housing or casing whose vacuum has been released.

“Central accumulation area” means any on-site area where hazardous waste is accumulating in units subject to either 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.116 (for an SQG) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117 (for an LQG). A central accumulation area at an eligible academic entity that chooses to operate under Subpart K of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 is also subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.311 when accumulating unwanted material or hazardous waste.

“Certification” means a statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief.

“Closed portion” means that portion of a facility that an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements. (See also “active portion”.)

“Component” means either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.

“Confined aquifer” means an aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; an aquifer containing confined groundwater.

“Contained” means held in a unit (including a land-based unit, as defined in this Section) that meets either of the following containment situations:

Containment situation 1 (non-hazardous waste containment):

The unit is in good condition, with no leaks or other continuing or intermittent unpermitted releases of the hazardous secondary materials to the environment, and is designed, as appropriate for the hazardous secondary materials, to prevent unpermitted releases of hazardous secondary materials to the environment.

“Unpermitted releases” are releases that are not covered by a permit (such as a permit to discharge to water or air) and may

include, but are not limited to, releases through surface transport by precipitation run-off, releases to soil and groundwater, windblown dust, fugitive air emissions, and catastrophic unit failures;

The unit is properly labeled or otherwise has a system (such as a log) to immediately identify the hazardous secondary materials in the unit; and

The unit holds hazardous secondary materials that are compatible with other hazardous secondary materials placed in the unit, is compatible with the materials used to construct the unit and addresses any potential risks of fires or explosions.

Containment situation 2 (hazardous waste containment):

Hazardous secondary materials in units that meet the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725 are presumptively contained.

“Container” means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

“Containment building” means a hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste pursuant to the provisions of Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

“Contingency plan” means a document setting out an organized, planned and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.

“Corrosion expert” means a person who, by reason of knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

“CRT collector” means a person who receives used, intact CRTs for recycling, repair, resale, or donation.

“CRT exporter” means any person in the United States that initiates a transaction to send used CRTs outside the United States or its territories for recycling or reuse, or any intermediary in the United States arranging for such export.

“CRT glass manufacturer” means an operation or part of an operation that uses a furnace to manufacture CRT glass.

“CRT processing” means conducting all of the following activities:

Receiving broken or intact CRTs;

Intentionally breaking intact CRTs or further breaking or separating broken CRTs; and

Sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors.

“Designated facility” means either of the following entities:

A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility that has been designated on the manifest by the generator, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120, of which any of the following is true:

The facility has received a RCRA permit (or interim status) pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705;

The facility has received a RCRA permit from USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 124 and 270;

The facility has received a RCRA permit from a state authorized by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271; or

The facility is regulated pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c)(2) or Subpart F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 266; or

A generator site designated by the hazardous waste generator on the manifest to receive back its own waste as a return shipment from a designated hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility that has rejected the waste in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172(f) or 725.172(f).

If a waste is destined to a facility in a state other than Illinois that has been authorized by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271, but which has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that waste as hazardous, then the designated facility must be a facility allowed by the receiving state to accept such waste.

“Destination facility” means a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(a) and (c) and 733.133(a) and (c). A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated is not a destination facility for the purposes of managing that category of universal waste.

“Dike” means an embankment or ridge of either natural or manmade materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

“Dioxins and furans” means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

“Director” means the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

“Discharge” or “hazardous waste discharge” means the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

“Disposal” means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

“Disposal facility” means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit (CAMU) into which remediation wastes are placed.

“Drip pad” means an engineered structure consisting of a curbed, free-draining base, constructed of non-earthen materials and designed to convey preservative kick-back or drippage from treated wood, precipitation and surface water run-on to an associated collection system at wood preserving plants.

“Electronic import-export reporting compliance date” means the date that USEPA will announce in the Federal Register, on or after which exporters, importers, and receiving facilities will be required to submit certain export and import related documents to USEPA using USEPA’s Waste Import Export Tracking System, or its successor system.

BOARD NOTE: A compliance date in Illinois regulations is limited to a date certain on or after the Board has adopted the date by rulemaking. Adoption by rulemaking of the electronic import-export reporting compliance date can occur only after USEPA has made its announcement in the Federal Register. Until the Board has incorporated a date certain by rulemaking, the Board intends that no “electronic import-export reporting compliance date” will apply in the context of



the Illinois rules. The federal electronic import-export reporting compliance date named by USEPA, however, may apply as provided by federal law.

“Electronic manifest” or “e-Manifest” means the electronic format of the hazardous waste manifest that is obtained from USEPA’s national e-Manifest System and transmitted electronically to the e-Manifest System, and which is the legal equivalent of USEPA Forms 8700-22 (Manifest) and 8700-22A (Continuation Sheet).

“Electronic Manifest System” or “e- Manifest System” means USEPA’s national information technology system through which the e-Manifest may be obtained, completed, transmitted, and distributed to users of the e-Manifest System and to regulatory agencies.

“Elementary neutralization unit” means a device of which the following is true:

It is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.122 or which are listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 only for this reason; and

It meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in this Section.

“EPA region” or “USEPA region” means the states and territories found in any one of the following ten regions:

Region I: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Region II: New York, New Jersey, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Region III: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Region IV: Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

Region V: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

Region VI: New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Region VII: Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa.

Region VIII: Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Colorado.

Region IX: California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Region X: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

“Equivalent method” means any testing or analytical method approved by the Board pursuant to Section 720.120.

“Existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility” or “existing facility” means a facility that was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980. A facility had commenced construction if the owner or operator had obtained the federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction and either of the following had occurred:

A continuous on-site, physical construction program had begun; or

The owner or operator had entered into contractual obligations that could not be canceled or modified without substantial loss for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

“Existing portion” means that land surface area of an existing waste management unit, included in the original Part A permit application, on which wastes have been placed prior to the issuance of a permit.

“Existing tank system” or “existing component” means a tank system or component that is used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and which was in operation, or for which installation was commenced, on or prior to July 14, 1986. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either of the following is true:

A continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun; or

The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations that cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

“Explosives or munitions emergency” means a situation involving the suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human health, including safety, or the environment, including property, as determined by

an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist. Such situations may require immediate and expeditious action by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the threat.

“Explosives or munitions emergency response” means all immediate response activities by an explosives and munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment, or destruction of the explosives or munitions or transporting those items to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Any reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen, or uncontrollable circumstance will not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands and are not limited to responses at RCRA facilities.

“Explosives or munitions emergency response specialist” means an individual trained in chemical or conventional munitions or explosives handling, transportation, render-safe procedures, or destruction techniques. Explosives or munitions emergency response specialists include United States Department of Defense (USDOD) emergency explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), technical escort unit (TEU), and USDOD-certified civilian or contractor personnel and other federal, State, or local government or civilian personnel who are similarly trained in explosives or munitions emergency responses.

“Facility” means the following:

All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste or for managing hazardous secondary materials prior to reclamation. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

For implementing corrective action pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.201, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA. This definition also applies to facilities implementing corrective action pursuant to RCRA section 3008(h).

Notwithstanding the immediately-preceding paragraph of this definition, a remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, but a facility that is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located within such a facility.

“Federal agency” means any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the federal government, any independent agency or establishment of the federal government, including any government corporation and the Government Printing Office.

“Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction” means permits and approvals required under federal, State, or local hazardous waste control statutes, regulations, or ordinances.

“Final closure” means the closure of all hazardous waste management units at the facility in accordance with all applicable closure requirements so that hazardous waste management activities pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 are no longer conducted at the facility unless subject to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.116.

“Food-chain crops” means tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans.

“Freeboard” means the vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike and the surface of the waste contained therein.

“Free liquids” means liquids that readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

“Generator” means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

“Groundwater” means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

“Hazardous secondary material” means a secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

“Hazardous secondary material generator” means any person whose act or process produces hazardous secondary materials at the generating facility. For purposes of this definition, “generating facility” means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator. For the purposes of Sections 721.102(a)(2)(B) and 721.104(a)(23), a facility that collects hazardous secondary materials from other persons is not the hazardous secondary material generator.

“Hazardous waste” means a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103.

“Hazardous waste constituent” means a constituent that caused the hazardous waste to be listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or a constituent listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.

“Hazardous waste management unit” is a contiguous area of land on or in which hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant likelihood of mixing hazardous waste constituents in the same area. Examples of hazardous waste management units include a surface impoundment, a waste pile, a land treatment area, a landfill cell, an incinerator, a tank and its associated piping and underlying containment system, and a container storage area. A container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers, and the land or pad upon which they are placed.

“Incinerator” means any enclosed device of which the following is true:

The facility uses controlled flame combustion, and both of the following are true of the facility:

The facility does not meet the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor

The facility is not listed as an industrial furnace; or

The facility meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

“Incompatible waste” means a hazardous waste that is unsuitable for the following:

Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls); or

Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire, or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes or gases, or flammable fumes or gases.

(See Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 for references that list examples.)

“Individual generation site” means the contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.

“Industrial furnace” means any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy:

Cement kilns;

Lime kilns;

Aggregate kilns;

Phosphate kilns;

Coke ovens;

Blast furnaces;

Smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces);

Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors;

Methane reforming furnaces;

Pulping liquor recovery furnaces;

Combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid;

Halogen acid furnaces (HAFs) for the production of acid from halogenated hazardous waste generated by chemical production facilities where the furnace is located on the site of a chemical production facility, the acid product has a halogen acid content of at least three percent, the acid product is used in a manufacturing process, and, except for hazardous waste burned as fuel, hazardous waste fed to the furnace has a minimum halogen content of 20 percent, as generated; and

Any other such device as the Agency determines to be an industrial furnace based on one or more of the following factors:

The design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of material products;

The use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product;

The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as effective substitutes for raw materials, in processes using raw materials as principal feedstocks;

The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product;

The use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product; and

Other relevant factors.

“Infrared incinerator” means any enclosed device that uses electric powered resistance heaters as a source of radiant heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

“Inground tank” means a device meeting the definition of tank whereby a portion of the tank wall is situated to any degree within the ground, thereby preventing visual inspection of that external surface area of the tank that is in the ground.

“In operation” refers to a facility that is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste.

“Injection well” means a well into which fluids are being injected. (See also “underground injection”.)

“Inner liner” means a continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container that protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

“Installation inspector” means a person who, by reason of knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to supervise the installation of tank systems.

“Intermediate facility” means any facility that stores hazardous secondary materials for more than ten days and which is neither a hazardous secondary material generator nor a reclaimer of hazardous secondary material.

“International shipment” means the transportation of hazardous waste into or out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

“Lamp” or “universal waste lamp” means the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Examples of common universal waste lamps include, but are not limited to,

fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high-pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.

“Land-based unit” means an area where hazardous secondary materials are placed in or on the land before recycling. This definition does not include land-based production units.

“Land treatment facility” means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

“Landfill” means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit (CAMU).

“Landfill cell” means a discrete volume of a hazardous waste landfill that uses a liner to provide isolation of wastes from adjacent cells or wastes. Examples of landfill cells are trenches and pits.

“Large quantity generator” or “LQG” means a generator that generates any of the following amounts of material in a calendar month:

Greater than or equal to 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of non-acute hazardous waste;

Greater than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e); or

Greater than 100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e).

“LDS” means leak detection system.

“Leachate” means any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste.

“Liner” means a continuous layer of natural or manmade materials beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment, landfill, or landfill cell that restricts the downward or lateral escape of hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents, or leachate.

“Leak-detection system” means a system capable of detecting the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of



hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure. Such a system must employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for releases into the secondary containment system of aboveground tanks) or consist of an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect continuously and automatically the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste into the secondary containment structure.

“Management” or “hazardous waste management” means the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

“Manifest” means the shipping document USEPA Form 8700-22 (including, if necessary, USEPA Form 8700-22A), or the e-Manifest, originated and signed in accordance with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 727.

“Manifest tracking number” means the alphanumeric identification number (i.e., a unique three letter suffix preceded by nine numerical digits) that is pre-printed in Item 4 of the manifest by a registered source.

“Mercury-containing equipment” means a device or part of a device (including thermostats but excluding batteries and lamps) that contains elemental mercury integral to its function.

“Military munitions” means all ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the United States Department of Defense or the United States Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the United States Department of Defense (USDOD), the United States Coast Guard, the United States Department of Energy (USDOE), and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by USDOD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components of these items and devices. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components of these items and devices. However, the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under USDOE’s nuclear weapons program after all sanitization operations required under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014 et seq.), as amended, have been completed.

“Mining overburden returned to the mine site” means any material overlying an economic mineral deposit that is removed to gain access to that deposit and is then used for reclamation of a surface mine.

“Miscellaneous unit” means a hazardous waste management unit where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed of and that is not a container; tank; surface impoundment; pile; land treatment unit; landfill; incinerator; boiler; industrial furnace; underground injection well with appropriate technical standards pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 730; containment building; corrective action management unit (CAMU); unit eligible for a research, development, and demonstration permit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.231; or staging pile.

“Movement” means hazardous waste that is transported to a facility in an individual vehicle.

“NAICS Code” means the code number assigned a facility using the “North American Industry Classification System”, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111.

“New hazardous waste management facility”, “new HWM facility”, or “new facility” means a facility that began operation, or for which construction commenced after November 19, 1980. (See also “Existing hazardous waste management facility”.)

“New tank system” or “new tank component” means a tank system or component that will be used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and for which installation commenced after July 14, 1986; except, however, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.293(g)(2) and 725.293(g)(2), a new tank system is one for which construction commenced after July 14, 1986. (See also “existing tank system”.)

“No free liquids”, as used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26) and (b)(18), means that solvent-contaminated wipes may not contain free liquids, as determined by Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), included in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods”, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111, and that there is no free liquid in the container holding the wipes. No free liquids may also be determined using another standard or test method that the Agency has determined by permit condition is equivalent to Method 9095B.

“Non-acute hazardous waste” means hazardous waste that is not acute hazardous waste, as defined in this Section.

“On-ground tank” means a device meeting the definition of tank that is situated in such a way that the bottom of the tank is on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surfaces so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected.

“On-site” means the same or geographically contiguous property that may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a crossroads intersection and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way that the owner controls and to which the public does not have access is also considered on-site property.

“Open burning” means the combustion of any material without the following characteristics:

Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;

Containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and

Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

(See also “incineration” and “thermal treatment”.)

“Operator” means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

“Owner” means the person that owns a facility or part of a facility.

“Partial closure” means the closure of a hazardous waste management unit in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725 at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a tank (including its associated piping and underlying containment systems), landfill cell, surface impoundment, waste pile, or other hazardous waste management unit, while other units of the same facility continue to operate.

“Person” means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body.

“Personnel” or “facility personnel” means all persons who work at or oversee the operations of a hazardous waste facility and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.

“Pesticide” means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that fulfills one of the following descriptions:

It is a new animal drug under section 201(v) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 USC 321(v)), incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(c);

It is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to FFDCA section 512 (21 USC 360b), incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(c), to be an exempted new animal drug; or

It is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(w) (21 USC 321(w)), incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(c), that bears or contains any substances described in either of the two preceding paragraphs of this definition.

BOARD NOTE: The second exception of corresponding 40 CFR 260.10 reads as follows: “Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug”. This is very similar to the language of section 2(u) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA; 7 USC 136(u)). The three exceptions, taken together, appear intended not to include as pesticide any material within the scope of federal Food and Drug Administration regulation. The Board codified this provision with the intent of retaining the same meaning as its federal counterpart while adding the definiteness required under Illinois law.

“Pile” means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage, and that is not a containment building.

“Plasma arc incinerator” means any enclosed device that uses a high intensity electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

“Point source” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

“Publicly owned treatment works” or “POTW” is as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310.110.

“Qualified groundwater scientist” means a scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or postgraduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering, and has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related fields, as demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of

accredited university courses that enable the individual to make sound professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring and contaminant rate and transport. BOARD NOTE: State registration includes, but is not limited to, registration as a professional engineer with the Department of Professional Regulation, pursuant to 225 ILCS 325 and 68 Ill. Adm. Code 1380. Professional certification includes, but is not limited to, certification under the certified groundwater professional program of the National Ground Water Association.

“RCRA” means the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 USC 6901 et seq.).

“RCRA standardized permit” means a RCRA permit issued pursuant to Subpart J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 that authorizes management of hazardous waste. The RCRA standardized permit may have two parts: a uniform portion issued in all cases and a supplemental portion issued at the discretion of the Agency.

“Recognized trader” means a person domiciled in the United States, by site of business, who acts to arrange and facilitate transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery or disposal operations, either by purchasing from and subsequently selling to United States and foreign facilities, or by acting under arrangements with a United States waste facility to arrange for the export or import of the wastes.

“Regional Administrator” means the Regional Administrator for the USEPA region in which the facility is located or the Regional Administrator’s designee.

“Remanufacturing” means processing a higher-value hazardous secondary material in order to manufacture a product that serves a similar functional purpose as the original commercial-grade material. For this definition, a hazardous secondary material is considered higher-value if it was generated from the use of a commercial-grade material in a manufacturing process and can be remanufactured into a similar commercial-grade material.

“Remediation waste” means all solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris that are managed for implementing cleanup.

“Remediation waste management site” means a facility where an owner or operator is or will be treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous remediation wastes. A remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to corrective action pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, but a remediation waste management site is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is in a facility that is subject to corrective action pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201.

“Replacement unit” means a landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile unit from which all or substantially all of the waste is removed, and which is subsequently reused to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. Replacement unit does not include a unit from which waste is removed during closure, if the subsequent reuse solely involves the disposal of waste from that unit and other closing units or corrective action areas at the facility, in accordance with a closure or corrective action plan approved by USEPA or the Agency.

“Representative sample” means a sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, groundwater) that can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

“Run-off” means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

“Run-on” means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

“Saturated zone” or “zone of saturation” means that part of the earth’s crust in which all voids are filled with water.

“SIC code” means “Standard Industrial Classification code”, as assigned to a site by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, based on the particular activities that occur on the site, as set forth in its publication “Standard Industrial Classification Manual”, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(a).

“Sludge” means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

“Sludge dryer” means any enclosed thermal treatment device that is used to dehydrate sludge and which has a total thermal input, excluding the heating value of the sludge itself, of 2,500 Btu/lb or less of sludge treated on a wet-weight basis.

“Small quantity generator” or “SQG” means a generator that generates the following amounts of material in a calendar month:

Greater than 100 kg (220 lbs) but less than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 lbs) of non-acute hazardous waste;

Less than or equal to 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e); and

Less than or equal to 100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e).

“Solid waste” means a solid waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102.

“Solvent-contaminated wipe” means the following:

A wipe that, after use or after cleaning up a spill, fulfills one or more of the following conditions:

The wipe contains one or more of the F001 through F005 solvents listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or the corresponding P- or U-listed solvents found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133;

The wipe exhibits a hazardous characteristic found in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 when that characteristic results from a solvent listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; or

The wipe exhibits only the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121 due to the presence of one or more solvents that are not listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Solvent-contaminated wipes that contain listed hazardous waste other than solvents, or exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, corrosivity, or reactivity due to contaminants other than solvents, are not eligible for the exclusions at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26) and (b)(18).

“Sorbent” means a material that is used to soak up free liquids by either adsorption or absorption, or both. “Sorb” means to either adsorb or absorb, or both.

“Staging pile” means an accumulation of solid, non-flowing “remediation waste” (as defined in this Section) that is not a containment building and that is used only during remedial operations for temporary storage at a facility. Staging piles must be designated by the Agency according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.654.

“State” means any of the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“Storage” means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

“Sump” means any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs or trenches connected to it that serve to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities; except that, as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, sump means any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a leachate collection and removal system or leak detection system for subsequent removal from the system.

“Surface impoundment” or “impoundment” means a facility or part of a facility that is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade materials) that is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

“Tank” means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste that is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

“Tank system” means a hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system.

“TEQ” means toxicity equivalence, the international method of relating the toxicity of various dioxin and furan congeners to the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

“Thermal treatment” means the treatment of hazardous waste in a device that uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation, and microwave discharge. (See also “incinerator” and “open burning”.)

“Thermostat” means a temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from such a temperature control device in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(c)(2) or 733.133(c)(2).

“Totally enclosed treatment facility” means a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste that is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner that prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment. An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

“Transfer facility” means any transportation-related facility, including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste or hazardous secondary materials are held during the normal course of transportation.



“Transport vehicle” means a motor vehicle or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle.

“Transportation” means the movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

“Transporter” means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

“Treatability study” means the following:

A study in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine the following:

Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process;

What pretreatment (if any) is required;

The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment;

The efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or wastes; and

The characteristics and volumes of residuals from a particular treatment process;

Also included in this definition for the purpose of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(e) and (f) exemptions are liner compatibility, corrosion and other material compatibility studies, and toxicological and health effects studies. A treatability study is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste.

“Treatment” means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize the waste, recover energy or material resources from the waste, or render the waste non-hazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

“Treatment zone” means a soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or immobilized.

“Underground injection” means the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled, or driven well or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension. (See also “injection well”.)

“Underground tank” means a device meeting the definition of tank whose entire surface area is totally below the surface of and covered by the ground.

“Unfit-for-use tank system” means a tank system that has been determined, through an integrity assessment or other inspection, to be no longer capable of storing or treating hazardous waste without posing a threat of release of hazardous waste to the environment.

“United States” means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“Universal waste” means any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed pursuant to the universal waste requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733:

Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;

Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;

Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104;  
~~and~~

Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105; and-

Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106.

“Universal waste handler” means either of the following:

A generator (as defined in this Section) of universal waste; or

The owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates the universal waste, and sends that universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination.

“Universal waste handler” does not mean either of the following:

A person that treats (except under the provisions of Section 733.113(a) or (c) or 733.133(a) or (c)), disposes of, or recycles (except under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(e) or 733.133(e)) universal waste; or

A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer facility.

“Universal waste transporter” means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

“Unsaturated zone” or “zone of aeration” means the zone between the land surface and the water table.

“Uppermost aquifer” means the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility’s property boundary.

“USDOT” or “Department of Transportation” means the United States Department of Transportation.

“Used oil” means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

“USEPA” or “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“USEPA hazardous waste number” or “EPA hazardous waste number” means the number assigned by USEPA to each hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and to each characteristic identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

“USEPA identification number” or “USEPA ID number” is the unique alphanumeric identifier that USEPA assigns a hazardous waste generator; transporter; treatment, storage, or disposal facility; or reclamation facility upon notification in compliance with the requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930).

“User of the Electronic Manifest System” or “user of the e-Manifest System” means a hazardous waste generator, a hazardous waste transporter, an owner or operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal facility, or any other person or entity that fulfills both of the following conditions:—

The person or entity that is required to use a manifest to comply with any federal or state requirement to track the shipment, transportation, and receipt of either of the following:—

hazardous waste or other waste material that is shipped from the site of generation to an off-site designated facility for treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal; or

rejected wastes or regulated container residues that are shipped from a designated facility to an alternative facility, or returned to the generator; and

The person or entity which elects to use either of the following:—

the e-Manifest System to obtain, complete and transmit an e-Manifest format supplied by the USEPA e-Manifest System; or

the paper manifest form and submits to the e-Manifest System for data processing purposes a paper copy of the manifest (or data from such a paper copy), in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171(a)(2)(E) or 725.171(a)(2)(E).

A paper copy submitted for data processing purposes is submitted for data exchange purposes only and is not the official copy of record for legal purposes.

“USPS” means the United States Postal Service.

“Very small quantity generator” or “VSQG” means a generator that generates less than or equal to the following amounts of material in a calendar month:

100 kg (220 lbs) of nonacute hazardous waste;

1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e); and

100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e).

“Vessel” includes every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

“Wastewater treatment unit” means a device of which the following is true:

It is part of a wastewater treatment facility that has an NPDES permit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309 or a pretreatment permit or authorization to discharge pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310;

It receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103, or generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103; and

It meets the definition of tank or tank system in this Section.

“Water (bulk shipment)” means the bulk transportation of hazardous waste that is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels.

“Well” means any shaft or pit dug or bored into the earth, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with bricks or tubing to prevent the earth from caving in.

“Well injection” (See “underground injection”.)

“Wipe” means a woven or non-woven shop towel, rag, pad, or swab made of wood pulp, fabric, cotton, polyester blends, or other material.

“Zone of engineering control” means an area under the control of the owner or operator that, upon detection of a hazardous waste release, can be readily cleaned up prior to the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to groundwater or surface water.

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 5817, May 2, 2019)

### **Section 720.111 References**

The following documents are incorporated by reference for the purposes of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 721 through 728, 730, 733, 738, and 739:

- a) Non-Regulatory Government Publications and Publications of Recognized Organizations and Associations:

ACGME. Available from the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2000, Chicago, IL 60611, 312-755-5000, [www.acgme.org](http://www.acgme.org):

“Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education: Glossary of Terms”, March 19, 2009, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.300.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet for download and viewing as a PDF file at the following Internet address:  
[www.acgme.org/Portals/0/PDFs/ab\\_ACGMEglossary.pdf](http://www.acgme.org/Portals/0/PDFs/ab_ACGMEglossary.pdf).

ACI. Available from the American Concrete Institute, 38800 Country Club Dr., Farmington Hills MI 48331-3439:

ACI 318-83: “Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete”, adopted November 1983, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.673 and 725.543.

ANSI. Available from the American National Standards Institute, 1899 L Street, N.W., 11th Floor, Washington DC 20036, 202-293-8020.  
[www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org):

See ASME/ANSI B31.3 and B31.4 and supplements below in this subsection (a) under ASME.

API. Available from the American Petroleum Institute, 200 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20001-5571, 202-682-8000:

“Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems”, API Recommended Practice 1632, Second Edition, December 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292, 724.295, 725.292, and 725.295.

“Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks”, API publication 2517, Third Edition, February 1989, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.983 and 725.984.

“Guide for Inspection of Refinery Equipment”, Chapter XIII, “Atmospheric and Low Pressure Storage Tanks”, 4th Edition, 1981, reaffirmed December 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.291, 724.291, 724.293, 725.291, and 725.292.

“Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems”, API Recommended Practice 1615, Fourth Edition, November 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292.

ASME. Available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990, 800-843-2763;  
<https://www.asme.org>:

“Chemical Plant and Petroleum Refinery Piping”, ASME/ANSI B31.3-1987, as supplemented by B31.3a-1988 and B31.3b-1988, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292 and 725.292. Also available from ANSI.

“Liquid Transportation Systems for Hydrocarbons, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Anhydrous Ammonia, and Alcohols”, ASME/ANSI B31.4-1986, as supplemented by B31.4a-1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292 and 725.292. Also available from ANSI.

ASTM. Available from American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, 610-832-9500, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org):

ASTM C 94-90, “Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete”, approved March 30, 1990, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.673 and 725.543.

ASTM D 88-87, “Standard Test Method for Saybolt Viscosity”, approved April 24, 1981, reapproved January 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200.

ASTM D 93-85, “Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester”, approved October 25, 1985, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.

ASTM D 140-70, “Standard Practice for Sampling Bituminous Materials”, approved 1970, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 346-75, “Standard Practice for Collection and Preparation of Coke Samples for Laboratory Analysis”, approved 1975, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 420–69, “Guide to Site Characterization for Engineering, Design, and Construction Purposes”, approved 1969, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 1452–65, “Standard Practice for Soil Investigation and Sampling by Auger Borings”, approved 1965, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 1946-90, “Standard Practice for Analysis of Reformed Gas by Gas Chromatography”, approved March 30, 1990, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933 and 725.933.

ASTM D 2161-87, “Standard Practice for Conversion of Kinematic Viscosity to Saybolt Universal or to Saybolt Furol Viscosity”, March 27, 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200.

ASTM D 2234-76, “Standard Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal”, approved 1976, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 2267-88, "Standard Test Method for Aromatics in Light Naphthas and Aviation Gasolines by Gas Chromatography", approved November 17, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.963 and 724.963.

ASTM D 2382-88, "Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High Precision Method)", approved October 31, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933 and 725.933.

ASTM D 2879-92, "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope", approved 1992, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.963, 724.963, and 725.963.

ASTM D 3828-87, "Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of Liquids by Setaflash Closed Tester", approved December 14, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121(a).

ASTM E 168-88, "Standard Practices for General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis", approved May 27, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.963 and 724.963.

ASTM E 169-87, "Standard Practices for General Techniques of Ultraviolet-Visible Quantitative Analysis", approved February 1, 1987, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.963 and 724.963.

ASTM E 260-85, "Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography", approved June 28, 1985, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.963.

ASTM G 21-70 (1984a), "Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi", referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.414 and 725.414.

ASTM G 22-76 (1984b), "Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Plastics to Bacteria", referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.414 and 725.414.

GPO. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20402, 202-512-1800, [www.gpo.gov](http://www.gpo.gov):



Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1987), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110 and Section 720.110.

“Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods”, USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846 (Third Edition, November 1986), as amended by Updates I (July 1992), II (November 1994), IIA (August 1993), IIB (January 1995), III (December 1996), IIIA (April 1998), and IIIB (November 2004) (document number 955-001-00000-1). See below in this subsection (a) under NTIS.

ISO. Available from the International Organization for Standardization, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland (phone: +41 22 749 01 11; [www.iso.org/store](http://www.iso.org/store):

International Standard ISO 3166-1:2013, “Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions—Part 1: Country code”, Third edition (2013), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.183 and Section 722.182.

BOARD NOTE: ISO maintains a web page with a free on-line list of country codes accessible at [www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search](http://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search).

NACE. Available from the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, 15835 Park Ten Place, Houston, TX 77084, 281-228-6200, [www.nace.org](http://www.nace.org):

“Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems”, NACE Recommended Practice RP0285-85, approved March 1985, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292, 724.295, 725.292, and 725.295.

NFPA. Available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Boston, MA 02169-7471, 617-770-3000 or 800-344-3555, [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org):

“Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code”, NFPA 30 (1977), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.116.

“Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code”, NFPA 30 (1981), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.116.

“Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code”, NFPA 30 (1984), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.298, 724.298, 725.298, 726.211, and 727.290.

“Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code”, NFPA 30 (1987), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.298, 722.116, 724.298, 725.298, 726.211, and 727.290.

“Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code”, NFPA 30 (2003), as supplemented by TIA 03-1 (2004), and corrected by Errata 30-03-01 (2004), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.298, 722.116, 724.298, 725.298, 726.211, and 727.290.

“Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response”, NFPA 704 (2012 or 2017), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 and 722.116.

NTIS. Available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5301 Shawnee Road, Alexandria, VA 22312, 703-605-6000 or 800-553-6847, [www.ntis.gov](http://www.ntis.gov)):

“APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions”, December 1981, USEPA publication number EPA-450/2-81-005, NTIS document number PB80-208895, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.210, 703.211, 703.352, 724.935, and 725.935.

BOARD NOTE: “APTI” denotes USEPA’s “Air Pollution Training Institute”, [www.apti-learn.net](http://www.apti-learn.net).

“Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan for Land Disposal Restrictions Program”, USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-87-011, March 15, 1987, NTIS document number PB88-170766, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.106.

“Method 1664, n-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM; Oil and Grease) and Silica Gel Treated n-Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM; Nonpolar Material) by Extraction and Gravimetry”, Revision A, February 1999, USEPA publication number EPA-821/R-98-002, NTIS document number PB99-121949, or Revision B, February 2010, USEPA publication number EPA-821/R-10-001, NTIS document number PB2011-100735, USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet for free download as a PDF document from the USEPA website at [www.epa.gov/cwa-methods](http://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods). Revision A is also from the USEPA, National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) website at [www.epa.gov/nscep](http://www.epa.gov/nscep) (search “821R10001”).

“Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes”, Third Edition, March 1983, USEPA document number EPA-600/4-79-020, NTIS document number PB84-128677, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.192.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet as a viewable/printable HTML document from the USEPA, National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) website at [www.epa.gov/nscep](http://www.epa.gov/nscep) (search “600479020”).

“North American Industry Classification System”, July 2017, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, document number PB2007-100002 (hardcover printed volume) or PB2007-500023, referenced in Section 720.110 (definition of “NAICS Code”) for the purposes of Section 720.142, and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet from the Bureau of Census at [www.census.gov/eos/www/naics](http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics).

“Procedures Manual for Ground Water Monitoring at Solid Waste Disposal Facilities”, August 1977, EPA-530/SW-611, NTIS document number PB84-174820, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.192.

“Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources”, October 1992, USEPA publication number EPA-454/R-92-019, NTIS document number 93-219095, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 and 726.206.

BOARD NOTE: Also available on the Internet for free download as a WordPerfect document from USEPA, National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) website at [www.epa.gov/nscep](http://www.epa.gov/nscep) (search “454R92019”).

“Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods”, USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846 (Third Edition, November 1986; Revision 6, January 2005), as amended by Updates I (July 1992), II (November 1994), IIA (August 1993), IIB (January 1995), III (December 1996), IIIA (April 1998), and IIIB (November 2004) (document number 955-001-00000-1), generally referenced in Appendices A and I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200, 726.206, 726.212, and 728.106, 728.107 (in addition to the references cited below for specific methods), [www.epa.gov/hw-sw846](http://www.epa.gov/hw-sw846):

Method 0010 (November 1986) (Modified Method 5 Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0011 (December 1996) (Sampling for Selected Aldehyde and Ketone Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and ~~for~~ Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

Method 0020 (November 1986) (Source Assessment Sampling System), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0023A (December 1996) (Sampling Method for Polychlorinated Dibenzop-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofuran Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204.

Method 0030 (November 1986) (Volatile Organic Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0031 (December 1996) (Sampling Method for Volatile Organic Compounds (SMVOC)), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0040 (December 1996) (Sampling of Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents from Combustion Sources Using Tedlar® Bags), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0050 (December 1996) (Isokinetic HCl/Cl<sub>2</sub> Emission Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207.

Method 0051 (December 1996) (Midget Impinger HCl/Cl<sub>2</sub> Emission Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207.

Method 0060 (December 1996) (Determination of Metals in Stack Emissions), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to

35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206.

Method 0061 (December 1996) (Determination of Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206, and Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

Method 1010A (November 2004) (Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1020B (November 2004) (Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Setaflash (Small Scale) Closed-cup Apparatus), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1110A (November 2004) (Corrosivity Toward Steel), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.122 and Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1310B (November 2004) (Extraction Procedure (EP) Toxicity Test Method and Structural Integrity Test), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and referenced in Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

Method 1311 (November 1992) (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124, 728.107, and 728.140; and for Table T to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

Method 1312 (November 1994) (Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1320 (November 1986) (Multiple Extraction Procedure), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1330A (November 1992) (Extraction Procedure for Oily Wastes), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9010C (November 2004) (Total and Amenable Cyanide: Distillation), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140, 728.144, and 728.148, referenced in Tables Table-H and U to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

Method 9012B (November 2004) (Total and Amenable Cyanide (Automated Colorimetric, with Off-Line Distillation)), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140, 728.144, and 728.148, referenced in Tables Table-H and U to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

Method 9040C (November 2004) (pH Electrometric Measurement), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.122 and Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9045D (November 2004) (Soil and Waste pH), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9060A (November 2004) (Total Organic Carbon), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.934, 721.963, 724.934, 724.963, 725.934, and 725.963.

Method 9070A (November 2004) (n-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM) for Aqueous Samples), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9071B (April 1998) (n-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM) for Sludge, Sediment, and Solid Samples), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9095B (November 2004) (Paint Filter Liquids Test), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110; Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.290, 724.414, 725.290, 725.414, 725.981, 727.290, and 728.132.

OECD. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Environment Directorate, 2 rue André Pascal, F-75775 Paris Cedex 16, France, +33 1 45 24 81 67 ([www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)), also OECD Washington Center, 1776 I Street, NW, Suite 450, Washington, DC 20006, 202-785-6323, [www.oecd.org/washington](http://www.oecd.org/washington):

OECD Guidance Manual. “Guidance Manual for the Implementation of Council Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as Amended, on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations”, 2009 (also called “Guidance Manual for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Recoverable Materials” in OECD documents), but only the following segments, which set forth the substantive requirements of OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL (June 14, 2001), as amended by C(2001)107/ADD1 (February 28, 2002), C(2004)20 (March 9, 2004), C(2005)141 (December 2, 2005), and C(2008)156 (December 4, 2008):

“Annex B: OECD Consolidated List of Wastes Subject to the Green Control Procedure” (individually referred to as “Annex B to OECD Guidance Manual” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), combining Appendix 3 to OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as amended as described above, together with the text of Annex IX (“List B”) to the “Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal” (“Basel Convention”).

“Annex C: OECD Consolidated List of Wastes Subject to the Amber Control Procedure” (individually referred to as “Annex C to OECD Guidance Manual” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), combining Appendix 4 to OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as amended, together with the text of Annexes II (“Categories of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration”) and VIII (“List A”) to the Basel Convention.

BOARD NOTE: The OECD Guidance Manual is available online from OECD at [www.oecd.org/environment/waste/guidance-manual-control-transboundary-movements-recoverable-wastes.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/environment/waste/guidance-manual-control-transboundary-movements-recoverable-wastes.pdf). The OECD and the Basel Convention consider the OECD Guidance Manual unofficial text of these documents. Despite this unofficial status, the Board has chosen to follow USEPA’s lead and incorporate the OECD Guidance Manual by reference, instead of separately incorporating the OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL (with its subsequent amendments: OECD decisions C(2001)107/ADD1, C(2004)20, C(2005)141, and C(2008)156) and the Basel Convention by reference. Use of the OECD Guidance Manual eases reference to the documents, increases access to the documents, and facilitates future updates to this incorporation by reference. All references to “OECD

C(2001)107/FINAL” in the text of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 refer to both the OECD decision and the Basel Convention that the OECD decision references. The OECD Guidance Manual includes as Annex A the full text of OECD document C(2001)107/FINAL, with amendments, and Annexes B and C set forth lists of wastes subject to Green control procedures and wastes subject to Amber control procedures, respectively, which consolidate the wastes from C(2001)107/FINAL together with those from the Basel Convention.

OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals, “Ready Biodegradability”, Method 301B (July 17, 1992), “CO<sub>2</sub> Evolution (Modified Sturm Test)”, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.414.

STI. Available from the Steel Tank Institute, 944 Donata Ct., Lake Zurich, IL 60047, 847-438-8265, [www.steeltank.com](http://www.steeltank.com):

“Standard for Dual Wall Underground Steel Storage Tanks” (1986), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.293.

USDOD. Available from the United States Department of Defense:

“DOD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards” (DOD 6055.09), as in effect on February 29, 2008 and revised December 15, 2017, December 18, 2017, December 29, 2017, and January 24, 2018, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.305.

“The Motor Vehicle Inspection Report” (DD Form 626), as in effect in October 2011, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303.

“Requisition Tracking Form” (DD Form 1348), as in effect in July 1991, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303.

“The Signature and Tally Record” (DD Form 1907), as in effect in October 2011, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303.

“DOD Multimodal Dangerous Goods Declaration” (DD Form 2890), as in effect in September 2015, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303.

BOARD NOTE: DOD 6055.09, DD Form 626, DD Form 1348, DD Form 1907, and DD Form 2890 are available on-line for download in pdf format from [www.esd.whs.mil/DD/](http://www.esd.whs.mil/DD/).

USEPA, e-Manifest System. Available from United States Environmental Protection Agency, e-Manifest System ([www.epa.gov/e-manifest](http://www.epa.gov/e-manifest)):



“Hazardous Waste Manifest Instructions”. Instructions for revision 12-17 of USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.121. Available at [www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/uniform-hazardous-waste-manifest-instructions-sample-form-and-continuation-sheet](http://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/uniform-hazardous-waste-manifest-instructions-sample-form-and-continuation-sheet).

BOARD NOTE: Also available on-line from the USEPA website at the following Internet address: [www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/uniform-hazardous-waste-manifest-instructions-sample-form-and-continuation-sheet](http://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/uniform-hazardous-waste-manifest-instructions-sample-form-and-continuation-sheet).

USEPA, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water. Available from United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, State Programs Division, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW (Mail Code 4606M), Washington, DC 20460:

“Inventory of Injection Wells”, USEPA Form 7520-16 (Revised 8-01), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.148 and 704.283.

“Technical Assistance Document: Corrosion, Its Detection and Control in Injection Wells”, USEPA publication number EPA-570/9-87-002, August 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 730.165.

USEPA, Receptor Analysis Branch. Available from Receptor Analysis Branch, USEPA (MD-14), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711:

“Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources, Revised”, October 1992, USEPA publication number EPA-450/R-92-019, USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

BOARD NOTE: Also available for purchase from NTIS (see above) and on the Internet at [www3.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/EPA-454R-92-019\\_OCR.pdf](http://www3.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/EPA-454R-92-019_OCR.pdf).

USEPA Region 6. Available from United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Multimedia Permitting and Planning Division, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202 (phone: 214-665-7430):

“EPA RCRA Delisting Program—Guidance Manual for the Petitioner”, March 23, 2000, referenced in Section 720.122.

USGSA. Available from the United States Government Services Administration:

Government Bill of Lading (GBL) (GSA Standard Form 1103, rev 9/2003, supplemented as necessary with GSA Standard Form 1109, rev 09/1998), referenced in Section 726.303.

BOARD NOTE: Available on-line for download in various formats from [www.gsa.gov/forms/forms.htm](http://www.gsa.gov/forms/forms.htm).

- b) Code of Federal Regulations. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20401, 202-783-3238, [www.ecfr.gov](http://www.ecfr.gov) or <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/cfr/>:

10 CFR 20.2006 (2019)-(2018) (Transfer for Disposal and Manifests), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.425 and 726.450.

Table II, column 2 in appendix B to 10 CFR 20 (2019)-(2018) (Water Effluent Concentrations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 730.103, and 730.151.

Appendix G to 10 CFR 20 (2019)-(2018) (Requirements for Transfers of Low-Level Radioactive Waste Intended for Disposal at Licensed Land Disposal Facilities and Manifests), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.440.

10 CFR 71 (2019)-(2018) (Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.430.

10 CFR 71.5 (2019)-(2018) (Transportation of Licensed Material), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.425.

15 CFR 30.4(b) (2019)-(2018) (Electronic Export Information Filing, Procedures, Deadlines, and Certification Statements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.139.

15 CFR 30.6 (2019)-(2018) (Electronic Export Information Data Elements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.139.

21 CFR 203.3(y) (2019) (“Prescription Drug”), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600.

21 CFR 1300 through 1317 (2019) (Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604 and 726.606.

21 CFR 1300.01 (2019) (Definitions Relating to Controlled Substances), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604 and 726.606.

21 CFR 1300.05 (2019) (Definitions Relating to the Disposal of Controlled Substances), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606.

21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15 (2019) (Schedules), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606.

21 CFR 1317.90 (2019) (Methods of Destruction), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606.

21 CFR 1317.95 (2019) (Destruction Procedures), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606.

29 CFR 1910.1200 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Hazard Communication), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115.

33 CFR 153.203 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Procedure for the Notice of Discharge), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

40 CFR 3.3 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (What Definitions Are Applicable to This Part?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 3.10 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (What Are the Requirements for Electronic Reporting to EPA?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 3.2000 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (What Are the Requirements Authorized State, Tribe, and Local Programs' Reporting Systems Must Meet?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 51.100(ii) ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200.

Appendix W to 40 CFR 51 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Guideline on Air Quality Models), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204.

BOARD NOTE: Also available from NTIS (see above for contact information) as "Guideline on Air Quality Models", Revised 1986, USEPA publication number EPA-450/12-78-027R, NTIS document numbers PB86-245248 (Guideline) and PB88-150958 (Supplement).

Appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.213, 703.352, 721.984, 721.986, 721.989, 724.982, 724.984, 724.986, 724.989, 725.983, 725.985, 725.987, and 725.990.

40 CFR 60 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 721.950, 721.964, 721.980, 724.964, 724.980, 725.964, and 725.980.

Subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.989, 724.989, and 725.990.

Appendix A to 40 CFR 60 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Test Methods), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205 (in addition to the references cited below for specific methods):

Method 1 (Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2 (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.934, 724.933, 724.934, 725.933, 725.934, and 726.205.

Method 2A (Direct Measurement of Gas Volume through Pipes and Small Ducts), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.933, 724.933, 725.933, and 726.205.

Method 2B (Determination of Exhaust Gas Volume Flow Rate from Gasoline Vapor Incinerators), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2C (Determination of Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate in Small Stacks or Ducts (Standard Pitot Tube)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.933, 724.933, 725.933, and 726.205.

Method 2D (Measurement of Gas Volume Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.933, 724.933, 725.933, and 726.205.

Method 2E (Determination of Landfill Gas Production Flow Rate), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2F (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate with Three-Dimensional Probes), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2G (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate with Two-Dimensional Probes), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2H (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity Taking into Account Velocity Decay Near the Stack Wall), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 3 (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Dry Molecular Weight), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.443 and 726.205.

Method 3A (Determination of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Concentrations in Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 3B (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Emission Rate Correction Factor or Excess Air), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 3C (Determination of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrogen, and Oxygen from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 4 (Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5 (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5A (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5B (Determination of Nonsulfuric Acid Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5D (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Positive Pressure Fabric Filters), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5E (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5F (Determination of Nonsulfate Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5G (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Wood Heaters (Dilution Tunnel Sampling Location)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5H (Determination of Particulate Emissions from Wood Heaters from a Stack Location), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5I (Determination of Low Level Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 18 (Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.933, 721.934, 724.933, 724.934, 725.933, and 725.934.

Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.213, 721.934, 721.935, 721.963, 721.983, 724.934, 724.935, 724.963, 725.934, 725.935, 725.963, and 725.984.

Method 22 (Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.933, 724.933, 724.1101, 725.933, 725.1101, and 727.900.

Method 25A (Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.934, 724.934, and 725.985.

Method 25D (Determination of the Volatile Organic Concentration of Waste Samples), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.983, 724.982, 725.983, and 725.984.

Method 25E (Determination of Vapor Phase Organic Concentration in Waste Samples), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.983 and 725.984.

Method 27 (Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Using Pressure-Vacuum Test), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.986, 724.986, and 725.987.

40 CFR 61 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 721.933, 721.950, 721.964, 721.980, 724.933, 724.964, 725.933, 725.964, and 725.980.

Subpart V of 40 CFR 61 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.989, 724.989, and 725.990.

Subpart FF of 40 CFR 61 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982 and 725.983.

40 CFR 63 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.293, 721.933, 721.950, 721.964, 721.980, 724.933, 724.964, 724.980, 725.933, 725.964, 725.980, and 726.200.

Subpart RR of 40 CFR 63 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.984, 724.984, 724.985, 725.985, and 725.986.

Subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63 (2000) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.280.

Subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors) (includes 40 CFR 63.1206 (When and How Must You Comply with the Standards and Operating Requirements?), 63.1215 (What are the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives for Total Chlorine?), 63.1216 (What are the Standards for Solid-Fuel Boilers that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1217 (What are the Standards for Liquid-Fuel Boilers that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1218 (What are the Standards for Hydrochloric Acid Production Furnaces that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1219 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste Incinerators?), 63.1220 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste-Burning Cement Kilns?), and 63.1221 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste-Burning Lightweight Aggregate Kilns?)), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.155, 703.205, 703.208, 703.221, 703.232, 703.320, 703.280, 724.440, 724.701, 724.950, 725.440, and 726.200.

Method 301 (Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media) in appendix A to 40 CFR 63 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.983 and 725.984.

Appendix C to 40 CFR 63 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded ( $F_{bio}$ ) in a Biological Treatment Unit), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

Appendix D to 40 CFR 63 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.983 and 725.984.

40 CFR 136.3 (Identification of Test Procedures) ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 704.150, 704.187, and 730.103.

40 CFR 144.70 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.240.

40 CFR 232.2 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

40 CFR 257 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.181.

Subpart B of 40 CFR 257 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Disposal Standards for the Receipt of Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) Wastes at Non-Municipal Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal Units) (40 CFR 257.5 through 257.30), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114.

40 CFR 258 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.181.

40 CFR 260.21(b) ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Alternative Equivalent Testing Methods), referenced in Section 720.121.

40 CFR 261.151 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.251.

Appendix III to 40 CFR 261 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Chemical Analysis Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.150 and 704.187.

Appendix to 40 CFR 262 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their Instructions)), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.

40 CFR 264.151 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.251 and 727.240.

40 CFR 264.1311 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Manifest Transactions Subject to Fees), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171.

40 CFR 264.1312 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (User Fee Calculation Methodology), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171.



40 CFR 264.1313 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (User Fee Revisions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171.

40 CFR 264.1314 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (How to Make User Fee Payments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171.

40 CFR 264.1315 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Sanctions for Delinquent Payments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171.

40 CFR 264.1316 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Informal Fee Dispute Resolution), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171.

Subpart FF of 40 CFR 264 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Fees for the Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest Program), referenced in Sections 720.104 and 720.105.

Appendix I to 40 CFR 264 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Recordkeeping Instructions), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

Appendix IV to 40 CFR 264 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Cochran's Approximation to the Behrens-Fisher Students' T-Test), referenced in Appendix D to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

Appendix V to 40 CFR 264 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste), referenced in Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.270.

Appendix VI to 40 CFR 264 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Political Jurisdictions in Which Compliance with § 264.18(a) Must Be Demonstrated), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.306, 724.118, and 727.110.

40 CFR 265.1311 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Manifest Transactions Subject to Fees), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171.

40 CFR 265.1312 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (User Fee Calculation Methodology), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171.

40 CFR 265.1313 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (User Fee Revisions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171.

40 CFR 265.1314 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (How to Make User Fee Payments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171.

40 CFR 265.1315 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Sanctions for Delinquent Payments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171.

40 CFR 265.1316 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Informal Fee Dispute Resolution), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171.

Subpart FF of 40 CFR 265 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Fees for the Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest Program), referenced in Sections 720.104 and 720.105.

Appendix I to 40 CFR 265 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Recordkeeping Instructions), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix III to 40 CFR 265 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (EPA Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards), referenced in Appendix C to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix IV to 40 CFR 265 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Tests for Significance), referenced in Appendix D to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix V to 40 CFR 265 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.277, 725.301, 725.330, 725.357, 725.382, and 725.413 and Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), referenced generally in Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

Section 4.0 (Procedures for Estimating the Toxicity Equivalence of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxin and Dibenzofuran Congeners), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200 and 726.204.

Section 5.0 (Hazardous Waste Combustion Air Quality Screening Procedure), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 and 726.206.

Section 7.0 (Statistical Methodology for Bevill Residue Determinations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212.

BOARD NOTE: Also available from NTIS (see above for contact information) as “Methods Manual for Compliance with BIF Regulations: Burning Hazardous Waste in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces”, December 1990, USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-91-010, NTIS document number PB91-120006.

40 CFR 267.151 ~~(2019)~~-(2018) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.240.

40 CFR 270.5 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Noncompliance and Program Reporting by the Director), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.305.

40 CFR 302 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.293.

40 CFR 403.5 (2019) (National Pretreatment Standards: Prohibited Discharges), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 and 726.605.

40 CFR 711.15(a)(4)(i)(C) ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

40 CFR 761 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.145.

40 CFR 761.3 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102 and 739.110.

40 CFR 761.60 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Disposal Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142.

40 CFR 761.65 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Storage for Disposal), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.150.

40 CFR 761.70 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Incineration), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142.

Subpart B of 49 CFR 107 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Exemptions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.

49 CFR 171 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (General Information, Regulations, and Definitions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, 726.609, and 739.143.

49 CFR 171.3 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Hazardous Waste), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.133.

49 CFR 171.8 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Definitions and Abbreviations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.609, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, 733.155, and 739.143.

49 CFR 171.15 ~~(2019)~~~~(2018)~~ (Immediate Notice of Certain Hazardous Materials Incidents), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

49 CFR 171.16 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Detailed Hazardous Materials Incident Reports), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

49 CFR 172 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 721.986, 722.131, 722.132, 724.986, 725.987, 726.609, 733.114, 733.118, 733.134, 733.138, 733.152, 733.155, and 739.143.

Table to 49 CFR 172.101 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Hazardous Materials Table), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 722.183, 722.184, 724.112, and 725.112.

49 CFR 172.304 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Marking Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.132 and 766.608.

Subpart C of 49 CFR 172 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Shipping Papers), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.124 and 726.610.

Subpart D of 49 CFR 172 (2019) (Marking), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.608.

Subpart E of 49 CFR 172 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Labeling), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, ~~and 722.115,~~ and 726.608.

Subpart F of 49 CFR 172 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Placarding), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, 722.115, ~~and 722.133,~~ and 726.608.

49 CFR 173 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packages), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 721.986, 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987, 726.608, 726.609, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 173.2 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Hazardous Materials Classes and Index to Hazard Class Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.152.

49 CFR 173.12 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Exceptions for Shipments of Waste Materials), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, and 725.987.

49 CFR 173.28 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Reuse, Reconditioning, and Remanufacture of Packagings), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.273.

49 CFR 173.50 ~~(2019)-(2018)~~ (Class 1—Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123.

- 49 CFR 173.54 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Forbidden Explosives), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123.
- 49 CFR 173.115 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3—Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.
- 49 CFR 173.127 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3—Definition and Assignment of Packaging Groups), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.
- 49 CFR 174 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Carriage by Rail), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.609, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.
- 49 CFR 175 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Carriage by Aircraft), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.609, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.
- 49 CFR 176 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Carriage by Vessel), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.609, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.
- 49 CFR 177 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Carriage by Public Highway), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.609, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.
- 49 CFR 177.817 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Shipping Papers), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.124.
- 49 CFR 178 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Specifications for Packagings), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 721.986, 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987, 726.608, 726.609, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.
- 49 CFR 179 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Specifications for Tank Cars), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104, 721.986, 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987, 726.609, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.
- 49 CFR 180 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.986, 724.986, 725.987, 726.608, 726.609, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.
- 49 CFR 190 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Pipeline Safety Programs and Rulemaking Procedures), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.
- 49 CFR 191 ~~(2019)~~(2018) (Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Annual Reports, Incident Reports, and Safety-Related Condition Reports), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 192 (2019)~~(2018)~~ (Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 193 (2019)~~(2018)~~ (Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities: Federal Safety Standards), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 194 (2019)~~(2018)~~ (Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 195 (2019)~~(2018)~~ (Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 196 (2019)~~(2018)~~ (Protection of Underground Pipelines from Excavation Activity), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 198 (2019)~~(2018)~~ (Regulations for Grants to Aid State Pipeline Safety Programs), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

49 CFR 199 (2019)~~(2018)~~ (Drug and Alcohol Testing), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

c) Federal Statutes:

Section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014 (2018) ~~(2017)~~), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 and 726.310.

Sections 301, 304, 307, and 402 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1311, 1314, 1337, and 1342 (2018)~~(2017)~~), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.293.

Sections 201(v), 201(w), and 512(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 USC 321(v), 321(w), and 360b(j) (2018) ~~(2017)~~), referenced in Section 720.110 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.109.

Section 201(ff) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 USC 321(ff) (2018)), referenced in Section 726.600.

Section 102(27) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 USC 802(27) (2018) (“Ultimate User”)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606.

Section 1004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6903 (2018)~~(2017)~~), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.931, 721.951, 721.981, 724.931, 724.981, 725.931, 725.951, and 725.981.

Chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC (49 USC 60101 through 60140 ~~(2018)-(2017)~~), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

Section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1986 (50 USC 1521(j)(1) ~~(2018)-(2015)~~), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.301.

d) This Section incorporates no later editions or amendments.

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 5817, May 2, 2019)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 721  
IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
721.101	Purpose and Scope
721.102	Definition of Solid Waste
721.103	Definition of Hazardous Waste
721.104	Exclusions
721.105	Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generated by Small Quantity Generators (Repealed)
721.106	Requirements for Recyclable Materials
721.107	Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers
721.108	PCB Wastes Regulated under TSCA
721.109	Requirements for Universal Waste

SUBPART B: CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTES

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721.110	Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste
721.111	Criteria for Listing Hazardous Waste

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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721.120	General
721.121	Characteristic of Ignitability
721.122	Characteristic of Corrosivity
721.123	Characteristic of Reactivity

721.124 Toxicity Characteristic

#### SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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721.130 General  
 721.131 Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources  
 721.132 Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources  
 721.133 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof  
 721.135 Wood Preserving Wastes

#### SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

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721.138 Exclusion of Comparable Fuel and Syngas Fuel (Repealed)  
 721.139 Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken CRTs and Processed CRT Glass Undergoing Recycling  
 721.140 Conditional Exclusion for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Recycling  
 721.141 Notification and Recordkeeping for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Reuse

#### SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS

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721.240 Applicability  
 721.241 Definitions of Terms as Used in This Subpart  
 721.242 Cost Estimate  
 721.243 Financial Assurance Condition  
 721.247 Liability Requirements  
 721.248 Incapacity of Owners or Operators, Guarantors, or Financial Institutions  
 721.249 Use of State-Required Mechanisms  
 721.250 State Assumption of Responsibility  
 721.251 Wording of the Instruments

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 721.271 Condition of Containers  
 721.272 Compatibility of Hazardous Secondary Materials with Containers  
 721.273 Management of Containers  
 721.275 Secondary Containment  
 721.276 Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Hazardous Secondary Material  
 721.277 Special Requirements for Incompatible Materials  
 721.279 Air Emission Standards



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721.291	Assessment of Existing Tank System's Integrity
721.293	Containment and Detection of Releases
721.294	General Operating Requirements
721.296	Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Leaking or Unfit-for-Use Tank Systems
721.297	Termination of Remanufacturing Exclusion
721.298	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Materials
721.299	Special Requirements for Incompatible Materials
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SUBPART M: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR  
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721.500	Applicability
721.510	Preparedness and Prevention
721.511	Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or Accumulating 6,000 kg or Less of Hazardous Secondary Material
721.520	Contingency Planning and Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or Accumulating More Than 6,000 kg of Hazardous Secondary Material

## SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

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721.930	Applicability
721.931	Definitions
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**AUTHORITY:** Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4 and 27].

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13006, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 382, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18300, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14401, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16472, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7950, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9332, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14473, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-12 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2155, effective January 27, 1992; amended in R91-26 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2600, effective February 3, 1992; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9519, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17666, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5650, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20568, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6741, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12175, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17490, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9522, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10963, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 275, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7615, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17531, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1718, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9135, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9481, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1281, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9108, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6584, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12760, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R04-16 at 28 Ill. Reg. 10693, effective July 19, 2004; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6003, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2992,

effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 791, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11786, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 986, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18611, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17734, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3213, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R14-13 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12442, effective May 27, 2014; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1607, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11367, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 21673, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 496, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5884, May 2, 2019.

## SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Section 721.104 Exclusions

- a) **Materials That Are Not Solid Wastes.** The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this Part:
  - 1) **Sewage.**
    - A) Domestic sewage (untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system); and
    - B) Any mixture of domestic sewage and other waste that passes through a sewer system to publicly-owned treatment works for treatment, except as prohibited by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.605 and 40 CFR 403.5(b), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
  - 2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 12(f) of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.
 

BOARD NOTE: This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being collected, stored, or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment.
  - 3) Irrigation return flows.
  - 4) Source, by-product, or special nuclear material, as defined by section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

- 5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques that are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.
- 6) Pulping liquors (i.e., black liquors) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless it is accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, provided it is not accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 8) Secondary materials that are reclaimed and returned to the original process or processes in which they were generated, where they are reused in the production process, provided that the following is true:
  - A) Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process through completion of reclamation is closed by being entirely connected with pipes or other comparable enclosed means of conveyance;
  - B) Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);
  - C) The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over 12 months without being reclaimed; and
  - D) The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.
- 9) Wood preserving wastes.
  - A) Spent wood preserving solutions that have been used and which are reclaimed and reused for their original intended purpose;
  - B) Wastewaters from the wood preserving process that have been reclaimed and which are reused to treat wood; and
  - C) Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in subsections (a)(9)(A) and (a)(9)(B), so long as they meet all of the following conditions:
    - i) The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are reused on-site at water-borne plants in the production process for their original intended purpose;

- ii) Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;
  - iii) Any unit used to manage wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;
  - iv) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and
  - v) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator prepares a one-time notification to the Agency stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language: “I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation.” The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on-site records until closure of the facility. The exclusion applies only so long as the plant meets all of the conditions. If the plant goes out of compliance with any condition, it may apply to the Agency for reinstatement. The Agency must reinstate the exclusion in writing if it finds that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. The applicant under this subsection (a)(9)(C)(v) may appeal the Agency’s determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.
- 10) USEPA hazardous waste numbers K060, K087, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, and K148, and any wastes from the coke by-products processes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the toxicity characteristic specified in Section 721.124, when subsequent to generation these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a

feedstock to produce coal tar, or are mixed with coal tar prior to the tar's sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the waste from the point it is generated to the point it is recycled to coke ovens, to tar recovery, to the tar refining processes, or prior to when it is mixed with coal.

- 11) Nonwastewater splash condenser dross residue from the treatment of USEPA hazardous waste number K061 in high temperature metals recovery units, provided it is shipped in drums (if shipped) and not land disposed before recovery.
- 12) Certain oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials and recovered oil, as follows:
  - A) Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials) that are generated at a petroleum refinery (standard industrial classification (SIC) code 2911) and are inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911: including, but not limited to, distillation, catalytic cracking, fractionation, or thermal cracking units (i.e., cokers)), unless the material is placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units are excluded under this subsection (a)(12), provided that the coke product also does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials may be inserted into the same petroleum refinery where they are generated or sent directly to another petroleum refinery and still be excluded under this provision. Except as provided in subsection (a)(12)(B), oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials generated elsewhere in the petroleum industry (i.e., from sources other than petroleum refineries) are not excluded under this Section. Residuals generated from processing or recycling materials excluded under this subsection (a)(12)(A), where such materials as generated would have otherwise met a listing under Subpart D, are designated as USEPA hazardous waste number F037 listed wastes when disposed of or intended for disposal.
  - B) Recovered oil that is recycled in the same manner and with the same conditions as described in subsection (a)(12)(A). Recovered oil is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (including wastewater) generated from normal petroleum industry practices, including refining, exploration and production, bulk storage, and transportation incident thereto (SIC codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, 1389, 2911, 4612, 4613, 4922, 4923, 4789, 5171, and 5172). Recovered oil does not include oil-bearing hazardous

wastes listed in Subpart D; however, oil recovered from such wastes may be considered recovered oil. Recovered oil does not include used oil, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.100.

- 13) Excluded scrap metal (processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal) being recycled.
- 14) Shredded circuit boards being recycled, provided that they meet the following conditions:
  - A) The circuit boards are stored in containers sufficient to prevent a release to the environment prior to recovery; and
  - B) The circuit boards are free of mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, and lithium batteries.
- 15) Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with federal Clean Air Act regulation 40 CFR 63.446(e). The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.
- 16) This subsection (a)(16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(16), marked “reserved” by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
- 17) Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:
  - A) The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;
  - B) The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;
  - C) Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D), the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a



material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. If a tank or container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.

- D) The Agency must allow by permit in writing that solid mineral processing spent materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing secondary materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.
- i) The Agency must also consider whether storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways must include the following: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the spent material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway; and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.
  - ii) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: they must be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing spent material; they must be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal; they must have run-on and run-off controls; they must be operated in a manner that controls fugitive dust; and they must have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.
  - iii) Before making a determination under this subsection (a)(17)(D), the Agency must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially

interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

BOARD NOTE: See Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 for the RCRA Subtitle C permit public notice requirements.

- E) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Agency, providing the following information: the types of materials to be recycled, the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes, and the annual quantities expected to be placed in land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.
  - F) For purposes of subsection (b)(7), mineral processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.
- 18) Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911) along with normal petroleum refinery process streams, provided that both of the following conditions are true of the oil:
- A) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (as defined in Section 721.121) or toxicity for benzene (Section 721.124, USEPA hazardous waste number D018);
  - B) The oil generated by the organic chemical manufacturing facility is not placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being recycled into the petroleum refining process. An “associated organic chemical manufacturing facility” is a facility for which all of the following is true: its primary SIC code is 2869, but its operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; it is physically co-located with a petroleum refinery; and the petroleum refinery to which the oil being recycled is returned also provides hydrocarbon feedstocks to the organic chemical manufacturing facility. “Petrochemical recovered oil” is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials, including wastewater) from normal organic

chemical manufacturing operations, as well as oil recovered from organic chemical manufacturing processes.

- 19) Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or naphthenic acid, unless the material is placed on the land or accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 20) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc fertilizers, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
  - A) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc micronutrient fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).
  - B) A generator or intermediate handler of zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials that are to be incorporated into zinc fertilizers must fulfill the following conditions:
    - i) It must submit a one-time notice to the Agency that contains the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or intermediate handler facility, that provides a brief description of the secondary material that will be subject to the exclusion, and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).
    - ii) It must store the excluded secondary material in tanks, containers, or buildings that are constructed and maintained in a way that prevents releases of the secondary materials into the environment. At a minimum, any building used for this purpose must be an engineered structure made of non-earthen materials that provide structural support, and it must have a floor, walls, and a roof that prevent wind dispersal and contact with rainwater. A tank used for this purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, it must have a roof or cover that prevents contact with wind and rain. A container used for this purpose must be kept closed, except when it is necessary to add or remove material, and it must be in sound condition. Containers that are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas that fulfill the conditions of subsection (a)(20)(F).

- iii) With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous secondary materials, it must provide written notice to the receiving facility that the material is subject to the conditions of this subsection (a)(20).
  - iv) It must maintain records at the generator's or intermediate handler's facility, for no less than three years, of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For each shipment these records must, at a minimum, contain the information specified in subsection (a)(20)(G).
- C) A manufacturer of zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients made from excluded hazardous secondary materials must fulfill the following conditions:
- i) It must store excluded hazardous secondary materials in accordance with the storage requirements for generators and intermediate handlers, as specified in subsection (a)(20)(B)(ii).
  - ii) It must submit a one-time notification to the Agency that, at a minimum, specifies the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the manufacturing facility and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).
  - iii) It must maintain for a minimum of three years records of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials received by the manufacturer, which must at a minimum identify for each shipment the name and address of the generating facility, the name of transporter, and the date on which the materials were received, the quantity received, and a brief description of the industrial process that generated the material.
  - iv) It must submit an annual report to the Agency that identifies the total quantities of all excluded hazardous secondary materials that were used to manufacture zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients in the previous year, the name and address of each generating facility, and the industrial processes from which the hazardous secondary materials were generated.

- D) Nothing in this Section preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person who generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.
- E) Interim status and permitted storage units that have been used to store only zinc-bearing hazardous wastes prior to the submission of the one-time notice described in subsection (a)(20)(B)(i), and that afterward will be used only to store hazardous secondary materials excluded under this subsection (a)(20), are not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.
- F) A container used to store excluded secondary material must fulfill the following conditions:
- i) It must have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation;
  - ii) It must provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; and
  - iii) It must prevent run-on into the containment system.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(F)(i) through (a)(20)(F)(iii) are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(B)(1) through (a)(20)(ii)(B)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(F) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- G) Required records of shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials must, at a minimum, contain the following information:
- i) The name of the transporter and date of the shipment;
  - ii) The name and address of the facility that received the excluded material, along with documentation confirming receipt of the shipment; and
  - iii) The type and quantity of excluded secondary material in each shipment.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(G)(i) through (a)(20)(G)(iii) are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(D)(1) through (a)(20)(ii)(D)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal

paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(G) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- 21) Zinc fertilizers made from hazardous wastes or hazardous secondary materials that are excluded under subsection (a)(20), provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

A) The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:

i) For metal contaminants:

Constituent	Maximum Allowable Total Concentration in Fertilizer, per Unit (1%) of Zinc (ppm)
Arsenic	0.3
Cadmium	1.4
Chromium	0.6
Lead	2.8
Mercury	0.3

ii) For dioxin contaminants, the fertilizer must contain no more than eight parts per trillion of dioxin, measured as toxic equivalent (TEQ).

B) The manufacturer performs sampling and analysis of the fertilizer product to determine compliance with the contaminant limits for metals no less frequently than once every six months, and for dioxins no less frequently than once every 12 months. Testing must also be performed whenever changes occur to manufacturing processes or ingredients that could significantly affect the amounts of contaminants in the fertilizer product. The manufacturer may use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present in the product at concentrations above the applicable limits. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure that the sampling and analysis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the products introduced into commerce.

C) The manufacturer maintains, for no less than three years, records of all sampling and analyses performed for purposes of determining compliance with subsection (a)(21)(B). Such records must at a minimum include the following:

i) The dates and times product samples were taken, and the dates the samples were analyzed;

- ii) The names and qualifications of the persons taking the samples;
  - iii) A description of the methods and equipment used to take the samples;
  - iv) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;
  - v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any cleanup and sample preparation methods; and
  - vi) All laboratory analytical results used to determine compliance with the contaminant limits specified in this subsection (a)(21).
- 22) Used CRTs
- A) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste within the United States, unless they are disposed of or speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8), by a CRT collector or glass processor.
  - B) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste when exported for recycling, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.140.
  - C) Used, broken CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.139.
  - D) Glass removed from CRTs is not a solid waste provided that it meets the requirements of Section 721.139(c).
- 23) Hazardous Secondary Materials Reclaimed under the Control of the Generator. Hazardous secondary material generated and legitimately reclaimed within the United States or its territories and under the control of the generator, provided that the material complies with subsections (a)(23)(A) and (a)(23)(B):
- A) Excluded Hazardous Secondary Materials
    - i) The hazardous secondary material is generated and reclaimed at the generating facility. (For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(i), “generating facility” means all

contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator.);

- ii) The hazardous secondary material is generated and reclaimed at different facilities, if the reclaiming facility is controlled by the generator or if both the generating facility and the reclaiming facility are controlled by a person as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, and if the generator provides one of the following certifications:

“On behalf of [insert generator facility name], I certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], which is controlled by [insert generator facility name] and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material.”

or

“On behalf of [insert generator facility name], I certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], that both facilities are under common control, and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material.”

For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(ii), “control” means the power to direct the policies of the facility, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate facilities on behalf of a different person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, cannot be deemed to “control” such facilities. The generating and receiving facilities must both maintain at their facilities, for no less than three years, records of hazardous secondary materials sent or received under this exclusion. In both cases, the records must contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, and the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary material shipped or received under the exclusion. These requirements may be satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial



records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations); or

- iii) The hazardous secondary material is generated pursuant to a written contract between a tolling contractor and a toll manufacturer and is reclaimed by the tolling contractor, if the tolling contractor certifies as follows:

“On behalf of [insert tolling contractor name], I certify that [insert tolling contractor name] has a written contract with [insert toll manufacturer name] to manufacture [insert name of product or intermediate] which is made from specified unused materials, and that [insert tolling contractor name] will reclaim the hazardous secondary materials generated during this manufacture. On behalf of [insert tolling contractor name], I also certify that [insert tolling contractor name] retains ownership of, and responsibility for, the hazardous secondary materials that are generated during the course of the manufacture, including any releases of hazardous secondary materials that occur during the manufacturing process.”

The tolling contractor must maintain at its facility, for no less than three years, records of hazardous secondary materials received pursuant to its written contract with the tolling manufacturer, and the tolling manufacturer must maintain at its facility, for no less than three years, records of hazardous secondary materials shipped pursuant to its written contract with the tolling contractor. In both cases, the records must contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, and the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary material shipped or received pursuant to the written contract. These requirements may be satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations). For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(ii), “tolling contractor” means a person who arranges for the production of a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials through a written contract with a toll manufacturer. “Toll manufacturer” means a person who produces a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials pursuant to a written contract with a tolling contractor.

- B) Management of Hazardous Secondary Materials
- i) The hazardous secondary material is contained, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous secondary material released to the environment is discarded material and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the purpose of reclamation. Hazardous secondary material managed in a unit with leaks or other continuing or intermittent unpermitted releases is discarded material and a solid waste;
  - ii) The hazardous secondary material is not speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8);
  - iii) Notice is provided, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142;
  - iv) The hazardous secondary material is not otherwise subject to material-specific management conditions under subsection (a) when reclaimed, and it is not a spent lead acid battery (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180 and 733.102);
  - v) Persons performing the recycling of hazardous secondary materials under this exclusion must maintain documentation of their legitimacy determination on-site. Documentation must be a written description of how the recycling meets all three factors in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143(a) and how the factor in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143(b) was considered. Documentation must be maintained for three years after the recycling operation has ceased; and
  - vi) The emergency preparedness and response requirements found in Subpart M are met.
- 24) Hazardous Secondary Materials Transferred for Off-Site Reclamation. Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation is not a solid waste if the management of the material fulfills the conditions of subsections (a)(24)(A) through (a)(24)(G):
- A) The hazardous secondary material must not be speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).
  - B) No person or facility other than the hazardous secondary material generator, the transporter, an intermediate facility, or a reclaimer

manages the material; the hazardous secondary material must not be stored for more than ten days at a transfer facility, as defined in Section 721.110; and the hazardous secondary material must be packaged according to applicable USDOT regulations codified as 49 CFR 173, 178, and 179, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, while in transport.

- C) The hazardous secondary material must not otherwise be subject to material-specific management conditions pursuant to other provisions of this subsection (a) when reclaimed, and the hazardous secondary material must not be a spent lead-acid battery (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180 and 733.102).
- D) The reclamation of the hazardous secondary material must be legitimate, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143.
- E) The hazardous secondary material generator must satisfy each of the following conditions:
  - i) The hazardous secondary material must be contained as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous secondary material released to the environment is discarded and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the purpose of recycling. Hazardous secondary material managed in a unit that leaks or which otherwise continuously releases hazardous secondary material is discarded material and a solid waste.
  - ii) Prior to arranging for transport of hazardous secondary materials to a reclamation facility where the hazardous secondary material is managed in a unit that is not subject to a RCRA permit or interim status standards, the hazardous secondary material generator must make reasonable efforts to ensure that each reclaimer intends to properly and legitimately reclaim the hazardous secondary material and not discard it, and that each reclaimer will manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. If the hazardous secondary material will pass through an intermediate facility where the hazardous secondary materials is managed at that facility in a unit that is not subject to a RCRA permit or interim status standards, the hazardous secondary material generator must make contractual arrangements with the intermediate facility to ensure that the hazardous secondary material is sent to the

reclamation facility identified by the hazardous secondary material generator, and the hazardous secondary material generator must perform reasonable efforts to ensure that the intermediate facility will manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. Reasonable efforts must be repeated at a minimum of every three years for the hazardous secondary material generator to claim the exclusion and to send the hazardous secondary materials to each reclaimer and any intermediate facility. In making these reasonable efforts, the generator may use any credible evidence available, including information gathered by the hazardous secondary material generator, provided by the reclaimer or intermediate facility, or provided by a third party. The hazardous secondary material generator must affirmatively answer all of the questions in subsection (a)(24)(H) for each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility.

BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the required generator inquiries of 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(B)(5) to subsection (a)(24)(H) to comply with codification requirements.

- iii) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain for a minimum of three years documentation and certification that reasonable efforts were made for each reclamation facility and, if applicable, intermediate facility where the facility manages the hazardous secondary materials in a unit that is not subject to a RCRA permit or interim status standards prior to transferring hazardous secondary material. Documentation and certification must be made available upon request by USEPA or the Agency within 72 hours, or within a longer period of time as specified by USEPA or the Agency. The certification statement must include the printed name and official title of an authorized representative of the hazardous secondary material generator company, the authorized representative's signature, and the date signed. The certification statement must also incorporate the following language:

"I hereby certify in good faith and to the best of my knowledge that, prior to arranging for transport of excluded hazardous secondary materials to [insert name(s) of reclamation facility and any intermediate facility], reasonable efforts were made in

accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(24)(E)(ii) to ensure that the hazardous secondary materials would be recycled legitimately, and otherwise managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment, and that such efforts were based on current and accurate information.”

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined the documentation, certification, and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(C)(3) into subsection (a)(24)(E)(iii) to comply with codification requirements.

- iv) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain certain records at the generating facility for a minimum of three years that document every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. The documentation for each shipment must, at a minimum, include the following information about the shipment: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which the hazardous secondary material was sent; and the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined and moved the shipping documentation and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) and (a)(24)(v)(C)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(C)(3) to this single subsection (a)(24)(E)(iv). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

- v) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain at the generating facility, for a minimum of three years, for every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials, confirmations of receipt from each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which its hazardous secondary materials were sent. Each confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the reclaimer (or intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials. The generator may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills

of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).

- vi) The hazardous secondary material generator must comply with the emergency preparedness and response conditions in Subpart M.

BOARD NOTE: The Board intends that “RCRA permit” in subsections (a)(24)(E)(ii) and (a)(24)(E)(iii) include a permit issued by USEPA or a sister state pursuant to section 3005 of RCRA (42 USC 6925).

- F) The reclaimer of hazardous secondary material or any intermediate facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that manages material which is excluded from regulation pursuant to this subsection (a)(24) must satisfy all of the following conditions:

- i) The owner or operator of a reclamation or intermediate facility must maintain at its facility for a minimum of three years records of every shipment of hazardous secondary material that the facility received and, if applicable, for every shipment of hazardous secondary material that the facility received and subsequently sent off-site from the facility for further reclamation. For each shipment, these records must, at a minimum, contain the following information: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of the hazardous secondary material generator and, if applicable, the name and address of the reclaimer or intermediate facility from which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials; the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment; and, for hazardous secondary materials that the facility subsequently transferred off-site for further reclamation after receiving it, the name and address of the (subsequent) reclaimer and any intermediate facility to which the facility sent the hazardous secondary material.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined the provisions from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(vi)(A) and (a)(24)(vi)(A)(1) through (a)(24)(vi)(A)(3) that enumerate the required information into this single subsection (a)(24)(F)(i). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

- ii) The intermediate facility must send the hazardous secondary material to the reclaimers designated by the generator of the hazardous secondary materials.
- iii) The reclaimer or intermediate facility that receives a shipment of hazardous secondary material must send a confirmation of receipt to the hazardous secondary material generator for each off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. A confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the reclaimer (or intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials. The reclaimer or intermediate facility may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).
- iv) The reclaimer or intermediate facility must manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is at least as protective of human health and the environment as that employed for analogous raw material, and the material must be contained. An “analogous raw material” is a raw material for which the hazardous secondary material substitutes and that serves the same function and has similar physical and chemical properties as the hazardous secondary material.
- v) A reclaimer of hazardous secondary materials must manage any residuals that are generated from its reclamation processes in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. If any residuals of the reclamation process exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, as defined in Subpart C, or if the residuals themselves are specifically listed as hazardous waste in Subpart D, those residuals are hazardous waste. The reclaimer and any subsequent persons must manage that hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle G or similar regulations authorized by USEPA as equivalent to 40 CFR 260 through 272.
- vi) The reclaimer and intermediate facility must have financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of Subpart H.

- G) In addition, any person claiming the exclusion for recycled hazardous secondary material pursuant to this subsection (a)(24) must provide notification as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.
- H) For the purposes of the reasonable inquiries required by subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii), the hazardous secondary material generator must affirmatively answer all of the following questions for each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility:
- i) Does the available information indicate that the reclamation process is legitimate pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143? In answering this question, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on its existing knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of the hazardous secondary material, as well as information from other sources (e.g., the reclamation facility, audit reports, etc.) about the reclamation process.
  - ii) Does the publicly available information indicate that the reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator notified the appropriate authorities of hazardous secondary materials reclamation activities pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, and have they notified the appropriate authorities that the financial assurance condition is satisfied per subsection (a)(24)(F)(vi)? In answering these questions, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on the available information documenting the reclamation facility's and any intermediate facility's compliance with the notification requirements per 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, including the requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142(a)(5) to notify USEPA or the Agency whether the reclaimer or intermediate facility has financial assurance.
  - iii) Does publicly available information indicate that the reclamation facility or any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has not had any formal enforcement actions taken against the facility in the previous three years for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations and has not been classified as a significant noncomplier with RCRA Subtitle C? In answering this question, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on the publicly available information



from USEPA or the state. If the reclamation facility or any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has had a formal enforcement action taken against the facility in the previous three years for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations and has been classified as a significant non-complier with RCRA Subtitle C, does the hazardous secondary material generator have credible evidence that the facility will manage the hazardous secondary materials properly? In answering this question, the hazardous secondary material generator can obtain additional information from USEPA, the state, or the facility itself that the facility has addressed the violations, taken remedial steps to address the violations and prevent future violations, or that the violations are not relevant to the proper management of the hazardous secondary materials.

- iv) Does the available information indicate that the reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator have the equipment and trained personnel to safely recycle the hazardous secondary material? In answering this question, the generator may rely on a description by the reclamation facility or by an independent third party of the equipment and trained personnel to be used to recycle the generator's hazardous secondary material.
- v) If residuals are generated from the reclamation of the excluded hazardous secondary materials, does the reclamation facility have the permits required (if any) to manage the residuals? If not, does the reclamation facility have a contract with an appropriately permitted facility to dispose of the residuals? If not, does the hazardous secondary material generator have credible evidence that the residuals will be managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment? In answering these questions, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on publicly available information from USEPA or the state, or information provided by the facility itself.

BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the required generator inquiries into a reclamation or intermediate facility of 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B) and (a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(B)(5) to this subsection (a)(24)(H) to comply with codification requirements.

- 25) Hazardous secondary material that is exported from the United States and reclaimed at a reclamation facility located in a foreign country is not a solid waste, provided that the hazardous secondary material generator complies with the applicable requirements of subsections (a)(24)(A) through (a)(24)(E) and (a)(24)(H) (excepting subsection (a)(24)(H)(ii) for foreign reclaimers and foreign intermediate facilities), and that the hazardous secondary material generator also complies with the following requirements:
- A) The generator must notify USEPA of an intended export before the hazardous secondary material is scheduled to leave the United States. The generator must submit a complete notification at least 60 days before the initial shipment is intended to be shipped off-site. This notification may cover export activities extending over a 12-month or lesser period. The notification must be in writing, signed by the hazardous secondary material generator, and include the following information:
    - i) The name, mailing address, telephone number and USEPA identification number (if applicable) of the hazardous secondary material generator;
    - ii) A description of the hazardous secondary material and the USEPA hazardous waste number that would apply if the hazardous secondary material were managed as hazardous waste and the USDOT proper shipping name, hazard class and identification number (UN or NA) for each hazardous secondary material as identified in the hazardous materials table in 49 CFR 172.101, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
    - iii) The estimated frequency or rate at which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported and the period of time over which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported;
    - iv) The estimated total quantity of hazardous secondary material;
    - v) All points of entry to and departure from each foreign country through which the hazardous secondary material will pass;
    - vi) A description of the means by which each shipment of the hazardous secondary material will be transported (e.g.,

mode of transportation vehicle (air, highway, rail, water, etc.), types of container (drums, boxes, tanks, etc.), etc.);

- vii) A description of the manner in which the hazardous secondary material will be reclaimed in the country of import;
  - viii) The name and address of the reclaimer, any intermediate facility, and any alternate reclaimer and intermediate facilities; and
  - ix) The name of any countries of transit through which the hazardous secondary material will be sent and a description of the approximate length of time it will remain in such countries and the nature of its handling while there (for purposes of this Section, the terms “USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent”, “country of import”, and “country of transit” are used as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181 with the exception that the terms in this Section refer to hazardous secondary materials, rather than hazardous waste).
- B) The generator must submit notifications electronically using USEPA’s Waste Import Export Tracking System (WIETS).
- C) Except for changes to the telephone number required in subsection (a)(25)(A)(i) and decreases in the quantity of hazardous secondary material indicated pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A)(iv), when the conditions specified on the original notification change (including any exceedance of the estimate of the quantity of hazardous secondary material specified in the original notification), the hazardous secondary material generator must provide USEPA with a written renotification of the change. The shipment must not occur until consent of the country of import to the changes (except for changes to subsection (a)(25)(A)(ix) and in the ports of entry to and departure from countries of transit pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A)(v)) has been obtained and the hazardous secondary material generator receives from USEPA a USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent reflecting the country of import’s consent to the changes.
- D) Upon request by USEPA, the hazardous secondary material generator must ~~shall~~ furnish to USEPA any additional information that a country of import requests in order to respond to a notification.

- E) USEPA will provide a complete notification to the country of import and any countries of transit. A notification is complete when USEPA receives a notification that USEPA determines satisfies the requirements of subsection (a)(25)(A). When a claim of confidentiality is asserted with respect to any notification information required by subsection (a)(25)(A), USEPA may find the notification not complete until any such claim is resolved in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.102.
- F) The export of hazardous secondary material under this subsection (a)(25) is prohibited unless the country of import consents to the intended export. When the country of import consents in writing to the receipt of the hazardous secondary material, USEPA will send an USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent to the hazardous secondary material generator. When the country of import objects to receipt of the hazardous secondary material or withdraws a prior consent, USEPA will notify the hazardous secondary material generator in writing. USEPA will also notify the hazardous secondary material generator of any responses from countries of transit.
- G) For exports to OECD member countries, the receiving country may respond to the notification using tacit consent. If no objection has been lodged by any country of import or countries of transit to a notification provided pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A) within 30 days after the date of issuance of the acknowledgement of receipt of notification by the competent authority of the country of import, the transboundary movement may commence. In such cases, USEPA will send a USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent to inform the hazardous secondary material generator that the country of import and any relevant countries of transit have not objected to the shipment and are thus presumed to have consented tacitly. Tacit consent expires one calendar year after the close of the 30-day period; renotification and renewal of all consents is required for exports after that date.
- H) A copy of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent must accompany the shipment. The shipment must conform to the terms of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent.
- I) If the shipment cannot be delivered for any reason to the reclaimer, intermediate facility or the alternate reclaimer or alternate intermediate facility, the hazardous secondary material generator must re-notify USEPA of a change in the conditions of the original notification to allow shipment to a new reclaimer in accordance

with subsection (a)(25)(C) of this Section and obtain another USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent.

- J) Hazardous secondary material generators must keep a copy of each notification of intent to export and each USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent for a period of three years following receipt of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent. They may satisfy this recordkeeping requirement by retaining electronically submitted notifications or electronically generated Acknowledgements in their account on USEPA's WIETS, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or Agency inspector. No hazardous secondary material generator may be held liable for the inability to produce a notification or Acknowledgement for inspection under this Section if it can demonstrate that the inability to produce such copies is due exclusively to technical difficulty with USEPA's WIETS for which the hazardous secondary material generator bears no responsibility.
- K) Hazardous secondary material generators must file with USEPA, no later than March 1 of each year, a report summarizing the types, quantities, frequency and ultimate destination of all hazardous secondary materials exported during the previous calendar year. Annual reports must be submitted electronically using USEPA's WIETS. Such reports must include the following information:
- i) Name, mailing and site address, and USEPA identification number (if applicable) of the hazardous secondary material generator;
  - ii) The calendar year covered by the report;
  - iii) The name and site address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility;
  - iv) By reclaimer and intermediate facility, for each hazardous secondary material exported, a description of the hazardous secondary material and the USEPA hazardous waste number that would apply if the hazardous secondary material were managed as hazardous waste; the USDOT hazard class, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; the name and USEPA identification number (if applicable) for each transporter used, the total amount of hazardous secondary material shipped, and the number of shipments pursuant to each notification; and

- v) A certification signed by the hazardous secondary material generator that states as follows:

“I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.”

- L) Any person claiming an exclusion under this subsection (a)(25) must provide notification as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.
- 26) Solvent-contaminated wipes that are sent for cleaning and reuse are not solid wastes from the point of generation, provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
- A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled “Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes”. The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;
  - B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for cleaning;
  - C) At the point of being sent for cleaning on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for cleaning, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

- D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;
  - E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:
    - i) The name and address of the laundry or dry cleaner that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
    - ii) The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26)(B) is being met; and
    - iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being laundered or dry cleaned on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for laundering or dry cleaning; and
  - F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent to a laundry or dry cleaner whose discharge, if any, is regulated under sections 301 and 402 or section 307 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1311 and 1341 or 33 USC 1317) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state requirements approved by USEPA pursuant to 33 USC 1311 through 1346 and 1370.
- 27) Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of remanufacturing is not a solid waste, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

BOARD NOTE: The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes used in this subsection (a)(27) are defined in the NAICS Manual, available from the Office of Management and Budget and incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

- A) The hazardous secondary material consists of one or more of the following spent solvents: toluene, xylenes, ethylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, n-hexane, cyclohexane, methyl tert-butyl ether, acetonitrile, chloroform, chloromethane, dichloromethane, methyl isobutyl ketone, N,N-dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, n-butyl alcohol, ethanol, or methanol.
- B) The hazardous secondary material originated from using one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A) in a

commercial grade for reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510).

- C) The hazardous secondary material generator sends the hazardous secondary material spent solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A) to a remanufacturer in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510).
- D) After remanufacturing one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A), the use of the remanufactured solvent must be limited to reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510) or to using them as ingredients in a product. These allowed uses correspond to chemical functional uses enumerated in 40 CFR 711.15(b)(4)(i)(C) (Reporting Information to EPA), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, including Industrial Function Category Codes U015 (solvents consumed in a reaction to produce other chemicals) and U030 (solvents that become part of the mixture).

BOARD NOTE: The Board observes that the citation to Toxic Substances Control Act function categories and use of the word “including” to preface specific example Industrial Function Category Codes does not expand the range of permissible uses beyond the express limitations recited in the first segment of this subsection (a)(27)(D) and subsection (a)(27)(E).

- E) After remanufacturing one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(i), the use of the remanufactured solvent does not involve cleaning or degreasing oil, grease, or similar material from textiles, glassware, metal surfaces, or other articles. (These disallowed continuing uses correspond to chemical functional uses in Industrial Function Category Code U029 (solvents (for cleaning and degreasing)) in 40 CFR 711.15(b)(4)(i)(C), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.



- F) Both the hazardous secondary material generator and the remanufacturer must fulfill the following requirements:
- i) The generator and remanufacturer must notify USEPA Region 5 and the Agency, and update the notification every two years per 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142;
  - ii) The generator and remanufacturer must develop and maintain an up-to-date remanufacturing plan that identifies the information enumerated in subsection (a)(27)(G);  
  
BOARD NOTE: The Board moved corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(I) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(I) to appear as subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through (a)(27)(G)(v) to comport with codification requirements.
  - iii) The generator and remanufacturer must maintain records of shipments and confirmations of receipts for a period of three years from the dates of the shipments;
  - iv) The generator and remanufacturer must, prior to remanufacturing, store the hazardous spent solvents in tanks or containers that meet technical standards found in Subparts I and J, with the tanks and containers being labeled or otherwise having an immediately available record of the material being stored;
  - v) The generator and remanufacturer must, during remanufacturing, and during storage of the hazardous secondary materials prior to remanufacturing, the remanufacturer certifies that the remanufacturing equipment, vents, and tanks are equipped with and are operating air emission controls in compliance with the applicable Clean Air Act regulations of 40 CFR 60, 61 and 63, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or, absent such Clean Air Act standards for the particular operation or piece of equipment covered by the remanufacturing exclusion, are in compliance with the appropriate standards in Subparts AA (vents), BB (equipment) and CC (tank storage); and
  - vi) The generator and remanufacturer must meet the requirements prohibiting speculative accumulation in Section 721.101(c)(8).

- G) The following information items are required elements for a remanufacturing plan.
- i) The name, address and USEPA ID number of the generators and the remanufacturers;
  - ii) The types and estimated annual volumes of spent solvents to be remanufactured;
  - iii) The processes and industry sectors that generate the spent solvents;
  - iv) The specific uses and industry sectors for the remanufactured solvents; and
  - v) A certification from the remanufacturer stating as follows:
 

“On behalf of [insert remanufacturer facility name], I certify that this facility is a remanufacturer under pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and/or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510), and will accept the spent solvent(s) for the sole purpose of remanufacturing into commercial-grade solvent(s) that will be used for reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) or for use as product ingredient(s). I also certify that the remanufacturing equipment, vents, and tanks are equipped with and are operating air emission controls in compliance with the appropriate Clean Air Act regulations under 40 CFR 60, 61 or 63, or, absent such Clean Air Act standards for the particular operation or piece of equipment covered by the remanufacturing exclusion, are in compliance with the appropriate standards in Subparts AA (vents), BB (equipment) and CC (tank storage).”

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through (a)(27)(G)(v) correspond with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(I) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(I), moved to this subsection (a)(27)(G) to comport with codification requirements.

- b) Solid Wastes That Are Not Hazardous Wastes. The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:

- 1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed of, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived fuel), or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas). A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste must not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under this Part, if the following describe the facility:
  - A) The facility receives and burns only the following waste:
    - i) Household waste (from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources); or
    - ii) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and
  - B) The facility does not accept hazardous waste and the owner or operator of such facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such facility.

BOARD NOTE: The U.S. Supreme Court determined, in *City of Chicago v. Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.*, 511 U.S. 328, 114 S. Ct. 1588, 128 L. Ed. 2d 302 (1994), that this exclusion and RCRA section 3001(i) (42 USC 6921(i)) do not exclude the ash from facilities covered by this subsection (b)(1) from regulation as a hazardous waste. At 59 Fed. Reg. 29372 (June 7, 1994), USEPA granted facilities managing ash from such facilities that is determined a hazardous waste under Subpart C until December 7, 1994 to file a Part A permit application pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.181. At 60 Fed. Reg. 6666 (Feb. 3, 1995), USEPA stated that it interpreted that the point at which ash becomes subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation is when that material leaves the combustion building (including connected air pollution control equipment).

- 2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following that are returned to the soil as fertilizers:
  - A) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops; or
  - B) The raising of animals, including animal manures.
- 3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

- 4) Coal and Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste
- A) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, except as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
- B) The following wastes generated primarily from processes that support the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels that are co-disposed with the wastes in subsection (b)(4)(A), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.112 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste:
- i) Coal Pile Run-Off. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), “coal pile run-off” means any precipitation that drains off coal piles.
  - ii) Boiler Cleaning Solutions. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), “boiler cleaning solutions” means water solutions and chemical solutions used to clean the fire-side and waterside of the boiler.
  - iii) Boiler Blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), “boiler blowdown” means water purged from boilers used to generate steam.
  - iv) Process Water Treatment and Demineralizer Regeneration Wastes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), “process water treatment and demineralizer regeneration wastes” means sludges, rinses, and spent resins generated from processes to remove dissolved gases, suspended solids, and dissolved chemical salts from combustion system process water.
  - v) Cooling Tower Blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), “cooling tower blowdown” means water purged from a closed cycle cooling system. Closed cycle cooling systems include cooling towers, cooling ponds, or spray canals.
  - vi) Air Heater and Precipitator Washes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), “air heater and precipitator washes” means wastes from cleaning air preheaters and electrostatic precipitators.

- vii) Effluents from Floor and Yard Drains and Sumps. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), “effluents from floor and yard drains and sumps” means wastewaters, such as wash water, collected by or from floor drains, equipment drains, and sumps located inside the power plant building; and wastewaters, such as rain run-off, collected by yard drains and sumps located outside the power plant building.
  - viii) Wastewater Treatment Sludges. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), “wastewater treatment sludges” refers to sludges generated from the treatment of wastewaters specified in subsections (b)(4)(B)(i) through (b)(4)(B)(vi).
- 5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy.
- 6) Chromium Wastes
- A) Wastes that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (Section 721.124 and Appendix B) because chromium is present or which are listed in Subpart D due to the presence of chromium, that do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent or which are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and that do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if the waste generator shows the following:
    - i) The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly exclusively) trivalent chromium;
    - ii) The waste is generated from an industrial process that uses trivalent chromium exclusively (or nearly exclusively) and the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and
    - iii) The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.
  - B) The following are specific wastes that meet the standard in subsection (b)(6)(A) (so long as they do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent and do not exhibit any other characteristic):
    - i) Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair

- save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
- ii) Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
  - iii) Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue;
  - iv) Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
  - v) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
  - vi) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, and through-the-blue;
  - vii) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries; and
  - viii) Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of titanium dioxide pigment using chromium-bearing ores by the chloride process.
- 7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals (including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining of uranium ore), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

- A) For purposes of this subsection (b)(7), beneficiation of ores and minerals is restricted to the following activities: crushing; grinding; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting; sizing; drying; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to remove water or carbon dioxide; roasting; autoclaving or chlorination in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting (or autoclaving or chlorination) and leaching sequence produces a final or intermediate product that does not undergo further beneficiation or processing); gravity concentration; magnetic separation; electrostatic separation; floatation; ion exchange; solvent extraction; electrowinning; precipitation; amalgamation; and heap, dump, vat tank, and in situ leaching.
- B) For the purposes of this subsection (b)(7), solid waste from the processing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes as generated:
- i) Slag from primary copper processing;
  - ii) Slag from primary lead processing;
  - iii) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;
  - iv) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;
  - v) Slag from elemental phosphorus production;
  - vi) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;
  - vii) Process wastewater from coal gasification;
  - viii) Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from primary copper processing;
  - ix) Slag tailings from primary copper processing;
  - x) Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;
  - xi) Process wastewater from hydrofluoric acid production;
  - xii) Air pollution control dust or sludge from iron blast furnaces;
  - xiii) Iron blast furnace slag;
  - xiv) Treated residue from roasting and leaching of chrome ore;

- xv) Process wastewater from primary magnesium processing by the anhydrous process;
  - xvi) Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production;
  - xvii) Basic oxygen furnace and open-hearth furnace air pollution control dust or sludge from carbon steel production;
  - xviii) Basic oxygen furnace and open-hearth furnace slag from carbon steel production;
  - xix) Chloride processing waste solids from titanium tetrachloride production; and
  - xx) Slag from primary zinc production.
- C) A residue derived from co-processing mineral processing secondary materials with normal beneficiation raw materials or with normal mineral processing raw materials remains excluded under this subsection (b) if the following conditions are fulfilled:
- i) The owner or operator processes at least 50 percent by weight normal beneficiation raw materials or normal mineral processing raw materials; and
  - ii) The owner or operator legitimately reclaims the secondary mineral processing materials.
- 8) Cement kiln dust waste, except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
- 9) Solid waste that consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood products that fails the test for the toxicity characteristic for USEPA hazardous waste numbers D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons that utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials' intended end use.
- 10) Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic of Section 721.124 (USEPA hazardous waste numbers D018 through D043 only) and which are subject to corrective action regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 731.
- 11) This subsection (b)(11) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11), which expired by its own terms on January 25, 1993. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.



- 12) Used chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants from totally enclosed heat transfer equipment, including mobile air conditioning systems, mobile refrigeration, and commercial and industrial air conditioning and refrigeration systems, that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for further use.
- 13) Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in Subpart D, if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods:
  - A) Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end and hot-draining;
  - B) Hot-draining and crushing;
  - C) Dismantling and hot-draining; or
  - D) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used oil.
- 14) Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to manufacture asphalt products.
- 15) Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid wastes have been disposed of, under the following circumstances:
  - A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:
    - i) The solid wastes disposed of would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for the following USEPA hazardous waste numbers that are generated after the effective date listed for the waste:
 

USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers	Listing Effective Date
K169, K170, K171, and K172	February 8, 1999
K174 and K175	May 7, 2001
K176, K177, and K178	May 20, 2002
K181	August 23, 2005
    - ii) The solid wastes described in subsection (b)(15)(A)(i) were disposed of prior to the effective date of the listing (as set forth in that subsection);

- iii) The leachate or gas condensate does not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor is derived from any other listed hazardous waste; and
  - iv) Discharge of the leachate or gas condensate, including leachate or gas condensate transferred from the landfill to a POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe, is subject to regulation under section 307(b) or 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1317(b) or 1342).
- B) Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, K178, or K181 waste will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. There is one exception: if the surface impoundment is used to temporarily store leachate or gas condensate in response to an emergency situation (e.g., shutdown of wastewater treatment system), provided the impoundment has a double liner, and provided the leachate or gas condensate is removed from the impoundment and continues to be managed in compliance with the conditions of this subsection (b)(15) after the emergency ends.
- 16) This subsection (b)(16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(16), which USEPA has marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
- 17) This subsection (b)(17) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(17), which pertains exclusively to waste generated by a specific facility outside Illinois. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
- 18) Solvent-contaminated wipes, except for wipes that are hazardous waste due to the presence of trichloroethylene, that are sent for disposal are not hazardous wastes from the point of generation provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
- A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled “Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes”. The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids

properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;

- B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for disposal;
- C) At the point of being transported for disposal, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;
- E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:
  - i) The name and address of the landfill or combustor that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
  - ii) The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(18)(B) is being met; and
  - iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being transported for disposal; and
- F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent for disposal at one of the following facilities:
  - i) A municipal solid waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle D regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 815, including the landfill design criteria of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through 811.309, 811.315 through 811.317, and Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402; 40 CFR 258, including the landfill design criteria of 40 CFR 258.40; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6943 and 6947; or
  - ii) A hazardous waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725; 40 CFR 264

or 265; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926; or

- iii) A municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility regulated under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7429) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state regulations approved by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7429; or
  - iv) A hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725 or Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; 40 CFR 264 or 265 or subpart H of 40 CFR 266; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926.
- c) Hazardous wastes that are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste that is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit, or an associated non-waste-treatment manufacturing unit, is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials.
- d) Samples
- 1) Except as provided in subsections (d)(2) and (d)(4), a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air that is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition is not subject to any requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728. The sample qualifies when it fulfills one of the following conditions:
    - A) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing;
    - B) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing;
    - C) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing;
    - D) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing;

- E) The sample is being stored in a laboratory for testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or
  - F) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary).
- 2) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B), a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must do the following:
- A) Comply with USDOT, U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or
  - B) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:
    - i) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample: The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and a description of the sample; and
    - ii) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.
- 3) This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste is hazardous, but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions stated in subsection (d)(1).
- 4) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsections (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(B), the mass of a sample that will be exported to a foreign laboratory or that will be imported to a U.S. laboratory from a foreign source must additionally not exceed 25 kg.
- e) **Treatability Study Samples**
- 1) Except as is provided in subsections (e)(2) and (e)(4), a person that generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not subject to any requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 723 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 and 722.116 when:

- A) The sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector;
  - B) The sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility; or
  - C) The sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.
- 2) The exemption in subsection (e)(1) is applicable to samples of hazardous waste being collected and shipped for the purpose of conducting treatability studies provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
- A) The generator or sample collector uses (in “treatability studies”) no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process being evaluated for each generated waste stream;
  - B) The mass of each shipment does not exceed 10,000 kg; the 10,000 kg quantity may be all media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, or may include 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste;
  - C) The sample must be packaged so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging during shipment and the requirements of subsection (e)(2)(C)(i) or (e)(2)(C)(ii) are met.
    - i) The transportation of each sample shipment complies with USDOT, USPS, or any other applicable shipping requirements; or
    - ii) If the USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample, the following information must accompany the sample: The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the originator of the sample; the name, address, and telephone number of the facility that will perform the treatability study; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and, a description of the sample, including its USEPA hazardous waste number;

- D) The sample is shipped to a laboratory or testing facility that is exempt under subsection (f), or has an appropriate RCRA permit or interim status;
  - E) The generator or sample collector maintains the following records for a period ending three years after completion of the treatability study:
    - i) Copies of the shipping documents;
    - ii) A copy of the contract with the facility conducting the treatability study; and
    - iii) Documentation showing the following: The amount of waste shipped under this exemption; the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the laboratory or testing facility that received the waste; the date the shipment was made; and whether or not unused samples and residues were returned to the generator; and
  - F) The generator reports the information required in subsection (e)(2)(E)(iii) in its report under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141.
- 3) The Agency may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for up to an additional two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation. The Agency may grant requests, on a case-by-case basis, for quantity limits in excess of those specified in subsections (e)(2)(A), (e)(2)(B), and (f)(4), for up to an additional 5,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste under the circumstances set forth in either subsection (e)(3)(A) or (e)(3)(B), subject to the limitations of subsection (e)(3)(C):
- A) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct further treatability studies on additional quantities in advance of commencing treatability studies. Factors to be considered in reviewing such requests include the nature of the technology, the type of process (e.g., batch versus continuous), the size of the unit undergoing testing (particularly in relation to scale-up considerations), the time or quantity of material required to reach steady-state operating conditions, or test design considerations, such as mass balance calculations.
  - B) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities after initiation or completion of initial treatability studies when the following

occurs: There has been an equipment or mechanical failure during the conduct of the treatability study, there is need to verify the results of a previously-conducted treatability study, there is a need to study and analyze alternative techniques within a previously-evaluated treatment process, or there is a need to do further evaluation of an ongoing treatability study to determine final specifications for treatment.

- C) The additional quantities and timeframes allowed in subsections (e)(3)(A) and (e)(3)(B) are subject to all the provisions in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2)(B) through (e)(2)(F). The generator or sample collector must apply to the Agency and provide in writing the following information:
- i) The reason why the generator or sample collector requires additional time or quantity of sample for the treatability study evaluation and the additional time or quantity needed;
  - ii) Documentation accounting for all samples of hazardous waste from the waste stream that have been sent for or undergone treatability studies, including the date each previous sample from the waste stream was shipped, the quantity of each previous shipment, the laboratory or testing facility to which it was shipped, what treatability study processes were conducted on each sample shipped, and the available results of each treatability study;
  - iii) A description of the technical modifications or change in specifications that will be evaluated and the expected results;
  - iv) If such further study is being required due to equipment or mechanical failure, the applicant must include information regarding the reason for the failure or breakdown and also include what procedures or equipment improvements have been made to protect against further breakdowns; and
  - v) Such other information as the Agency determines is necessary.
- 4) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (e)(1)(A), the mass of a sample that will be exported to a foreign laboratory or testing facility, or that will be imported to a U.S. laboratory or testing facility from a foreign source must additionally not exceed 25 kg.



- 5) Final Agency determinations pursuant to this subsection (e) may be appealed to the Board.
- f) Samples undergoing treatability studies at laboratories or testing facilities. Samples undergoing treatability studies and the laboratory or testing facility conducting such treatability studies (to the extent such facilities are not otherwise subject to RCRA requirements) are not subject to any requirement of this Part, or of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726, and 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), provided that the requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) are met. A mobile treatment unit may qualify as a testing facility subject to subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11). Where a group of mobile treatment units are located at the same site, the limitations specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) apply to the entire group of mobile treatment units collectively as if the group were one mobile treatment unit.
- 1) No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility notifies the Agency in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies under this subsection (f).
  - 2) The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has a USEPA identification number.
  - 3) No more than a total of 10,000 kg of “as received” media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, or 250 kg of other “as received” hazardous waste is subject to initiation of treatment in all treatability studies in any single day. “As received” waste refers to the waste as received in the shipment from the generator or sample collector.
  - 4) The quantity of “as received” hazardous waste stored at the facility for the purpose of evaluation in treatability studies does not exceed 10,000 kg, the total of which can include 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous wastes other than contaminated media, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste. This quantity limitation does not include treatment materials (including non-hazardous solid waste) added to “as received” hazardous waste.
  - 5) No more than 90 days have elapsed since the treatability study for the sample was completed, or no more than one year (two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation) has elapsed since the generator or sample collector shipped the sample to the laboratory or testing facility, whichever date first occurs. Up to 500 kg of treated material from a particular waste stream from treatability studies may be

archived for future evaluation up to five years from the date of initial receipt. Quantities of materials archived are counted against the total storage limit for the facility.

- 6) The treatability study does not involve the placement of hazardous waste on the land or open burning of hazardous waste.
- 7) The facility maintains records for three years following completion of each study that show compliance with the treatment rate limits and the storage time and quantity limits. The following specific information must be included for each treatability study conducted:
  - A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or sample collector of each waste sample;
  - B) The date the shipment was received;
  - C) The quantity of waste accepted;
  - D) The quantity of “as received” waste in storage each day;
  - E) The date the treatment study was initiated and the amount of “as received” waste introduced to treatment each day;
  - F) The date the treatability study was concluded;
  - G) The date any unused sample or residues generated from the treatability study were returned to the generator or sample collector or, if sent to a designated facility, the name of the facility and the USEPA identification number.
- 8) The facility keeps, on-site, a copy of the treatability study contract and all shipping papers associated with the transport of treatability study samples to and from the facility for a period ending three years from the completion date of each treatability study.
- 9) The facility prepares and submits a report to the Agency, by March 15 of each year, that includes the following information for the previous calendar year:
  - A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the facility conducting the treatability studies;
  - B) The types (by process) of treatability studies conducted;

- C) The names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been conducted (including their USEPA identification numbers);
  - D) The total quantity of waste in storage each day;
  - E) The quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies;
  - F) When each treatability study was conducted; and
  - G) The final disposition of residues and unused sample from each treatability study.
- 10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated by the treatability study are hazardous waste under Section 721.103 and, if so, are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728, unless the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator under the exemption of subsection (e).
- 11) The facility notifies the Agency by letter when the facility is no longer planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.
- g) Dredged Material That Is Not a Hazardous Waste. Dredged material that is subject to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344) is not a hazardous waste. For the purposes of this subsection (g), the following definitions apply:
- “Dredged material” has the meaning ascribed it in 40 CFR 232.2 (Definitions), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
- “Permit” means any of the following:
- A permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps) under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344);
  - A permit issued by the Army Corps under section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 USC 1413);
  - or
- In the case of Army Corps civil works projects, the administrative equivalent of the permits referred to in the preceding two paragraphs of this definition, as provided for in Army Corps regulations (for example, see 33 CFR 336.1, 336.2, and 337.6).
- h) Carbon Dioxide Stream Injected for Geologic Sequestration. Carbon dioxide streams that are captured and transported for purposes of injection into an

underground injection well subject to the requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells, including the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730, are not a hazardous waste, provided the following conditions are met:

- 1) Transportation of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety laws (chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) and regulations (49 CFR 190 through 199, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, and pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC 60105, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and 49 CFR 171 through 180, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, as applicable;

BOARD NOTE: The parenthetical language relating to pipeline transportation does not preclude transportation by air, water, highway, or rail that complies with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations at 49 CFR 171 through 180. For this reason, the Board has added citations of those regulations.

- 2) Injection of the carbon dioxide stream must comply with the applicable requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730;
- 3) No hazardous wastes may be mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, the carbon dioxide stream; and
- 4) Required Certifications
  - A) Any generator of a carbon dioxide stream, who claims that a carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:

“I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with hazardous wastes, and I have transported the carbon dioxide stream in compliance with (or have contracted with a pipeline operator or transporter to transport the carbon dioxide stream in compliance with) U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety laws (49 USC 60101 et seq.) and regulations (49 CFR Parts 190 through 199) of the U.S. Department of Transportation,

and the pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC 60105, as applicable, for injection into a well subject to the requirements for the Class VI Underground Injection Control Program of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC 300f et seq.).”

- B) Any Class VI carbon sequestration injection well owner or operator, who claims that a carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:

“I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, hazardous waste at the UIC Class VI permitted facility, and that injection of the carbon dioxide stream is in compliance with the applicable requirements for UIC Class VI wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730.”

- C) The signed certification statement must be kept on-site, for no less than three years, and must be made available within 72 hours after a written request from the Agency or USEPA, or their designee. The signed certification statement must be renewed every year that the exclusion is claimed, by having an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) annually prepare and sign a new copy of the certification statement within one year after the date of the previous statement. The signed certification statement must also be readily accessible on the facility’s publicly-available website (if such website exists) as a public notification with the title of “Carbon Dioxide Stream Certification” at the time the exclusion is claimed.

- i) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR § 261.4(i), which USEPA marked “Reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulation.
- j) Airbag Waste
- 1) At the airbag waste handler or during transport to an airbag waste handler or designated facility, airbag waste is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 and is not subject to the notification requirements of section 3010

of RCRA provided that the airbag waste handler or transporter fulfills the following conditions:

- A) The airbag waste handler or transporter accumulates the airbag waste in a quantity of no more than 250 airbag modules or airbag inflators for no longer than 180 days;
- B) The airbag waste handler or transporter packages the airbag waste in a container designed to address the risk posed by the airbag waste and labeled “Airbag Waste–Do Not Reuse”;
- C) The airbag waste handler or transporter sends the airbag waste directly to either of the following facilities:
  - i) An airbag waste collection facility in the United States that is under the control of a vehicle manufacturer or its authorized representative or which is under the control of a person authorized to administer a remedy program in response to a vehicle safety recall under 49 USC 30120; or
  - ii) A designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- D) The transport of the airbag waste complies with all applicable USDOT regulations in 49 CFR 171 through 180 during transit; and
- E) The airbag waste handler maintains at the handler facility, for no less than three years, records of each off-site shipment of airbag waste and each confirmation of receipt from the receiving facility. For each shipment, these records must, at a minimum, contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, the name and address of the receiving facility, and the type and quantity of airbag waste (i.e., airbag modules or airbag inflators) in the shipment. A confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the receiving facility, the type and quantity of the airbag waste (i.e., airbag modules and airbag inflators) received, and the date when the airbag waste collection facility received the airbag waste. The airbag waste handler must make shipping records and confirmations of receipt available for inspection and may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g.,

electronic or paper financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, electronic confirmations of receipt, etc.).

- 2) Once the airbag waste arrives at an airbag waste collection facility or designated facility, it becomes subject to all applicable hazardous waste regulations. The facility receiving airbag waste is considered the hazardous waste generator for the purposes of the hazardous waste regulations and must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
- 3) Reuse in vehicles of defective airbag modules or defective airbag inflators that are subject to a recall under 49 USC 30120 is considered sham recycling and prohibited under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(g).

BOARD NOTE: This precludes any possibility that reuse qualifies for recycling-based exclusion from the definition of solid waste. Federal law prohibits selling defective recalled motor vehicle equipment if it may reasonably be used for its original purpose. (See 42 USC 30120(j).)

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 5884, May 2, 2019)

### **Section 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers**

- a) Applicability of rules.
  - 1) Any hazardous waste remaining in either an empty container or an inner liner removed from an empty container, as defined in subsection (b), is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, or 721 through 728, or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
  - 2) Any hazardous waste in either a container that is not empty or an inner liner that is removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in subsection (b), is subject to regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728 and to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
- b) Definition of “empty”:
  - 1) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is identified as an acute hazardous waste listed in Section 721.131 or

721.133(e), is empty if the conditions of subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(1)(B) exist, subject to the limitations of subsection (b)(1)(C):

- A) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating, and
  - B) No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the container or inner liner, or
  - C) Weight Limits~~limits~~.
    - i) No more than three percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than or equal to 119 gallons (450 liters) in size; or
    - ii) No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 119 gallons (450 liters) in size.
- 2) A container that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container approaches ambient atmospheric pressure.
- 3) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an acute hazardous waste listed in Section 721.131 or 721.133(e) is empty if any of the following occurs:
- A) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;
  - B) The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or
  - C) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container has been removed.
- c) A container that held hazardous waste pharmaceuticals is determined empty under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607, in lieu of under this Section, except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607(c) and (d).

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. 11367, effective August 9, 2016)



### Section 721.109 Requirements for Universal Waste

The wastes listed in this Section are exempt from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726, and 728, except as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733, and are therefore not fully regulated as hazardous waste. The following wastes are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733:

- a) Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;
- b) Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;
- c) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; ~~and~~
- d) Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105; ~~and~~
- e) Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106.

(Source: Amended at 31 Ill. Reg. 791, effective December 20, 2006)

#### SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

### Section 721.122 Characteristic of Corrosivity

- a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:
  - 1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040C (pH Electrometric Measurement) in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).
  - 2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 °C (130 °F) ~~55° C (130° F)~~, as determined by Method 1110A (Corrosivity Toward Steel) in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

BOARD NOTE: The corrosivity characteristic determination currently does not apply to non-liquid wastes, as discussed by USEPA at 45 Fed. Reg. 33109, May 19, 1980 and at 55 Fed. Reg. 22549, June 1, 1990.

- b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the USEPA hazardous waste number of D002.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21673, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

##### **Section 721.133 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof**

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded, as described in Section 721.102(a)(2)(A); when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment; when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when they are contained in products that are applied to land in lieu of their original intended use; or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

- a) Any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f).
- b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f).
- c) Any residue remaining in a container or inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f), unless the container is empty, as defined in Section 721.107(b)(3) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607.

BOARD NOTE: Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused; legitimately recycled or reclaimed; or accumulated, stored, transported, or treated prior to such use, reuse, recycling, or reclamation, the Board considers the residue to be intended for discard, and thus a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate reuse of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to a drum reconditioner that reconditions the drum but discards the residue.

- d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) or any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any off-specification chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f).

BOARD NOTE: The phrase “commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in . . .” refers to a chemical substance that is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use that consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in subsection (e) or (f). Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in subsection (e) or (f), such waste will be listed in either Sections 721.131 or 721.132 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart C.

- e) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in subsections (a) through (d) are identified as acute hazardous waste (H). These wastes and their corresponding USEPA hazardous waste numbers are the following:

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for acute toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

#### Alphabetical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-	
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)	
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein	
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb	
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone	
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin	
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide	(R, T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate	(R)

P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid $H_3AsO_4$
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide $As_2O_3$
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide $As_2O_5$
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethyl-
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with (3a <i>S</i> -cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P001	81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $Ca(CN)_2$
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)-methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethylamino)carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester

P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methyl-phenyl ester
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide CuCN
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride CNCl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ ,8a $\beta$ )-
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\beta$ ,8 $\beta$ ,8a $\beta$ )-
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)-oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,7 $\beta$ ,7 $\alpha$ )-

P051	72-20-8*	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)-oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2a $\beta$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,6a $\beta$ ,7 $\beta$ ,7a $\alpha$ )-, and metabolites	
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate	
P046	122-09-8	$\alpha,\alpha$ -Dimethylphenethylamine	
P047	534-52-1*	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb	
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-	
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton	
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret	
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxime	
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan	
P088	145-73-3	Endothall	
P051	72-20-8	Endrin	
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites	
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine	
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile	
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)-oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester	
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester	
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide	
P054	151-56-4	Ethyleneimine	
P097	52-85-7	Famphur	
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine	
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide	
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride	
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate	
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	(R, T)
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor	
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide	

P060	465-73-6	Isodrin	
P192	119-38-0	Isolan	
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate	
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamo- dithioato-S,S')	
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate	
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate	(R, T)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-	
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-	
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro-	(R)
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-	
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'- (3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)- phenyl)-, monohydrochloride	
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'- (2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)- carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-	
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb	
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a- hexahydro-, 3-oxide	
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8- heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl	
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	
P069	75-86-5	2-Methylactonitrile	
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion	
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb	
P128	315-18-4	Mexacarbate	
P072	86-88-4	$\alpha$ -Naphthylthiourea	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO) <sub>4</sub> , (T-4)-	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN) <sub>2</sub>	
P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts ( <u>excluding patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA- approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies</u> )	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide	
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	

P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO <sub>2</sub>	
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine	(R)
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO <sub>4</sub> , (T-4)-	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl	
P089	56-38-2	Parathion	
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate	
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts	
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-	
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	(R)
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate	
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	
P094	298-02-2	Phorate	
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene	
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine	
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester	
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester	
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester	
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl)ester	
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester	
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	



P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester	
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester	
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine	
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate	
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN	
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide	
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb	
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime	
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime	
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile	
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-	
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate-	(R)
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol	
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine	
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol	
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine	
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts <u>(excluding patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies)</u>	
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-	
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN	
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide	

P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts	
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts	
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead	
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	(R)
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide $Tl_2O_3$	
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite	
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate	
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox	
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide $((H_2N)C(S))_2NH$	
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol	
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-	
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene	
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate	
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol	
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide $V_2O_5$	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide	
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide $Zn(CN)_2$	
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato- S,S')	
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide $Zn_3P_2$ , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	(R, T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram	

## Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
P001	81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)	
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein	
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin	
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4 $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ ,8 $\beta$ )-	
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol	
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide	(R, T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine	
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate	(R)
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	(R)
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H <sub>3</sub> AsO <sub>4</sub>	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide	
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide	
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol	
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol	
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder	
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether	
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-	
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone	
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	
P018	357-57-3	Brucine	
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	

P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide $\text{CuCN}$
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride $\text{CNCl}$
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P036	696-28-6	Arsinous dichloride, phenyl-
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)-oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,7 $\beta$ ,7 $\alpha$ )-
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate

P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methyl-ethyl)ester
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl)ester
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethyl-
P046	122-09-8	$\alpha,\alpha$ -Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	534-52-1*	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ( $(\text{H}_2\text{N})\text{C}(\text{S})_2\text{NH}$ )
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide
P051	72-20-8*	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)-oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, ( $1\alpha,2\beta,2a\beta,3\alpha,6\alpha,6a\beta,7\beta,7a\alpha$ )-, and metabolites
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P054	151-56-4	Ethyleneimine
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor

P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4 $\beta$ ,5 $\beta$ ,8 $\beta$ ,8a $\beta$ )-	
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin	
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-	
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	(R, T)
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate	(R, T)
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester	
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl	
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl	
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine	
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-	
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	
P069	75-86-5	2-Methylactonitrile	
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb	
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime	
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion	
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P072	86-88-4	$\alpha$ -Naphthylthiourea	
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl	
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO) <sub>4</sub> , (T-4)-	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide	
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN) <sub>2</sub>	
P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts ( <u>excluding patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies</u> )	

P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts ( <u>excluding patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies</u> )	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO	
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO <sub>2</sub>	
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine	(R)
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate-	(R)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-	
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO <sub>4</sub> , (T-4)-	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	
P088	145-73-3	Endothall	
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	
P089	56-38-2	Parathion	
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate	
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-	
P094	298-02-2	Phorate	
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester	
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride	
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene	
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide	
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine	
P097	52-85-7	Famphur	
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN	

P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium	
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide	
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide	
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile	
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol	
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN	
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts	
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead	
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro-	(R)
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	(R)
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite	
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate	
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-	
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol	
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate	
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) <sub>2</sub>	
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn <sub>3</sub> P <sub>2</sub> , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	(R, T)
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene	
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2- dimethyl-, methylcarbamate	



P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)
P128	315-18-4	Mexacarbate
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxime
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo-(2,3-b)indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)-methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Isolan
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)-oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb

P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamoedithioato-S,S')-
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

BOARD NOTE: An asterisk (\*) following the CAS number indicates that the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

- f) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in subsections (a) through (d), are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated. These wastes and their corresponding USEPA hazardous waste numbers are the following:

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
U394	30558-43-1	A2213	
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	(I)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	

U240	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters	
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	
See F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U002	67-64-1	Acetone	(I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile	(I, T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone	
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride	(C, R, T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide	
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid	(I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole	
U012	62-53-3	Aniline	(I, T)
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	
U014	492-80-8	Auramine	
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine	
U010	50-07-7	Azirino(2',3':3,4)pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-(((amino-carbonyl)oxy)methyl)-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, (1a-S-(1 $\alpha$ ,8 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ ,8 $\beta$ ))-	
U280	101-27-9	Barban	
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb	
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol	
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl	
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-	
U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine	
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride	
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	
U018	56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene	
U094	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine	(I, T)
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis-(N,N-dimethyl-	
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-	
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-	

U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-	
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	
U019	71-43-2	Benzene	(I, T)
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(4-chlorophenyl)- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-, ethyl ester	
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-	
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-	
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	(R, T)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-	(I)
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol	
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-	(I)
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-	
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	(I)
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-	(I, T)
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-	
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride	(C, R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	(C, R)

U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethyl- idene)bis(4-chloro-	
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethyl- idene)bis(4-methoxy-	
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	(C, R, T)
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	(R, T)
U021	92-87-5	Benzidene	
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate	
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-	
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-di- methyl-	
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	
U248	81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy- 3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less	
U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone	
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	(C, R, T)
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane	(I, T)
U021	92-87-5	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine	
U073	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-di- chloro-	
U091	119-90-4	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-di- methoxy-	
U095	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-di- methyl-	
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform	
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol	(I)
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide	(R, T)
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal	
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-	(I, T)

U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-((2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl)-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, (1S-(1 $\alpha$ (Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7 $\alpha$ ))-	
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	(I)
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid	
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate	
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester	
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, (1-((butylamino)-carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl ester	
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester	
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester	
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, (1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl ester	
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediyl-bis-, salts and esters	
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methyl-ethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methyl-ethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester	
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl	
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim	
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol	
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride	(R, T)
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	(I, T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride	(R, T)
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	
U034	75-87-6	Chloral	
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil	

U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ isomers	
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin	
U037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate	
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol	
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform	
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	
U047	91-58-7	$\beta$ -Chloronaphthalene	
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol	
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid $H_2CrO_4$ , calcium salt	
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene	
U051		Creosote	
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)	
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	
U055	98-82-8	Cumene	(I)
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr	
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane	(I)
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ )-	
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	(I)
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5- hexachloro-	
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide	
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters	
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin	
U060	72-54-8	DDD	
U061	50-29-3	DDT	
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate	
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene	
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	(I, T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene	
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	

U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether	
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane	
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol	
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	(I, T)
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate	
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine	(I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	
U096	80-15-9	$\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide	(R)
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine	(I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal	(I)
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-	
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	



U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-	
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	(I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-	
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide	
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'- (thiobis- ((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl ester	
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethyl- amino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester	
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-	
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-	
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-	
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-	
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	(I)
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether	(I)
U114	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters	
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride	
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	(I, T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea	
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride	
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate	
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate	
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene	
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid	(C, T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan	(I)

U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde	(I)
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione	
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro-	(I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural	(I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran	(I)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-	
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methyl-nitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-	
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde	
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene	
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine	(R, T)
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid	(C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	(C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H <sub>2</sub> S	
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl-	(R)
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione	
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol	(I, T)
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole	
U142	143-50-0	Kepone	
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene	
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate	
U129	58-89-9	Lindane	
U163	70-25-7	MNNG	
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	

U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile	
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan	
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury	
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	(I, T)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl-	(I)
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-	
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	(I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-	
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-	
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-	
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-	
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol	(I, T)
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-	
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro- 2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	
U154	67-56-1	Methanol	(I)
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene	
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)- pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachloro- octahydro-	
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor	
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	(I)
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide	
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene	(I)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride	(I, T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	(I, T)
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform	
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene	
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide	
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride	
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	(R, T)
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide	
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	(I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	(I, T)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(I)

U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil	
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C	
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy- $\alpha$ -L-lyxohexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-	
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine	
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine	
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-	
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene	
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione	
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt	
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone	
U167	134-32-7	$\alpha$ -Naphthylamine	
U168	91-59-8	$\beta$ -Naphthylamine	
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt	
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	(I, T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol	
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	(I, T)
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide	
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane	(I, T)
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde	
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	

U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	
See F027	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-	(I)
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene	(I)
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin	
U188	108-95-2	Phenol	
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-	
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-	
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methyl-carbamate	
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-	
See F027	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-	
See F027	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-	
See F027	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-	
See F027	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-	
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester	
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide	(R)
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline	
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide	
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine	(I, T)
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	(I)
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile	
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro-	(I, T)
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	

U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone	
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)	
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone	(I)
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide	
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile	
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid	(I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	(I, T)
U373	122-42-9	Propam	
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur	
See F027	93-72-1	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine	(I, T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb	
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine	
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis-(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U164	56-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine	
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol	
U203	94-59-7	Safrole	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(R, T)
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS <sub>2</sub>	(R, T)
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	
See F027	93-72-1	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin	
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide	(R)
See F027	93-76-5	2,4,5-T	

U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	
See F027	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	(I)
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate	
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl	
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate	
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide	
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb	
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol	(I, T)
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H <sub>2</sub> N)C(S)) <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> , tetramethyl-	
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl	
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea	
U244	137-26-8	Thiram	
U220	108-88-3	Toluene	
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine	
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate	(R, T)
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine	
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine	
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate	
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane	
See F027	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	
See F027	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine	
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	(R, T)
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue	
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard	
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	
U248	81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less	

U239	1330-20-7	Xylene	(I)
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester,	
U249	1314-84-7	(3 $\beta$ ,16 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ ,18 $\beta$ ,20 $\alpha$ )-Zinc phosphide Zn <sub>3</sub> P <sub>2</sub> , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less	

## Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	(I)
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal	(I)
U002	67-64-1	Acetone	(I)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone	(I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile	(I, T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone	
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride	(C, R, T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide	
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide	
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid	(I)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid	(I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile	
U010	50-07-7	Azirino(2',3':3,4)pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-(((amino-carbonyl)oxy)methyl)-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, (1a-S-(1 $\alpha$ ,8 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ ,8b $\alpha$ ))-	
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C	
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole	
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	
U012	62-53-3	Aniline	(I, T)
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine	(I, T)
U014	492-80-8	Auramine	
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis-(N,N-dimethyl-	
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine	
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	



U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine	
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride	
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	
U018	56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene	
U019	71-43-2	Benzene	(I, T)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride	(C, R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	(C, R)
U021	92-87-5	Benzidene	
U021	92-87-5	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine	
U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	(C, R, T)
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	(C, R, T)
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane	
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis-(2-chloro-	
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin	
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloro-ethyl)-	
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether	
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate	
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-	
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide	
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol	(I)
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	(I)
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate	
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub> , calcium salt	
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride	(R, T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride	(R, T)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	
U034	75-87-6	Chloral	
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil	
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ isomers	
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro- 2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	

U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-	
U037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(4-chlorophenyl)- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-, ethyl ester	
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate	
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol	
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-	
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-	
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform	
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	(I, T)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride	(I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-	
U047	91-58-7	$\beta$ -Chloronaphthalene	
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol	
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene	
U051		Creosote	
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)	
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-	
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal	
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	(I)
U055	98-82-8	Cumene	(I)
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-	(I)
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane	(I)
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	(I)
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide	
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide	
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin	

U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)- $\alpha$ -L-lyxohexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-	
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U060	72-54-8	DDD	
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U061	50-29-3	DDT	
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate	
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide	
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene	
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	
U073	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-	
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-	(I, T)
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	(I, T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride	
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride	

U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene	
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-	
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride	
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol	
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane	(I, T)
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	(I, T)
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenedi- yl)bis-, (E)-	
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	
U091	119-90-4	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-di- methoxy-	
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine	(I)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl-	(I)
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4- (phenylazo)-	
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	
U094	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	
U095	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-di- methyl-	
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	
U096	80-15-9	$\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide	(R)

U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl-	(R)
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine	(I)
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	(I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylobis-, salts and esters	
U114	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters	
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	(I, T)
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane	(I, T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea	
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione	
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	(I)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether	(I)

U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate	
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate	
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene	
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane	
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid	(C, T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan	(I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran	(I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde	(I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural	(I)
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde	
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ )-	
U129	58-89-9	Lindane	
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-	
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine	(R, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid	(C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	(C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H <sub>2</sub> S	
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid	
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-	
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide	
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol	(I, T)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	(I, T)

U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole	
U142	143-50-0	Kepone	
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)- pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachloro- octahydro-	
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-((2,3- dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3- methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl)- 2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, (1S-(1 $\alpha$ (Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7 $\alpha$ ))-	
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene	
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate	
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate	
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate	
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione	
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile	
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile	
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan	
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloro- ethyl)amino)-	
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury	
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	(I, T)
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol	(I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol	(I, T)
U154	67-56-1	Methanol	(I)
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	(I)
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'- 2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-	
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene	
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	(I, T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	(I, T)
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3- methyl-	
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene	

U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone	(I, T)
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide	(R, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	(R, T)
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	(I)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(I)
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-	(I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	(I, T)
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	(I, T)
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	
U163	70-25-7	MNNG	
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil	
U164	56-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone	
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine	
U167	134-32-7	$\alpha$ -Naphthylamine	
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine	
U168	91-59-8	$\beta$ -Naphthylamine	
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-	(I, T)
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	(I, T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol	
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-	
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	(I, T)
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro-	(I, T)
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	



U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde	
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-	
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-	
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene	(I)
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene	(I)
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin	
U188	108-95-2	Phenol	
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide	(R)
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide	(R)
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline	
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide	
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone	
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine	(I, T)
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine	(I, T)
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine	
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone	
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine	
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, (3 $\beta$ ,16 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ ,18 $\beta$ ,20 $\alpha$ )-	
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol	
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol	
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	

U203	94-59-7	Safrole	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(R, T)
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS <sub>2</sub>	(R, T)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-	
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methyl-nitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-	
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin	
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-	
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-	
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro-	(I)
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	(I)
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate	
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride	
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl	
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt	
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate	
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide	
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide	
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea	
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-	
U220	108-88-3	Toluene	
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-	
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine	
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	(R, T)
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate	(R, T)
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform	
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-	

U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-	
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	(R, T)
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	(R, T)
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)	
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'- ((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'- diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt	
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue	
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis- (2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard	
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-	(I, T)
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene	(I, T)
U240	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters	
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters	
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene	
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H <sub>2</sub> N)C(S)) <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> , tetramethyl-	
U244	137-26-8	Thiram	
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr	
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethyl- idene)bis(4-methoxy-	
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor	
U248	81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy- 3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less	
U248	81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less	
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn <sub>3</sub> P <sub>2</sub> , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less	
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl	

U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, (1-((butylamino)-carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl ester
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methyl-ethyl ester
U373	122-42-9	Propham
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methyl-ethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethyl-amino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine

U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, (1,2-phenylenebis-(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'- ((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl ester
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methyl-carbamate
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21673, effective November 19, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
 SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 722  
 STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section	
722.101	Definitions
722.105	Electronic Reporting
722.110	Purpose, Scope, and Applicability
722.111	Hazardous Waste Determination
722.112	USEPA Identification Numbers (Repealed)
722.113	Generator Category Determination
722.114	Conditions for Exemption for a Very Small Quantity Generator
722.115	Satellite Accumulation Area Regulations for a Small Quantity Generator or Large Quantity Generator
722.116	Conditions for Exemption for a Small Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste
722.117	Conditions for Exemption for a Large Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste
722.118	USEPA Identification Numbers and Re-Notification for a Small Quantity Generator or Large Quantity Generator

SUBPART B: MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO SMALL  
AND LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

Section

- 722.120 General Requirements
- 722.121 Manifest Tracking Numbers, Manifest Printing, and Obtaining Manifests
- 722.122 Number of Copies
- 722.123 Use of the Manifest
- 722.124 Use of the Electronic Manifest
- 722.125 Electronic Manifest Signatures
- 722.127 Waste Minimization Certification

SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO  
SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

Section

- 722.130 Packaging
- 722.131 Labeling
- 722.132 Marking
- 722.133 Placarding
- 722.134 Accumulation Time (Repealed)
- 722.135 Liquids in Landfills Prohibition

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS  
APPLICABLE TO SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

Section

- 722.140 Recordkeeping
- 722.141 Annual Reporting for Large Quantity Generators
- 722.142 Exception Reporting
- 722.143 Additional Reporting
- 722.144 Recordkeeping for Small Quantity Generators
- 722.150 Applicability (Repealed)
- 722.151 Definitions (Repealed)
- 722.152 General Requirements (Repealed)
- 722.153 Notification of Intent to Export (Repealed)
- 722.154 Special Manifest Requirements (Repealed)
- 722.155 Exception Report (Repealed)
- 722.156 Annual Reports (Repealed)
- 722.157 Recordkeeping (Repealed)
- 722.158 International Agreements (Repealed)
- 722.160 Imports of Hazardous Waste (Repealed)

## SUBPART G: FARMERS

Section  
722.170 Farmers

SUBPART H: TRANSBOUNDARY SHIPMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE  
FOR RECOVERY OR DISPOSAL

Section  
722.180 Applicability  
722.181 Definitions  
722.182 General Conditions  
722.183 Exports of Hazardous Waste  
722.184 Imports of Hazardous Waste  
722.185 Contracts (Repealed)  
722.186 Provisions Relating to Recognized Traders (Repealed)  
722.187 Reporting and Recordkeeping (Repealed)  
722.189 OECD Waste Lists (Repealed)

SUBPART K: ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS  
WASTE DETERMINATION AND ACCUMULATION OF UNWANTED  
MATERIAL FOR LABORATORIES OWNED BY ELIGIBLE ACADEMIC  
ENTITIES

Section  
722.300 Definitions  
722.301 Applicability  
722.302 Opting into the Subpart K Requirements  
722.303 Notice of Election into the Subpart K Requirements  
722.304 Notice of Withdrawal from the Subpart K Requirements  
722.305 Summary of the Requirements of this Subpart K  
722.306 Container Standards in the Laboratory  
722.307 Personnel Training  
722.308 Removing Unwanted Material from the Laboratory  
722.309 Hazardous Waste Determination and Removal of Unwanted Material from the  
Laboratory  
722.310 Hazardous Waste Determination in the Laboratory  
722.311 Hazardous Waste Determination at an On-Site Central Accumulation Area  
722.312 Hazardous Waste Determination at an On-Site Treatment, Storage, or Disposal  
Facility  
722.313 Laboratory Clean-Outs  
722.314 Laboratory Management Plan  
722.315 Unwanted Material That Is Not Solid Waste or Hazardous Waste  
722.316 Non-Laboratory Hazardous Waste Generated at an Eligible Academic Entity

SUBPART L: ALTERNATIVE STANDARDS FOR EPISODIC GENERATION

Section

- 722.330      Applicability
- 722.331      Definitions for this Subpart L
- 722.332      Conditions for a Generator Managing Hazardous Waste from an Episodic Event
- 722.333      Request to Manage One Additional Episodic Event Per Calendar Year

SUBPART M: PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION, AND EMERGENCY  
PROCEDURES FOR LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

Section

- 722.350      Applicability
- 722.351      Maintenance and Operation of Facility
- 722.352      Required Equipment
- 722.353      Testing and Maintenance of Equipment
- 722.354      Access to Communications or Alarm System
- 722.355      Required Aisle Space
- 722.356      Arrangements with Local Authorities
- 722.360      Purpose and Implementation of Contingency Plan
- 722.361      Content of Contingency Plan
- 722.362      Copies of Contingency Plan
- 722.363      Amendment of Contingency Plan
- 722.364      Emergency Coordinator
- 722.365      Emergency Procedures

722.APPENDIX A   Hazardous Waste Manifest (Repealed)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11950, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1131, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14112, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20709, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13555, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19392, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13129, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 452, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18523, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16653, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9644, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14562, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17696, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20822, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9935, effective June 27,



1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11236, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 603, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17950, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1136, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9822, effective June 20, 2000; expedited correction at 25 Ill. Reg. 5105, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6312, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3138, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 871, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11927, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18817, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17888, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg. 8773, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17763, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1700, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11717, effective August 9, 2016; recodified at 42 Ill. Reg. 11553; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 563, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5955, May 2, 2019.

## SUBPART A: GENERAL

### **Section 722.110 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability**

- a) This Part establishes standards for generators of hazardous waste, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
  - 1) A person who generates a hazardous waste, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, is subject to all the applicable independent requirements in the following provisions:
    - A) Independent Requirements of a VSQG:
      - i) Section 722.111(a) through (d) (hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping); and
      - ii) Section 722.113 (generator category determination).
    - B) Independent Requirements of a SQG
      - i) Section 722.111 (hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping);
      - ii) Section 722.113 (generator category determination);
      - iii) Section 722.118 (USEPA identification numbers and re-notification for SQGs and LQGs);

- iv) Subpart B (manifest requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
  - v) Subpart C (pre-transport requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
  - vi) Section 722.140 (recordkeeping);
  - vii) Section 722.144 (recordkeeping for SQGs); and
  - viii) Subpart H (transboundary movements of hazardous waste for recovery or disposal).
- C) Independent Requirements of a LQG
- i) Section 722.111 (hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping);
  - ii) Section 722.113 (generator category determination);
  - iii) Section 722.118 (USEPA identification numbers and re-notification for SQGs and LQGs);
  - iv) Subpart B (manifest requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
  - v) Subpart C (pre-transport requirements applicable to SQGs and LQGs);
  - vi) Subpart D (recordkeeping and reporting applicable to SQGs and LQGs, except Section 722.144); and
  - vii) Subpart H (transboundary movements of hazardous waste for recovery or disposal).
- 2) A generator that accumulates hazardous waste on site is a person that stores hazardous waste; this generator is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727 and section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), unless the generator is one of the following:
- A) A VSQG that meets the conditions for exemption in Section 722.114;
  - B) A SQG that meets the conditions for exemption in Sections 722.115 and 722.116; or

- C) A LQG that meets the conditions for exemption in Sections 722.115 and 722.117.
- 3) A generator must not transport, offer its hazardous waste for transport, or otherwise cause its hazardous waste to be sent to a facility that is not a designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, or which is not otherwise authorized to receive the generator's hazardous waste.
- b) Determining Generator Category. A generator must use Section 722.113 to determine which provisions of this Part are applicable to the generator based on the quantity of hazardous waste generated per calendar month.
- c) This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.10(c), which USEPA removed and marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal provision.d) Any person that exports or imports hazardous waste must comply with Section 722.118 and Subpart H.
- e) Any person that imports hazardous waste into the United States must comply with the generator standards of this Part.
- f) A farmer that generates waste pesticides that are hazardous waste and which complies with Section 722.170 is not required to comply with other standards in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, 727, or 728 with respect to such pesticides.
- g) Generator Violation and Noncompliance
- 1) A generator's violation of an independent requirement is subject to enforcement action under Title VIII of the Act, including Board orders, and the penalties provided by Title XII of the Act.
- 2) A generator's noncompliance with a condition for exemption in this Part is not subject to enforcement action under Title VIII of the Act, including Board orders, and the penalties provided by Title XII of the Act as a violation of a condition for exemption provided in this Part. Noncompliance by any generator with an applicable condition for exemption from storage permit and operations requirements means that the facility is a storage facility operating without an exemption from the permit, interim status, and operations requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727, and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). Without an exemption, any violations of such storage requirements are subject to enforcement action under Title VIII of the Act, including Board orders, and the penalties provided by Title XII of the Act.

- h) An owner or operator that initiates a shipment of hazardous waste from a treatment, storage, or disposal facility must comply with the generator standards established in this Part.
- i) A person responding to an explosives or munitions emergency in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.101(g)(8)(A)(iv) or (g)(8)(D) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.101(c)(11)(A)(iv) or (c)(11)(D) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.121(a)(4) or (c) is not required to comply with the standards of this Part.
- j) This subsection (j) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.10(j), which USEPA removed and marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- k) This subsection (k) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.10(k), a provision that relates only to facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- l) The laboratories owned by an eligible academic entity that chooses to be subject to the requirements of Subpart K are not subject to the requirements set forth in subsections (l)(1) and (l)(2), except as specifically otherwise provided in Subpart K. For purposes of this subsection (l), the terms “laboratory” and “eligible academic entity” must have the meanings given them in Section 722.300.
  - 1) The independent requirements of Section 722.111 or the regulations in Section 722.115 for an LQG or an SQG, except as provided in Subpart K; and
  - 2) The conditions of Section 722.114; for a VSQG, except as provided in Subpart K .
- m) A reverse distributor (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600) is subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in lieu of this Part.
- n) A healthcare facility (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600) must determine whether it is subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, based on the total hazardous waste it generates per calendar month (including both hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste). A healthcare facility that generates more than 100 kg (220 pounds) of hazardous waste in a calendar month, or more than 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of acute hazardous waste in a calendar month, or more than 100 kg (220 pounds) in a calendar month of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris, resulting from the clean-up of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous wastes listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e), is subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in lieu of this Part. A healthcare facility that is a VSQG

when counting all of its hazardous waste, including both its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and its non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste, remains subject to Section 722.114 and is not subject to Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, except that the healthcare facility remains subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.605 and 726.607 and the optional provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.604.

BOARD NOTE: A generator that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site must comply with the applicable standards and permit requirements set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724 through 728, 733, and 739.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 722.113 Generator Category Determination**

A generator must determine its generator category. A generator's category is based on the amount of hazardous waste generated each calendar month and may change from calendar month to calendar month. This Section sets forth procedures to determine whether a generator is a VSQG, an SQG, or an LQG for a particular calendar month, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

- a) Generators of Either Acute Hazardous Waste or Non-acute Hazardous Waste. A generator that either generates acute hazardous waste or non-acute hazardous waste in a calendar month must determine its generator category for that month by doing the following:
  - 1) Counting the total amount of hazardous waste generated in the calendar month;
  - 2) Subtracting from the total any amounts of waste exempt from counting, as described in subsections (c) and (d); and
  - 3) Determining the resulting generator category for the hazardous waste generated using the table in subsection (g).
  
- b) Generators of Both Acute and Nonacute Hazardous Waste. A generator that generates both acute hazardous waste and non-acute hazardous waste in the same calendar month must determine its generator category for that month by doing the following:
  - 1) Counting separately the total amount of acute hazardous waste and the total amount of non-acute hazardous waste generated in the calendar month;
  - 2) Subtracting from each total any amounts of waste exempt from counting, as described in subsections (c) and (d);

- 3) Determining separately the resulting generator categories for the quantities of acute and non-acute hazardous waste generated using the table in subsection (g); and
  - 4) Comparing the resulting generator categories from subsection (b)(3) and applying the more stringent generator category to the accumulation and management of both non-acute hazardous waste and acute hazardous waste generated for that calendar month.
- c) When making the monthly quantity-based determinations required by this Part, the generator must include all hazardous waste that it generates, except the following hazardous wastes:
- 1) Hazardous waste that is exempt from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(c) through (f), 721.106(a)(3), 721.107(a)(1), or 721.108;
  - 2) Hazardous waste that is managed immediately upon generation only in on-site elementary neutralization units, wastewater treatment units, or totally enclosed treatment facilities, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - 3) Hazardous waste that is recycled, without prior storage or accumulation, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c)(2);
  - 4) Hazardous waste that is used oil managed under the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(a)(4) and 739;
  - 5) Hazardous waste that is spent lead-acid batteries managed under the requirements of Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726;
  - 6) Hazardous waste that is universal waste managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.109 and 733;
  - 7) Hazardous waste that is a hazardous waste that is an unused commercial chemical product (listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or exhibiting one or more characteristics in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721) that is generated solely as a result of a laboratory clean-out conducted at an eligible academic entity pursuant to Section 722.313. For purposes of this provision, the term eligible academic entity must have the meaning as defined in Section 722.300;~~or~~
  - 8) Hazardous waste that is managed as part of an episodic event in compliance with the conditions of Subpart L; ~~or~~
  - 9) A hazardous waste pharmaceutical, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600, that is subject to or managed under Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm.

Code 726, or a hazardous waste pharmaceutical that is also a Drug Enforcement Administration controlled substance that is conditionally exempt under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.606.

- d) In determining the quantity of hazardous waste generated in a calendar month, a generator need not include any of the following:
- 1) Hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site accumulation, so long as the hazardous waste was previously counted once for the purposes of this Section;
  - 2) Hazardous waste generated by onsite treatment (including reclamation) of the generator's hazardous waste, so long as the hazardous waste that is treated was previously counted once for the purposes of this Section; and
  - 3) Hazardous waste spent materials that are generated, reclaimed, and subsequently reused on site, so long as such spent materials have been previously counted once for the purposes of this Section.
- e) Based on the generator category, as determined under this Section, the generator must meet the applicable independent requirements listed in Section 722.110. A generator's category also determines which of the provisions of Sections 722.114, 722.115, 722.116, or 722.117 must be met to obtain an exemption from the storage facility permit, interim status, and operating requirements when accumulating hazardous waste.
- f) Mixing Hazardous Waste with Solid Waste
- 1) VSQG Waste
    - A) Hazardous waste generated by a VSQG may be mixed with solid wastes. A VSQG may mix a portion or all of its hazardous waste with solid waste and remain subject to Section 722.114, even though the resultant mixture exceeds the quantity limits identified in the definition of VSQG at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, unless the mixture exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
    - B) If the resulting mixture described in subsection (f)(1)(A) exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, this resultant mixture is a newly-generated hazardous waste. The VSQG must count both the resultant mixture amount plus the other hazardous waste generated in the calendar month to determine whether the total quantity exceeds the VSQG calendar month quantity limits identified in the definition of generator categories found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. If the total quantity exceeds the very small generator

calendar quantity limits, to remain exempt from the permitting, interim status, and operating standards, the VSQG must meet the conditions for exemption applicable to either an SQG or an LQG. The VSQG must also comply with the applicable independent requirements for either an SQG or an LQG.

- C) If a VSQG's waste is mixed with used oil, the mixture is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739. Any material produced from such a mixture by processing, blending, or other treatment is also regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.

2) SQG and LQG Waste

- A) Hazardous wastes generated by an SQG or LQG may be mixed with solid waste. These mixtures are subject to the following requirements: the mixture rule in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(a)(2)(iv), (b)(2) and (b)(3), and (g)(2)(A); the prohibition against dilution rule at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.103(a); the land disposal restriction requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140 if a characteristic hazardous waste is mixed with a solid waste so that it no longer exhibits the hazardous characteristic; and the hazardous waste determination requirement at Section 722.111.
- B) If the resulting mixture described in subsection (f)(2)(A) is found to be a hazardous waste, this resultant mixture is a newly-generated hazardous waste. An SQG must count both the resultant mixture amount plus the other hazardous waste generated in the calendar month to determine whether the total quantity exceeds the SQG calendar monthly quantity limits identified in the definition of generator categories found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. If the total quantity exceeds the small generator calendar quantity limits, to remain exempt from the permitting, interim status, and operating standards, the SQG must meet the conditions for exemption applicable to an LQG. The SQG must also comply with the applicable independent requirements for an LQG.



## g) Generator Categories Based on Quantity of Waste Generated in a Calendar Month

Quantity of acute hazardous waste generated in a calendar month	Quantity of non-acute hazardous waste generated in a calendar month	Quantity of residues from a cleanup of acute hazardous waste generated in a calendar month	Generator category
> 1 kg (> 2.2 lb)	Any amount	Any amount	LQG
Any amount	≥ 1,000 kg (≥ 2,200 lbs)	Any amount	LQG
Any amount	Any amount	> 100 kg (> 220 lbs)	LQG
≤ 1 kg (≤ 2.2 lbs)	> 100 kg and < 1,000 kg (> 220 lbs and < 2,200 lbs)	≤ 100 kg (≤ 220 lbs)	SQG
≤ 1 kg (≤ 2.2 lbs)	≤ 100 kg	≤ 100 kg (≤ 220 lbs)	VSQG

(Source: Added at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018)

**Section 722.114 Conditions for Exemption for a Very Small Quantity Generator**

- a) Provided that a VSQG meets all the conditions for exemption listed in this Section, hazardous waste generated by the VSQG is not subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 722 through 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), and the VSQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site without complying with these requirements, except that the VSQG must comply with this Section and Sections 722.110 through 722.113. The conditions for exemption are as follows:
- 1) In a calendar month, the VSQG generates less than or equal to the amounts specified in the definition of “VSQG” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - 2) The VSQG complies with Section 722.111(a) through (d);
  - 3) If the VSQG accumulates at any time greater than one kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste or 100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code

721.131 or 721.133(e), all quantities of that acute hazardous waste are subject to the following additional conditions for exemption:

- A) The waste is held on site for no more than 90 days beginning on the date when the accumulated wastes exceed the amounts provided in subsection (a)(1); and
- B) The conditions for exemption in Section 722.117(a) through (g).

4) If the VSQG accumulates at any time 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or greater of non-acute hazardous waste, all quantities of that hazardous waste are subject to the following additional conditions for exemption:

- A) The waste is held on site for no more than 180 days, or 270 days, if applicable, beginning on the date when the accumulated waste exceed the amounts provided in subsection (a)(1);

BOARD NOTE: Section 722.116(c) allows an SQG that must transport its waste or offer its waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal to accumulate the waste for up to 270 days.

- B) The quantity of waste accumulated on site never exceeds 6,000 kg (13,200 lbs); and
- C) The VSQG fulfills the conditions for exemption in Section 722.116(b)(2) through (f).

5) A VSQG that accumulates hazardous waste in amounts less than or equal to the limits in subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) must either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility or ensure delivery to an off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility. The facility, if located in the U.S., must be one of the following:

- A) A permitted facility under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703;
- B) An interim status facility under Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
- C) A facility authorized to manage hazardous waste by a state whose hazardous waste management program is approved by USEPA under 40 CFR 271;
- D) A municipal solid waste landfill that is subject to the standards of 40 CFR 258 and which is permitted, licensed, or registered by a USEPA-authorized state to manage municipal solid waste;

- E) A solid waste management facility that is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if the facility is a non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit, the facility must comply with the requirements in subpart B of 40 CFR 257, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
- F) A facility engaging in either of the following activities:
  - i) Beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation of its waste; or
  - ii) Treating its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation;
- G) For universal waste managed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733, a universal waste handler or destination facility subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733;
- H) An LQG under the control of the same person as the VSQG, provided the following conditions are met:
  - i) The VSQG and the LQG are under the control of the same person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. “Control,” for the purposes of this Section, means the power to direct the policies of the generator, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that a contractor that operates a generator facility on behalf of a different person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, cannot be deemed to “control” the VSQG and LQG.
  - ii) The VSQG marks its containers of hazardous waste with the words “Hazardous Waste” and an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples of indication of the hazards include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labelling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

- I) A reverse distributor (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600), if the hazardous waste pharmaceutical is a potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical generated by a healthcare facility (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600);~~This subsection (a)(5)(I) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.114(a)(5)(ix), which USEPA marked “Reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulation;~~
- J) A healthcare facility (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600) that meets the conditions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.602(l) and 726.603(b), as applicable, to accept non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from an off-site healthcare facility that is a VSQG;~~This subsection (a)(5)(J) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.114(a)(5)(x), which USEPA marked “Reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulation; or~~
- K) For airbag waste, an airbag waste collection facility or a designated facility subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(j).
- b) The placement of bulk or noncontainerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (whether or not sorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited.
- c) A VSQG experiencing an episodic event may generate and accumulate hazardous waste in accordance with Subpart L in lieu of Sections 722.115, 722.116, and 722.117.

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 5955, May 2, 2019)

### **Section 722.115 Satellite Accumulation Area Regulations for a Small Quantity Generator or Large Quantity Generator**

- a) A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons (208 ℓ) of non-acute hazardous waste or either one quart (0.94 ℓ) of liquid acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e) or 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of solid acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e) in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or interim status and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 724 through 727, provided that the generator complies with all of the conditions for exemption in this Section. A generator may comply with the conditions for exemption in this Section instead of

complying with the conditions for exemption in Section 722.116(b) or 722.117(a), except as required in Section 722.115(a)(7) and (a)(8). The conditions for exemption for satellite accumulation are the following:

- 1) If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if the container begins to leak, the generator must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from the leaking container to a container that is in good condition and not leaking, or immediately transfer and manage the waste in a central accumulation area operated in compliance with Section 722.116(b) or 722.117(a).
- 2) The generator must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with and which are otherwise compatible with the hazardous waste to be accumulated, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.
- 3) Special Standards for Incompatible Wastes
  - A) The generator must not place incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials (see appendix V of 40 C.F.R. 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, for examples) in the same container, unless the generator complies with Section 725.117(b).
  - B) The generator must not place hazardous waste in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (see appendix V of 40 C.F.R. 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, for examples), unless the generator complies with Section 725.117(b).
  - C) The generator must separate a container holding hazardous waste or otherwise protect it by any practical means from any other incompatible waste or other materials accumulated nearby in other containers.
- 4) A container holding hazardous waste must be closed at all times during accumulation, except at the following times:
  - A) When the generator is adding, removing, or consolidating waste; or
  - B) When the generator is engaged in necessary temporary venting of a container for either of the following reasons:
    - i) For the proper operation of equipment; or

- ii) To prevent dangerous situations, such as build-up of extreme pressure.
- 5) A generator must mark or label its container with the following:
- A) The words “Hazardous Waste”; and
  - B) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic) listed in Subpart C or D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
- 6) A generator who accumulates either acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e) or non-acute hazardous waste in excess of the amounts listed in subsection (a) at or near any point of generation must do the following:
- A) Either:
    - ~~iA)~~ Comply within three consecutive calendar days with the applicable central accumulation area regulations in Section 722.116(b) or 722.117(a), or
    - ~~iiB)~~ Remove the excess from the satellite accumulation area within three consecutive calendar days to any of a central accumulation area operated in accordance with the applicable regulations in Section 722.116(b) or 722.117(a); an on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility, or an off-site designated facility. ~~the following:~~
      - ~~i)~~ ~~A central accumulation area operated in accordance with the applicable regulations in Section 722.116(b) or 722.117(a);~~
      - ~~ii)~~ ~~An on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility, or~~
      - ~~iii)~~ ~~An off-site designated facility; and~~

- BC) During the three-consecutive-calendar-day period provided by subsection (a)(6)(A)(ii), the generator must continue to comply with subsections (a)(1) through (a)(5). The generator must mark or label the containers holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.
- 7) All satellite accumulation areas operated by an SQG must meet the preparedness and prevention regulations of Section 722.116(b)(8) and emergency procedures at Section 722.116(b)(9).
- 8) All satellite accumulation areas operated by an LQG must meet the Preparedness, Prevention and Emergency Procedures in Subpart M.
- b) This subsection (b) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.115(b), which USEPA has marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.

(Source: Added at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 722.116 Conditions for Exemption for a Small Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste**

An SQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site without a permit or interim status, and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 724 through 727, or the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), provided that all of the following conditions for exemption listed in this Section are met:

- a) **Generation.** The generator must generate in a calendar month no more than the amounts specified in the definition of “SQG” in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- b) **Accumulation.** The generator must accumulate hazardous waste on site for no more than 180 days, unless in compliance with the conditions for exemption allowing longer accumulation in subsections (d) and (e). The following accumulation conditions also apply:
- 1) **Accumulation Limit.** The quantity of hazardous waste accumulated on site must never exceed 6,000 kg (13,200 lbs);
- 2) **Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containers**
- A) **Condition of Containers.** If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition or the container begins to leak, the SQG must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition or immediately manage the waste in some other way that complies with the conditions for exemption of this Section.

- B) Compatibility of Waste with Container. The SQG must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with and which are otherwise compatible with the hazardous waste to be accumulated, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.
  - C) Management of Containers
    - i) A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during accumulation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.
    - ii) A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or accumulated in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
  - D) Inspections. At least weekly, the SQG must inspect central accumulation areas. The SQG must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors. See subsection (b)(2)(A) for remedial action required if deterioration or leaks are detected.
  - E) Special Conditions for Accumulation of Incompatible Wastes
    - i) The SQG must not place incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) must not be placed in the same container, unless the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
    - ii) The SQG must not place hazardous waste in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111), unless the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
    - iii) The SQG must separate or protect a container accumulating hazardous waste, by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device, from any waste or other materials accumulated or stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments.
- 3) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Tanks



- A) This subsection (b)(3)(A) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.116(b)(3)(i), which USEPA has marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.
- B) An SQG of hazardous waste must comply with the following general operating conditions:
- i) Treatment or accumulation of hazardous waste in tanks must comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
  - ii) The SQG must not place hazardous wastes or treatment reagents in a tank if the hazardous wastes or treatment reagents could cause the tank or its inner liner to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail before the end of its intended life.
  - iii) The SQG must operate uncovered tanks must be operated to ensure at least 60 centimeters (2 feet) of freeboard, unless the tank is equipped with a containment structure (e.g., dike or trench), a drainage control system, or a diversion structure (e.g., standby tank) with a capacity that equals or exceeds the volume of the top 60 centimeters (2 feet) of the tank.
  - iv) Where hazardous waste is continuously fed into a tank, the SQG must equip the tank with a means to stop this inflow (e.g., waste feed cutoff system or by-pass system to a stand-by tank).
- C) Except as noted in subsection (b)(3)(iv), an SQG that accumulates hazardous waste in tanks must inspect each of the following, where present:
- i) Discharge control equipment (e.g., waste feed cutoff systems, by-pass systems, and drainage systems) at least once each operating day, to ensure that it is in good working order;
  - ii) Data gathered from monitoring equipment (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges) at least once each operating day, to ensure that the tank is being operated according to its design;
  - iii) The level of waste in the tank at least once each operating day, to ensure compliance with subsection (b)(3)(ii)(C);

- iv) The construction materials of the tank at least weekly, to detect corrosion or leaking of fixtures or seams; and
  - v) The construction materials of discharge confinement structures and the immediately surrounding area (e.g., dikes) at least weekly, to detect erosion or obvious signs of leakage (e.g., wet spots or dead vegetation). The SQG must remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures which the inspection reveals on a schedule which ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, the SQG must immediately take remedial action.
- D) A SQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks or tank systems that have full secondary containment and that either use leak detection equipment to alert personnel to leaks, or implement established workplace practices to ensure leaks are promptly identified, must inspect at least weekly, where applicable, the areas identified in subsections (b)(3)(C)(i) through (b)(3)(C)(v). Use of the alternate inspection schedule must be documented in the generator's operating record. This documentation must include a description of the established workplace practices at the SQG.
- E) This subsection (b)(3)(E) corresponds with 40 CFR 262.116(b)(3)(v), which USEPA has marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.
- F) An SQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must remove all hazardous waste from tanks, discharge control equipment, and discharge confinement structures upon closure of the facility. At closure, as throughout the operating period, unless the SQG can demonstrate, in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(c) or (d), that any solid waste removed from its tank is not a hazardous waste, then it must manage such waste in accordance with all applicable provisions of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 723, 725 and 728.
- G) An SQG must comply with the following special conditions for accumulation of ignitable or reactive waste:
- i) Ignitable or reactive waste must not be placed in a tank, unless the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in a tank so that the resulting

waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121 or 721.123, and the SQG complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b); the generator accumulates or treats the waste in such a way that the waste is protected from any material or conditions that may cause it to ignite or react; or the SQG uses the tank solely for emergencies.

- ii) An SQG that treats or accumulates ignitable or reactive waste in covered tanks must comply with the buffer zone requirements for tanks contained in NFPA 30 (1977 or 1981), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
  - iii) An SQG must not place incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) in the same tank or place hazardous waste in an unwashed tank that previously held an incompatible waste or material, unless the generator complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
- 4) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste on Drip Pads. If the waste is placed on drip pads, the SQG must comply with the following:
- A) Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.545(c));
  - B) The SQG must remove all wastes from the drip pad at least once every 90 days. Any hazardous wastes that the generator removes from the drip pad are then subject to the 180-day accumulation limit in subsection (b) and Section 722.115 if hazardous wastes are being managed in satellite accumulation areas prior to being moved to the central accumulation area; and
  - C) The SQG must maintain on site at the facility the following records readily available for inspection:
    - i) A written description of procedures that are followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days; and

- ii) Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.
- 5) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containment Buildings. If the SQG places waste in containment buildings, the SQG must comply with Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. The SQG must label its containment buildings with the words “Hazardous Waste” in a conspicuous place easily visible to employees, visitors, emergency responders, waste handlers, or other persons on site. The SQG must also provide in a conspicuous place an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The SQG must also maintain both of the following:
- A) The professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101. This certification must be in the generator’s files prior to operation of the unit; and
  - B) The following records, by use of inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or any other effective means:
    - i) A written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that the generator is consistent with maintaining the 90 day limit, and documentation that the SQG complies with the procedures; or
    - ii) Documentation that the SQG empties the unit at least once every 90 days.
    - iii) The SQG must maintain inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 6) Labeling and Marking of Containers and Tanks

- A) Containers. An SQG must mark or label its containers with the following:
- i) The words “Hazardous Waste”;
  - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
  - iii) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins clearly visible for inspection on each container.
- B) Tanks. An SQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:
- i) Mark or label its tanks with the words “Hazardous Waste”;
  - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
  - iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or other records to demonstrate that hazardous waste has been emptied within 180 days of first entering the tank if using a batch process or, in the case of a tank with a continuous flow process, demonstrate that estimated volumes of hazardous waste entering the tank daily exit the tank within 180 days of first entering; and

- iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 7) Land Disposal Restrictions. An SQG must comply with all the applicable requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- 8) Preparedness and Prevention
- A) Maintenance and Operation of Facility. An SQG must maintain and operate its facility to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment.
  - B) Required Equipment. An SQG must equip all areas where hazardous waste is either generated or accumulated with the items in subsections (b)(8)(B)(i) through (b)(8)(B)(iv) (unless none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below or the actual waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to have a particular kind of equipment specified below). An SQG may determine the most appropriate places to locate equipment necessary to prepare for and respond to emergencies.
    - i) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;
    - ii) A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams;
    - iii) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and
    - iv) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, foam producing equipment, automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.
  - C) Testing and Maintenance of Equipment. The SQG must test and maintain all communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination

equipment, where required, as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.

D) Access to Communications or Alarm System

- i) Whenever the SQG pours, mixes, spreads, or otherwise handles hazardous waste, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access (i.e., direct or unimpeded access) to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless such a device is not required under subsection (a)(8)(B).
- ii) When there is just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, the employee must have immediate access (i.e., direct or unimpeded access) to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio, that is capable of summoning external emergency assistance, unless such a device is not required under subsection (a)(8)(B).

E) Required Aisle Space. The SQG must maintain aisle space that allows the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.

F) Arrangements with Local Authorities

- i) The SQG must attempt to make arrangements with the local police department, fire department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers, and local hospitals, taking into account the types and quantities of hazardous wastes handled at the facility. Arrangements may be made with the Local Emergency Planning Committee, if this is the appropriate organization with which to make arrangements. An SQG attempting to make arrangements with its local fire department must determine the potential need for the services of the local police department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers, and local hospitals. As part of this coordination, the SQG must attempt to make arrangements, as necessary, to familiarize the above organizations with the layout of the facility, the properties of hazardous waste

handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes, as well as the types of injuries or illnesses that could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility. Where more than one police or fire department might respond to an emergency, the SQG must attempt to make arrangements designating primary emergency authority to a specific fire or police department and with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority.

BOARD NOTE: The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) maintains an on-line listing of Local Emergency Planning Committees in Illinois by jurisdiction: [www.illinois.gov/iema/Preparedness/SERC/Documents/LEPC\\_ReleaseReportingContactList.pdf](http://www.illinois.gov/iema/Preparedness/SERC/Documents/LEPC_ReleaseReportingContactList.pdf).

- ii) An SQG must maintain records documenting the arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency. This documentation must include documentation in the operating record that either confirms these arrangements actively exist or, in cases where no arrangements exist, confirming that the SQG attempted to make these arrangements.
  - iii) A facility possessing 24-hour response capabilities may seek a waiver from the authority having jurisdiction over the fire code within Illinois or the facility's locality, as far as needing to make arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency, provided that the SQG documents the waiver in the operating record.
- 9) Emergency Procedures. The SQG must comply with the following conditions for those areas of the generator facility where hazardous waste is generated and accumulated:
- A) At all times, at least one employee must be either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures specified in subsection (b)(9)(D). This employee is the emergency coordinator.



- B) The SQG must post the following information next to telephones or in areas directly involved in the generation and accumulation of hazardous waste:
- i) The name and emergency telephone number of the emergency coordinator;
  - ii) The location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and
  - iii) The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.
- C) The SQG must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures that are relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;
- D) The emergency coordinator or his or her designee must respond to any emergencies that arise. The required responses are the following:
- i) In the event of a fire, the emergency coordinator must call the fire department or attempt to extinguish the fire using a fire extinguisher;
  - ii) When a spill occurs, the SQG must contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible and, as soon as is practicable, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil. The SQG can either itself conduct this containment and cleanup or have a contractor perform the work on its behalf;
  - iii) When a fire, explosion, or other release occurs that could threaten human health outside the facility, or when the SQG has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the SQG must immediately notify the National Response Center (using the 24-hour toll free number, 800-424-8802). The report must include the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the SQG; the date, time, and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire); the quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident; the extent of any injuries; and the estimated quantity and disposition of any recovered materials.

- c) **Transporting Waste More Than 200 Miles.** An SQG that must transport its waste or offer its waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal may accumulate hazardous waste on site for 270 days or less without having a permit or interim status, provided that the SQG complies with the conditions of subsection (b).
- d) **Accumulation Time Limit Extension.** An SQG that accumulates hazardous waste for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the SQG must transport its waste or offer its waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal) is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, 727, and 728, unless the Agency has granted the SQG an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day if applicable) period. The Agency may grant an extension if hazardous wastes must remain on site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days if applicable) due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. The Agency may grant an extension of up to 30 days on a case-by-case basis.

BOARD NOTE: The Agency may grant a provisional variance that extends the permissible accumulation period pursuant to sections 35(b) and 36(c) of the Act. This subsection provides the basis for granting and maximum duration of an extension.

- e) ~~Rejected Loads Load. An SQG may accumulate returned waste on site in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) if the SQG sent the shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility believing that the designated facility could accept and manage the waste but which the generator later received that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172 may accumulate the returned waste on site in accordance with subsections (a) through (d). Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the SQG must do either of the following:~~
- 1) An SQG may accumulate returned waste on site in accordance with subsections (a) through (d) under the following conditions:
    - A) The SQG sent the shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility believing that the designated facility could accept and manage the waste; and
    - B) The generator later received that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172.
  - 2) Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the SQG must do either of the following:

- A1) Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or
  - B2) Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.
- f) An SQG experiencing an episodic event may accumulate hazardous waste in accordance with Subpart L in lieu of Section 722.117.

(Source: Added at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 722.117 Conditions for Exemption for a Large Quantity Generator That Accumulates Hazardous Waste**

An LQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site without a permit or interim status, and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 724 through 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), provided that the LQG meets all of the following conditions for exemption:

- a) Accumulation. The LQG may accumulate hazardous waste on site for no more than 90 days, unless in compliance with the accumulation time limit extension or F006 accumulation conditions for exemption in subsections (b) through (e). The following accumulation conditions also apply:
  - 1) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containers. If the hazardous waste is placed in containers, the LQG must comply with the following requirements:
    - A) Air Emission Standards. The LQG must comply with the applicable requirements of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
    - B) Condition of Containers. If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if the container begins to leak, the LQG must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from the leaking container to a container that is in good condition or otherwise immediately manage the waste in some other way that complies with the conditions for exemption of this Section;
    - C) Compatibility of Waste with Container. The LQG must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with and are otherwise compatible with the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired;
    - D) Management of Containers

- i) The LQG must always keep a container holding hazardous waste closed during accumulation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.
  - ii) The LQG must not open, handle, or store a container holding hazardous waste in a manner that may rupture the container or cause the container to leak.
- E) Inspections. At least weekly, the LQG must inspect central accumulation areas. The LQG must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors. See subsection (a)(1)(B) for remedial action required if the LQG detects deterioration or leaks.
- F) Special Conditions for Accumulation of Ignitable and Reactive Wastes
  - i) The LQG must locate containers holding ignitable or reactive waste at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the facility's property line, unless the LQG obtains a written approval from the authority having jurisdiction over the local fire code that allows hazardous waste accumulation to occur within this restricted area. The LQG must maintain a record of the written approval as long as the LQG accumulates ignitable or reactive hazardous waste in this area.
  - ii) The LQG must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste. The LQG must separate and protect this waste from sources of ignition or reaction, including, but not limited to, the following: open flames, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, or mechanical), spontaneous ignition (e.g., from heat-producing chemical reactions), or radiant heat. While handling ignitable or reactive waste, the LQG must confine smoking and open flame to specially designated locations. The LQG must conspicuously place "No Smoking" signs wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.
- G) Special Conditions for Accumulation of Incompatible Wastes
  - i) The LQG must not place incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35

Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) in the same container, unless the LQG complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).

- ii) The LQG must not place hazardous waste in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (for examples, see appendix V to 40 CFR 265, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111), unless the LQG complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.117(b).
  - iii) The LQG must separate a container holding hazardous waste or otherwise protect it by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device from any other incompatible waste or other materials accumulated or stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments.
- 2) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Tanks. If the LQG places the waste in tanks, the LQG must comply with the applicable requirements of Subpart J, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c) (Closure and Post-Closure Care) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.300 (Waste Analysis and Trial Tests) and the applicable requirements of Subparts AA, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.
- 3) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste on Drip Pads. If the LQG places hazardous waste on drip pads, the LQG must comply with the following:
- A) Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
  - B) The LQG must remove all wastes from the drip pad at least once every 90 days. Any hazardous wastes that the LQG removes from the drip pad are subject to the 90-day accumulation limit in subsection (a) and Section 722.115, if the LQG manages the hazardous wastes in satellite accumulation areas prior to moving them to a central accumulation area; and
  - C) The LQG must maintain on site at the facility the following records readily available for inspection:
    - i) A written description of procedures that the LQG follows to ensure that it removes all wastes from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days; and
    - ii) Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste that the LQG removed from the drip pad

and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.

- 4) Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Containment Buildings. If the LQG places the waste in containment buildings, the LQG must comply with Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. The LQG must label its containment building with the words “Hazardous Waste” in a conspicuous place easily visible to employees, visitors, emergency responders, waste handlers, or other persons on site. The LQG must also provide in a conspicuous place an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The LQG must also maintain both of the following:
  - A) The professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101. This certification must be in the LQG’s files prior to operation of the unit; and
  - B) The following records, by use of inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or any other effective means:
    - i) A written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that the ~~16(d) and~~ generator is consistent with respecting the 90-day limit, and documentation that the LQG complies with the procedures
    - ii) Documentation that the LQG empties the unit at least once every 90 days.
    - iii) The LQG must maintain inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 5) Labeling and Marking of Containers and Tanks

- A) Containers. An LQG must mark or label its containers with the following:
- i) The words “Hazardous Waste”;
  - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (labeling) and subpart F (placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
  - iii) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins clearly visible for inspection on each container.
- B) Tanks. An LQG accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:
- i) Mark or label its tanks with the words “Hazardous Waste”;
  - ii) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
  - iii) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment or other records to demonstrate that hazardous waste has been emptied within 90 days of first entering the tank if using a batch process or, in the case of a tank with a continuous flow process, demonstrate that estimated volumes of hazardous waste entering the tank daily exit the tank within 90 days of first entering; and

- iv) Keep inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.
- 6) Emergency Procedures. The LQG must comply with the standards in Subpart M (Preparedness, Prevention and Emergency Procedures for Large Quantity Generators).
- 7) Personnel Training
- A) Personnel Training Program
    - i) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction, online training (e.g., computer-based or electronic) or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with this Part. The LQG must ensure that this program includes all the elements described in the document required under subsection (a)(7)(D).
    - ii) A person trained in hazardous waste management procedures must direct the program, and the program must include instruction that teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which the LQG employs them.
    - iii) At a minimum, the design of the training program must ensure that facility personnel can respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems, including, where applicable, procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment; key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems; communications or alarm systems; response to fires or explosions; response to ground-water contamination incidents; and shutdown of operations.
    - iv) For facility employees that receive emergency response training pursuant to 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8) (Emergency response program) and 1910.120(q) (Emergency response to hazardous substance releases), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, the LQG is not required to provide separate emergency response training pursuant to this Section, provided that the overall facility training meets all the conditions of exemption in this Section.



- B) Facility personnel must successfully complete the program required in subsection (a)(7)(A) within six months after the date of their employment, assignment to the facility, or assignment to a new position at the facility, whichever is later. An employee must not work in unsupervised positions until he or she has completed the training standards of subsection (a)(7)(A).
  - C) Facility personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training required in subsection (a)(7)(A).
  - D) The LQG must maintain the following documents and records at the facility:
    - i) The job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management and the name of the employee filling each job;
    - ii) A written job description for each position listed under subsection (a)(7)(D)(i). This description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in the same company location or bargaining unit, but the description must include the requisite skill, education, other qualifications, and duties of facility personnel assigned to each position;
    - iii) A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that the LQG will give to each person filling a position listed under subsection (a)(7)(D)(i);
    - iv) Records documenting that the LQG has given and facility personnel has completed the training or job experience required by subsections (a)(7)(A), (B), and (C).
  - E) The LQG must keep training records on current personnel until closure of the facility. The LQG must keep training records on former employees for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the facility. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.
- 8) Closure. An LQG accumulating hazardous wastes in containers, tanks, drip pads, and containment buildings, prior to closing the facility or a unit at the facility, must meet the following conditions:

- A) Notification for Closure of a Waste Accumulation Unit. An LQG must perform one of the following when closing a waste accumulation unit:
- i) Place a notice in the operating record within 30 days after closure identifying the location of the unit within the facility; or
  - ii) Meet the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) for container, tank, and containment building waste accumulation units or subsection (a)(8)(D) for drip pads and notify USEPA and the Agency following the procedures in subsection (a)(8)(B)(ii) for the waste accumulation unit. If the waste accumulation unit is subsequently reopened, the LQG may remove the notice from the operating record.
- B) Notification for Closure of the Facility
- i) Notify the Agency using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12) no later than 30 days prior to closing the facility.
  - ii) Notify the Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 within 90 days after closing the facility that it has complied with the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) or (a)(8)(D). If the facility cannot meet the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) or (a)(8)(D), notify the Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 that it will close as a landfill under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.410 in the case of a container, tank, or containment building units. If the facility cannot meet the closure performance standards of subsection (a)(8)(C) or (a)(8)(D), notify using USEPA Form 8700-12 that it will close under the standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.545(b) for a facility with drip pads.
  - iii) An LQG may request additional time to clean close, but it must notify the Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 within 75 days after the date provided in subsection (a)(8)(B)(i) to request an extension and provide an explanation as to why the additional time is required.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: [www.epa.gov/](http://www.epa.gov/)

hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and.

- C) Closure Performance Standards for Container, Tank Systems, and Containment Building Waste Accumulation Units
- i) At closure, the LQG must close the waste accumulation unit or facility in a manner that minimizes the need for further maintenance by controlling, minimizing, or eliminating the post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment.
  - ii) The LQG must remove or decontaminate all contaminated equipment, structures, soil, and any remaining hazardous waste residues from waste accumulation units, including containment system components (pads, liners, etc.), contaminated soils and subsoils, bases, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste, unless 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(d) applies.
  - iii) The LQG must manage any hazardous waste generated in the process of closing the LQG's facility or units accumulating hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 723, 725, and 728, including removing any hazardous waste contained in these units within 90 days of generating the waste and managing these wastes in a permitted or interim status hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility.
  - iv) If the LQG demonstrates that it cannot practicably remove or decontaminate any contaminated soils and wastes, as required in subsection (a)(8)(B)(ii), then the waste accumulation unit is a landfill, and the LQG must close the waste accumulation unit and perform post-closure ~~postclosure~~ care in accordance with the closure and post-closure care requirements that apply to landfills (35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.410). In addition, the LQG must meet all of the requirements for landfills specified in Subparts G and H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 for the purposes of closure, post-closure, and financial responsibility, for a waste accumulation unit that is a landfill.

- D) Closure Performance Standards for Drip Pad Waste Accumulation Units. At closure, the LQG must comply with the closure requirements of subsections (a)(8)(B) and (a)(8)(C)(i), and (a)(8)(C)(iii) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.545(a) and (b).
  - E) The closure requirements of this subsection (a)(8) do not apply to satellite accumulation areas.
- 9) Land Disposal Restrictions. The LQG must comply with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- b) Accumulation Time Limit Extension. An LQG that accumulates hazardous waste for more than 90 days is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), unless the Agency has granted the LQG an extension to the 90-day period. The Agency may grant an extension if hazardous wastes must remain on site for longer than 90 days due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. The Agency may grant an extension of up to 30 days on a case-by-case basis.

BOARD NOTE: The Agency may grant a provisional variance that extends the permissible accumulation period pursuant to sections 35(b) and 36(c) of the Act. This subsection provides the basis for granting and maximum duration of an extension.

- c) Accumulation of F006 Waste. An LQG also generating wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for USEPA hazardous waste number F006 may accumulate F006 waste on site for more than 90 days but not more than 180 days without being subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), provided that the LQG complies with all of the following additional conditions for exemption:
- 1) The LQG has implemented pollution prevention practices that reduce the amount of any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants entering F006 waste or otherwise being released to the environment prior to recycling of the waste;
  - 2) The F006 waste is legitimately recycled through metals recovery;
  - 3) The LQG accumulates no more than 20,000 kg of F006 waste on site at any one time; and
  - 4) The LQG manages the F006 waste in accordance with the following requirements:

- A) Requirements for Managing F006 Waste
- i) If the LQG places the F006 waste in containers, the LQG must comply with the applicable conditions for exemption in subsection (a)(1).
  - ii) If the LQG places the F006 waste in tanks, the LQG must comply with the applicable conditions for exemption in subsection (a)(2).
  - iii) If the LQG places the F006 waste in containment buildings, the LQG must comply with subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. Prior to operation of the unit, the LQG must place in the operating record of the facility the certification of a professional engineer that the containment building complies with the design standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.1101. The LQG must also place in the operating record either documentation that the LQG empties the unit is at least once every 180 days or all three of the following items: a written description of procedures to ensure that the F006 waste remains in the unit for no more than 180 days, a written description of the facility waste generation and management practices showing that the practices are consistent with the 180-day limit, and documentation that the LQG is complying with the procedures.
- B) The LQG is exempt from all requirements of subparts G and H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except for those referenced in subsection (a)(8).
- C) The LQG must clearly mark the date upon which each period of accumulation begins, and the date must be clearly visible for inspection on each container.
- D) While accumulating waste on site, the LQG must clearly labeled or mark each container and tank is with the following:
- i) The words “Hazardous Waste”; and
  - ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents. Examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling) and subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR

1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

- E) The LQG must comply with the requirements in subsections (a)(6) and (a)(7).
- d) **F006 Waste Transported over 200 Miles.** An LQG also generating wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for the USEPA hazardous waste number F006 may accumulate F006 waste on site for more than 90 days but not more than 270 days without being subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), if the LQG must transport this waste or offer this waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site metals recovery and the LQG complies with all of the conditions for exemption of subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4).
- e) **F006 Waste Accumulation Time Extension.** An LQG accumulating F006 waste in accordance with subsections (c) and (d) that either accumulates F006 waste on site for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the LQG must transport this waste or offer this waste for transportation over a distance of 200 miles or more) or accumulates more than 20,000 kg (44,000 lbs) of F006 waste on site is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, 727 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), unless the Agency has granted the LQG an extension to the 180-day period (or 270-day period, if applicable) or an exception to the 20,000-kg (44,000-lb) accumulation limit. The Agency may grant an extension of the accumulation period or an exception to the accumulation limit if F006 waste must remain on site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days, if applicable) or if more than 20,000 kg (44,000 lbs) of F006 waste must remain on site due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. The Agency may grant an extension of up to 30 days or an exception to the accumulation limit on a case-by-case basis.
- BOARD NOTE: The Agency may grant a provisional variance that extends the permissible accumulation period or accumulation amount limit pursuant to sections 35(b) and 36(c) of the Act. This subsection provides the basis for granting and maximum duration of an extension.
- f) **Consolidation of Hazardous Waste Received from VSQGs.** An LQG may accumulate on site hazardous waste received from a VSQG under control of the same person (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), without a storage facility permit or interim status and without complying with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), provided that the LQG complies with the

following conditions. “Control,” for the purposes of this Section, means the power to direct the policies of the LQG and VSQG, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that a contractor that operates a LQG or VSQG facility on behalf of a different person is not be deemed to “control” the LQG or VSQG.

- 1) The LQG must notify the Agency at least 30 days prior to receiving the first shipment from a VSQG using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12); and
  - A) The LQG must identify on the form the names and site addresses for the VSQG as well as the name and business telephone number for a contact person for the VSQG; and
  - B) The LQG must submit an updated USEPA Form 8700-12 within 30 days after a change in the name or site address for the VSQG.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: [www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and](http://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and).

- 2) The LQG maintains records of shipments for three years from the date the LQG receives the hazardous waste from the VSQG. These records must identify the name, site address, and contact information for the VSQG and include a description of the hazardous waste received, including the quantity and the date the LQG received the waste.
  - 3) The LQG must comply with the independent requirements identified in Section 722.110(a)(1)(C) and the conditions for exemption in this Section for all hazardous waste received from a VSQG. For purposes of the labeling and marking regulations in subsection (a)(5), the LQG must label the container or unit with the date accumulation started (i.e., the date the LQG received the hazardous waste from the VSQG). If the LQG is consolidating incoming hazardous waste from a VSQG with either its own hazardous waste or with hazardous waste from other VSQGs, the LQG must label each container or unit with the earliest date when the VSQG first accumulated on site any hazardous waste in the container.
- g) Rejected Load. An LQG may accumulate the returned waste on site in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) if the LQG sent the shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility believing that the designated facility can accept and manage the waste and later received that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill.

Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172. Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the LQG must do either of the following:

- 1) Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or
- 2) Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 5955, May 2, 2019)

#### SUBPART B: MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

##### **Section 722.122 Number of Copies**

The manifest consists of at least that number of copies that will provide the generator; each transporter; and the owner or operator of the designated receiving treatment, storage, or disposal facility each with one copy for their records, plus provide one copy to be returned to the generator; ~~plus provide two copies to be sent to the Agency, one by each of the generator and the receiving treatment, storage, or disposal facility owner or operator.~~

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 9935, effective June 27, 1995)

##### **Section 722.123 Use of the Manifest**

- a) The generator must do the following:
  - 1) Sign the manifest certification by hand;
  - 2) Obtain the handwritten signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance on the manifest; and
  - 3) Retain one copy, in accordance with Section 722.140(a); ~~and~~
  - 4) ~~Send one copy of the manifest to the Agency within two working days.~~
- b) The generator must give the transporter the remaining copies of the manifest.
- c) For shipments of hazardous waste within the United States solely by water (bulk shipments only), the generator must send three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with this Section to the owner or operator of the designated receiving facility, if that facility is in the United States, or to the last water (bulk shipment) transporter to handle the waste in the United States, if the waste is exported by water. Copies of the manifest are not required for each transporter.



- d) For rail shipments of hazardous waste within the United States that originate at the site of generation, the generator must send at least three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with this Section to the following persons:
- 1) The next non-rail transporter, if any;
  - 2) The designated receiving facility, if the waste is transported solely by rail;  
or
  - 3) The last rail transporter to handle the waste in the United States, if the waste is exported by rail.

BOARD NOTE: See Section 723.120(e) and (f) for special provisions for rail or water (bulk shipment) transporters.

- e) For shipments of hazardous waste to a designated receiving facility in an authorized state that has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, the generator must assure that the designated receiving facility agrees to sign and return the manifest to the generator, and that any out-of-state transporter signs and forwards the manifest to the designated receiving facility.
- f) For rejected shipments of hazardous waste or container residues contained in non-empty containers that the designated facility has returned to the generator (following the procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172(f) or 725.172(f)), the generator must do each of the following:
- 1) The generator must sign the hazardous waste manifest (USEPA Form 8700-22) as follows:
    - A) Item 20 of the new manifest if a new manifest is used for the returned shipment; or
    - B) Item 18c of the original manifest if the original manifest is used for the returned shipment;
  - 2) The generator must provide a copy of the manifest to the transporter;
  - 3) Within 30 days after delivery of the rejected shipment or container residues contained in non-empty containers, the generator must send a copy of the manifest to the designated facility that returned the shipment to the generator; and
  - 4) The generator must retain a copy of each manifest at the generator's site for at least three years from the date of delivery.

BOARD NOTE: The use of the term “non-empty containers” in this subsection (f) derives from the language of corresponding 40 CFR 262.23(f). “Non-empty containers”, for the purposes of this subsection (f), are containers that are not deemed “empty” by the empty container rule of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107. That rule allows a container that still contains waste residues to be considered “empty” under specified conditions. Thus, “container residues contained in non-empty containers” are subject to regulation as hazardous waste, and the requirements of this subsection (f) apply to those residues.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

##### **Section 722.141 Annual Reporting for Large Quantity Generators**

- a) A generator that is an LQG for at least one month of any calendar year (reporting year) shipping any hazardous waste off site to a treatment, storage or disposal facility within the United States must complete and submit an annual report to the Agency by March 1 of the following year. The annual report must be submitted on a form supplied by the Agency, and it must cover generator activities during the previous calendar year.
- b) Any generator that is an LQG for at least one month of any calendar year (reporting year) treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste on site must complete and submit to the Agency by March 1 of the following ~~even-numbered~~ year an annual report on a form provided by the Agency covering those wastes in accordance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 724 through 727. This requirement also applies to an LQG that receives hazardous waste from a VSQG pursuant to Section 722.117(f).
- c) Exports of hazardous waste to foreign countries are not required to be reported on the annual report form. Section 722.183(g) establishes a separate annual report requirement for hazardous waste exporters.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART H: TRANSBOUNDARY SHIPMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR RECOVERY OR DISPOSAL

##### **Section 722.181 Definitions**

In addition to the definitions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, the following definitions apply to this Subpart H and to other provisions within this Part 722 as specifically indicated:

“Amber control procedures” means the controls listed in Section D of Annex A (“Amber Control Procedure”) to OECD Guidance Manual, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition.

“Amber waste” means a waste listed in Appendix 4 (“List of Wastes Subject to the Amber Control Procedure”) to Annex A and in Annex C (“OECD Consolidated List of Wastes Subject to the Amber Control Procedure”) to OECD Guidance Manual, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition.

“Competent authority” means the regulatory authority or authorities of countries concerned having jurisdiction over transboundary ~~trans-boundary~~ movements of wastes.

BOARD NOTE: Under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel Convention), party countries are required to establish or designate competent authorities to facilitate implementation of the Convention. Basel Convention, art. 5 (as amended through May 27, 2014). The Basel Convention, United Nations Environment Programme maintains an on-line list of competent authorities by country:

<http://www.basel.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/1342/Default.aspx>.

“Countries concerned” means the countries of export or import and any countries of transit. Use of singular “concerned country” is contemplated within this definition where the text refers only to a single country.

“Country of export” means any country from which a transboundary ~~trans-boundary~~ movement of hazardous waste is planned to be initiated or is initiated.

“Country of import” means any country to which a transboundary ~~trans-boundary~~ movement of hazardous waste is planned or takes place for the purpose of submitting the waste to recovery or disposal operations in that country.

“Country of transit” means any country other than the country of export or country of import across which a transboundary ~~trans-boundary~~ movement of waste is planned to be initiated or takes place.

“Disposal operations” means activities that do not lead to the possibility of resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use, or alternate uses, which include the following:

- D1 Release or Deposit into or onto land, other than by any of operations D2 through D5 or D12.
- D2 Land treatment, such as biodegradation of liquids or sludges in soils.

- D3 Deep injection, such as injection into wells, salt domes, or naturally occurring repositories.
- D4 Surface impoundment, such as placing of liquids or sludges into pits, ponds, or lagoons.
- D5 Specially engineered landfill, such as placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment.
- D6 Release into a water body other than a sea or ocean, and other than by operation D4.
- D7 Release into a sea or ocean, including sea-bed insertion, other than by operation D4.
- D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in operations D1 through D12 that results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of operations D1 through D12.
- D9 Physical or chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in operations D1 through D12, such as evaporation, drying, calcination, neutralization, or precipitation, that results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of operations D1 through D12.
- D10 Incineration on land.
- D11 Incineration at sea.
- D12 Permanent storage.
- D13 Blending or mixing, prior to any of operations D1 through D12.
- D14 Repackaging, prior to any of operations D1 through D13.
- D15 Interim storage, prior to any of operations D1 through D12 (for transboundary movements other than with Canada).
- DC15 Release, including the venting of compressed or liquified gases, or treatment, other than by any of operations D1 to D12 (for transboundary movements with Canada only).
- DC16 Testing of a new technology to dispose of a hazardous waste (for transboundary movements with Canada only).

DC17 Interim storage, prior to any of operations D1 through D12 (for transboundary movements with Canada only).

“Export” means the transportation of hazardous waste from a location under the jurisdiction of the United States to a location under the jurisdiction of another country, or a location not under the jurisdiction of any country, for the purposes of recovery or disposal operations at the destination.

“Exporter” (designated as “primary exporter” in the certification statement on the RCRA hazardous waste manifest (USEPA Form 8700-22)) means either the person domiciled in the United States that originates the movement document in accordance with Section 722.183(d) or the manifest in accordance with Subpart B ~~specifying~~ ~~specifying~~ a foreign receiving facility as the destination of the hazardous waste or any recognized trader that proposes export of the hazardous wastes for recovery or disposal operations in the country of import.

“Foreign exporter” means the person under the jurisdiction of the country of export that has, or will have at the time the planned ~~transboundary~~ ~~trans-boundary~~ movement commences, possession or other forms of legal control of the hazardous waste and that proposes shipment of hazardous waste to the United States for recovery or disposal operations.

“Foreign importer” means the person assigned possession or other form of legal control of the hazardous waste upon receipt of the exported hazardous waste in the country of import.

“Foreign receiving facility” means a facility that operates or is authorized to operate under the importing country’s applicable domestic law to receive the hazardous wastes and to perform recovery or disposal operations on them.

“Green control procedures” means the controls listed in Section C of Annex A (“Green Control Procedure”) to OECD Guidance Manual, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition.

“Green waste” means a waste listed in Appendix 3 (“List of Wastes Subject to the Green Control Procedures”) to Annex A and in Annex B (“OECD Consolidated List of Wastes Subject to the Green Control Procedure”) to OECD Guidance Manual, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition.

“Import” means the transportation of hazardous waste from a location under the jurisdiction of another country to a location under the jurisdiction of the United States for the purposes of recovery or disposal operations at the destination.

“Importer” means the person that is assigned possession or other form of legal control of the hazardous waste at the time the imported hazardous waste is received in the United States.

“OECD” means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

“OECD area” means all land or marine areas under the national jurisdiction of any OECD member country. When the regulations refer to shipments to or from an OECD member country, this means OECD area.

“OECD Guidance Manual” means “Guidance Manual for the Implementation of Council Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, As Amended, on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations”, 2009 (also called “Guidance Manual for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Recoverable Materials” in OECD documents), but only the segments incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111(a), which set forth the substantive requirements of OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as amended by C(2004)20; C(2005)141 and C(2008)156.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition. Although USEPA conventionally refers to the OECD requirements by the designation “C(2001)107/FINAL”, USEPA incorporated the OECD Guidance Manual by reference for the substance of the OECD requirements. The substance of the OECD requirements requires reference to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel Convention) for full meaning, and the OECD Guidance Manual includes Annexes A through C, which present the full text of OECD decision C(2001)107/FINAL and the Basel Convention. For these reasons, the Board refers directly to the OECD Guidance Manual and incorporates Annexes A through C of the Guidance Manual by reference.

“OECD member country” means any of the countries that are members of the OECD and participate in the OECD Guidance Manual.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 262.81 states that USEPA provides a list of OECD ~~member~~ Member countries on the Internet. (<https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/international-agreements-transboundary-shipments-hazardous-waste#oecd>).

“Receiving facility” means a facility within the jurisdiction of the United States that operates or is authorized to operate to receive hazardous wastes and to perform recovery or disposal operations on them under RCRA and other applicable domestic laws.

“Recognized trader” means a person that, with appropriate authorization of countries concerned, acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell wastes; this person has legal control of such wastes from time of purchase to time

of sale; such a person may act to arrange and facilitate transboundary ~~trans-boundary~~ movements of wastes destined for recovery operations.

“Recovery facility” means a facility that, under applicable domestic law, is operating or is authorized to operate in the country of import to receive wastes and to perform recovery operations on them.

“Recovery operations” means activities leading to resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use, or alternative uses, which include the following types of operations:

- R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy,
- R2 Solvent reclamation or regeneration,
- R3 Recycling or reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents,
- R4 Recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds,
- R5 Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials,
- R6 Regeneration of acids or bases,
- R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement,
- R8 Recovery of components from used catalysts,
- R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil,
- R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement,
- R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 through R10 (for transboundary shipments other than with Canada),
- R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 through R11 (for transboundary shipments other than with Canada), and
- R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation numbered R1 through R12 (for transboundary shipments other than with Canada).

RC14 Recovery or regeneration of a substance or use or re-use of a recyclable material, other than by any of operations R1 through R10 (for transboundary shipments with Canada only).

RC15 Testing of a new technology to recycle a hazardous recyclable material (for transboundary shipments with Canada only).

RC16 Interim storage prior to any of operations R1 through R11 or RC14 (for transboundary shipments with Canada only).

“~~Transboundary Trans-boundary~~ movement” means any movement of hazardous wastes from an area under the national jurisdiction of one country to an area under the national jurisdiction of another country.

“USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent” or “AOC” means the letter USEPA sends to the exporter documenting the specific terms of the country of import’s consent and any countries of transit’s consents.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 262.81 provides that the AOC meets the definition of “export license” in 15 CFR 30.1.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 722.182 General Conditions**

- a) Scope. The level of control for exports and imports of waste is indicated by designation of the waste as either Green waste or Amber waste, as such are defined in Section 722.181, and whether the waste is or is not hazardous waste.
  - 1) Green Wastes
    - A) Green waste that is not hazardous waste is subject to existing controls normally applied to commercial transactions and is not subject to the requirements of this Subpart H.
    - B) Green waste that is hazardous waste is subject to the requirements of this Subpart H.
  - 2) Amber Wastes
    - A) Amber waste that is hazardous waste is subject to the Amber control procedures set forth in this Subpart H, even if it is imported to or exported from a country that does not consider the waste to be hazardous or control the transboundary shipment as a hazardous waste import or export.
      - i) For exports, exporter must comply with Section 722.183.



ii) For imports, the recovery or disposal facility and the importer must comply with Section 722.184.

B) Amber waste that is not hazardous waste, but which is considered hazardous by the other country, is subject to the Amber control procedures in the country that considers the waste hazardous, and are not subject to the requirements of this Subpart H. All responsibilities of the U.S. importer or exporter shift to the foreign importer or foreign exporter in the other country that considers the waste hazardous unless the parties make other arrangements through contracts.

BOARD NOTE: Some Amber wastes are not listed or otherwise identified as hazardous under RCRA, and therefore are not subject to the requirements of this Subpart H. Regardless of the status of the waste under RCRA, however, other federal environmental statutes (e.g., the Toxic Substances Control Act (42 USC 2601 et seq.)) restrict certain waste imports or exports. These other federal restrictions continue to apply without regard to the applicability or inapplicability of this Subpart H.

3) Mixtures

A) A Green waste that is mixed with one or more other Green wastes such that the resulting mixture is not hazardous waste is not subject to the requirements of this Subpart H.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has noted that the law of some countries may require that mixtures of different Green wastes be subject to the Amber control procedures.

B) A Green waste that is mixed with one or more Amber wastes, in any amount, de minimis or otherwise, or a mixture of two or more Amber wastes that is hazardous waste is subject to the requirements of this Subpart H.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has noted that the law of some countries may require that a mixture of a Green waste and more than a de minimis amount of an Amber waste or a mixture of two or more Amber wastes be subject to the Amber control procedures.

4) Waste that is not yet OECD-listed waste is eligible for transboundary ~~trans-boundary~~ movements, as follows:

A) If such waste is hazardous waste, the waste is subject to the requirements of this Subpart H.

B) If such waste is not hazardous waste, the waste is not subject to the requirements of this Subpart H.

b) General Conditions Applicable to Transboundary ~~Trans-Boundary~~ Movements of Hazardous Waste

- 1) The hazardous waste must be destined for recovery or disposal operations at a facility that, under applicable domestic law, is operating or is authorized to operate in the country of import;
- 2) The transboundary ~~trans-boundary~~ movement must comply with applicable international transport agreements; and

BOARD NOTE: These international agreements include, but are not limited to, the Chicago Convention (1944), ADR (1957), ADN (1970), MARPOL Convention (1973/1978), SOLAS Convention (1974), IMDG Code (1985), COTIF (1985), and RID (1985).

- 3) Any transit of hazardous waste through one or more countries must comply with all applicable international and national laws and regulations.

c) Duty to return wastes subject to the Amber control procedures during transit through the United States. When a transboundary ~~trans-boundary~~ movement of hazardous waste subject to the Amber control procedures does not comply with the requirements of the notification and movement documents or otherwise constitutes illegal shipment, and if alternative arrangements cannot be made to recover or dispose of these wastes in an environmentally sound manner, the waste must be returned to the country of export. The U.S. transporter must inform EPA at the specified mailing address in subsection (e) of the need to return the shipment. USEPA will then inform the competent authority of the country of export, citing the reasons for returning the waste. The U.S. transporter must complete the return within 90 days from the time USEPA informs the country of export of the need to return the waste, unless informed in writing by USEPA of another timeframe agreed to by the concerned countries.

d) Laboratory Analysis Exemption. Export or import of a hazardous waste sample is exempt from the requirements of this Subpart H if the sample is destined for laboratory analysis to assess its physical or chemical characteristics or to determine its suitability for recovery or disposal operations, the sample does not exceed 25 kg (55 pounds) in quantity, the sample is appropriately packaged and labeled, and the sample complies with the conditions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(d) or (e).

e) USEPA Address for Submittals by Postal Mail or Hand Delivery. Submittals required in this Subpart H to be made by postal mail or hand delivery should be sent to the following addresses:

1) For Postal Mail Delivery:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
Office of Federal Activities  
International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A)  
Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20460.

2) For Hand-Delivery:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
Office of Federal Activities  
International Compliance Assurance Division  
Environmental Protection Agency  
William Jefferson Clinton South Bldg., Room 6144  
12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave NW.  
Washington, DC 20004.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 22047, effective November 19, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 723  
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS  
WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL

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723.110	Scope
723.111	USEPA Identification Number
723.112	Transfer Facility Requirements
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SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST SYSTEM AND  
RECORDKEEPING

Section	
723.120	The Manifest System
723.121	Compliance with the Manifest
723.122	Recordkeeping
723.125	Electronic Manifest Signatures

## SUBPART C: HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGES

## Section

723.130	Immediate Action
723.131	Discharge Cleanup

**AUTHORITY:** Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4 and 27].

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11961, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20718, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13570, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19412, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9945, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 589, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17965, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3180, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 881, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11969, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17959, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1711, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 22595, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 585, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5995, May 2, 2019.

## SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST SYSTEM AND RECORDKEEPING

**Section 723.120 The Manifest System**

- a) No Acceptance Without a Manifest
  - 1) Manifest Requirement. A transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless the transporter is also provided with a manifest form (USEPA Form 8700-22, and if necessary, USEPA Form 8700-22A) signed in accordance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.123, or is provided with an e-Manifest that is obtained, completed, and transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3) and signed with a valid and enforceable electronic signature as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - 2) Exports. For exports of hazardous waste subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, a transporter may not accept hazardous waste without a manifest signed by the generator in accordance with this Section, as appropriate, and for exports occurring under the terms of a consent issued

by USEPA on or after December 31, 2016, a movement document that includes all information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.183(d).

- 3) This subsection (a)(3) corresponds with 40 CFR 263.20(a)(3), an applicability statement that became obsolete for the purposes of the Illinois rules on September 6, 2006. This statement maintains structural parity with the corresponding federal regulations.
- 4) Use of e-Manifest—Legal Equivalence to Paper Forms for Participating Transporters. E-Manifests that are obtained, completed, and transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A, are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in these regulations to obtain, complete, sign, carry, provide, give, use, or retain a manifest.
  - A) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - B) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person by submission to the e-Manifest System.
  - C) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a manifest to accompany a hazardous waste shipment is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is accessible during transportation and forwarded to the person or persons who are scheduled to receive delivery of the waste shipment, except that, to the extent that the hazardous materials regulation on shipping papers for carriage by public highway requires transporters of hazardous materials to carry a paper document to comply with 49 CFR 177.817, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, a hazardous waste transporter must carry one printed copy of the e-Manifest on the transport vehicle.
  - D) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a transporter to keep or retain a copy of a manifest is satisfied by the retention of an e-Manifest in the transporter's account on the e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or authorized state inspector.

- E) No transporter may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this Section if that transporter can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is exclusively due to a technical difficulty with the USEPA e-Manifest System for which the transporter bears no responsibility.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has rendered the language “any requirement in these regulations” in corresponding 40 CFR 263.20(a)(4)(i) through (a)(4)(iv) as “any requirement in any provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728” in the appropriate segments of this subsection (a)(4).

- 5) A transporter may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from the transporter’s own electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from the equipment provided by a participating generator, by another transporter, or by a designated facility.
- 6) Special Procedures When e-Manifest Is Not Available. If after a manifest has been originated electronically and signed electronically by the initial transporter, and the e-Manifest System should become unavailable for any reason, then the following requirements apply:
- A) The transporter in possession of the hazardous waste when the e-Manifest becomes unavailable must reproduce sufficient copies of the printed manifest that is carried on the transport vehicle pursuant to subsection (a)(4)(C) ~~(a)(4)(C)(i)~~ or obtain and complete another paper manifest for this purpose. The transporter must reproduce sufficient copies to provide the transporter and all subsequent waste handlers with a copy for their files, plus two additional copies that will be delivered to the designated facility with the hazardous waste.
- B) On each printed copy, the transporter must include a notation in the Special Handling and Additional Description space (Item 14) that the paper manifest is a replacement manifest for a manifest originated in the e-Manifest System, must include (if not pre-printed on the replacement manifest) the manifest tracking number of the e-Manifest that is replaced by the paper manifest, and must also include a brief explanation why the e-Manifest was not available for completing the tracking of the shipment electronically.
- C) A transporter signing a replacement manifest to acknowledge receipt of the hazardous waste must ensure that each paper copy is individually signed and that a legible handwritten signature appears on each copy.

- D) From the point at which the e-Manifest is no longer available for tracking the waste shipment, the paper replacement manifest copies must be carried, signed, retained as records, and given to a subsequent transporter or to the designated facility, following the instructions, procedures, and requirements that apply to the use of all other paper manifests.
- 7) Special Procedures for Electronic Signature Methods Undergoing Tests. If a transporter using an e-Manifest signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, then the transporter must sign the e-Manifest electronically and also sign with an ink signature the transporter acknowledgement of receipt of materials on the printed copy of the manifest that is carried on the vehicle in accordance with subsection (a)(4)(C)(i). This printed copy bearing the generator's and transporter's ink signatures must also be presented by the transporter to the designated facility to sign in ink to indicate the receipt of the waste materials or to indicate discrepancies. After the owner or operator of the designated facility has signed this printed manifest copy with its ink signature, the printed manifest copy must be delivered to the designated facility with the waste materials.
- 8) This subsection (a)(8) corresponds with 40 CFR 263.20(a)(8), which USEPA has removed and marked "reserved". This statement maintains consistency with the corresponding federal rules.
- 9) Post-Receipt Manifest Data Corrections. After a facility has certified to the receipt of hazardous wastes by signing Item 20 of the manifest, any post-receipt data corrections may be submitted at any time by any interested person (e.g., waste handler) named on the manifest. A transporter may participate electronically in the post-receipt data corrections process by following the process described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171(l), which applies to corrections made to either paper or electronic manifest records.
- b) Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter must sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste from the generator. The transporter must return a signed copy to the generator before leaving the generator's property.
- c) In the case of exports occurring under the terms of a consent issued by USEPA to the exporter on or after December 31, 2016, the transporter must ensure that a movement document that includes all information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.183(d) also accompanies the hazardous waste. In the case of imports

occurring under the terms of a consent issued by USEPA to the country of export or the importer on or after December 31, 2016, the transporter must ensure that a movement document that includes all information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.184(d) also accompanies the hazardous waste.

- d) A transporter that delivers a hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility must do the following:
  - 1) It must obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of that transporter or of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest;
  - 2) It must retain one copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122; and
  - 3) It must give the remaining copies of the manifest to the accepting transporter or designated facility.
- e) Subsections (c), (d), and (f) do not apply to water (bulk shipment) transporters if all of the following are true:
  - 1) The hazardous waste is delivered by water (bulk shipment) to the designated facility;
  - 2) A shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) accompanies the hazardous waste and, for exports or imports occurring under the terms of a consent issued by USEPA, a movement document that includes all information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.183(d) or 722.184(d) accompanies the hazardous waste;
  - 3) The delivering transporter obtains the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator designated facility on either the manifest or the shipping paper;
  - 4) The person delivering the hazardous waste to the initial water (bulk shipment) transporter obtains the date of delivery and signature of the water (bulk shipment) transporter on the manifest and forwards it to the designated facility; and
  - 5) A copy of the shipping paper or manifest is retained by each water (bulk shipment) transporter in accordance with Section 723.122.
- f) For shipments involving rail transportation, the following requirements apply instead of subsections (c), (d), and (e), which do not apply:



- 1) When accepting hazardous waste from a non-rail transporter, the initial rail transporter must do the following:
  - A) It must sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste;
  - B) It must return a signed copy of the manifest to the non-rail transporter;
  - C) It must forward at least three copies of the manifest to the following entities:
    - i) The next non-rail transporter, if any;
    - ii) The designated facility, if the shipment is delivered to that facility by rail; or
    - iii) The last rail transporter designated to handle the waste in the United States; and
  - D) It must retain one copy of the manifest and rail shipping paper in accordance with Section 723.122.
- 2) Rail transporters must ensure that a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) and, for exports or imports occurring under the terms of a consent issued by USEPA, a movement document that includes all information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.183(d) or 722.184(d) accompanies the hazardous waste at all times.

BOARD NOTE: Intermediate rail transporters are not required to sign the manifest, movement document, or shipping paper.

- 3) When delivering hazardous waste to the designated facility, a rail transporter must do the following:
  - A) It must obtain the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest or the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received by the facility); and
  - B) It must retain a copy of the manifest or signed shipping paper in accordance with Section 723.122.

- 4) When delivering hazardous waste to a non-rail transporter a rail transporter must do the following:
  - A) It must obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of the next non-rail transporter on the manifest; and
  - B) It must retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122.
- 5) Before accepting hazardous waste from a rail transporter, a non-rail transporter must sign and date the manifest and provide a copy to the rail transporter.
- g) Transporters that transport hazardous waste out of the United States must do the following:
  - 1) Sign and date the manifest in the International Shipments block to indicate the date that the hazardous waste left the United States;
  - 2) Retain one copy in accordance with Section 723.122(d);
  - 3) Return a signed copy of the manifest to the generator; and
  - 4) For paper manifests only, the transporter must do the following:
    - A) Send a copy of the manifest to the e-Manifest System in accordance with the allowable methods specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171(a)(2)(E); and
    - B) For shipments initiated prior to December 31, 2017, when instructed by the exporter to do so, give a copy of the manifest to a U.S. Customs official at the point of departure from the United States.
- h) A transporter transporting hazardous waste from a generator that generates greater than 100 kg (220 lbs) but less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste in a calendar month need not comply with this Section or Section 723.122 provided that:
  - 1) The waste is being transported pursuant to a reclamation agreement provided for in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(e);
  - 2) The transporter records, on a log or shipping paper, the following information for each shipment:

- A) The name, address and USEPA Identification Number (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.118) of the generator of the waste;
  - B) The quantity of waste accepted;
  - C) All shipping information required by the United States Department of Transportation;
  - D) The date the waste is accepted; and
- 3) The transporter carries this record when transporting waste to the reclamation facility; and
  - 4) The transporter retains these records for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 585, effective December 6, 2018)

### **Section 723.121 Compliance with the Manifest**

- a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the transporter must deliver the entire quantity of hazardous waste which it has accepted from a generator or a transporter to:
  - 1) The designated facility listed on the manifest; or
  - 2) The alternate designated facility, if the hazardous waste cannot be delivered to the designated facility because an emergency prevents delivery; or
  - 3) The next designated transporter; or
  - 4) The place outside the United States designated by the generator.
- b) Non-Delivery of the Hazardous Waste
  - 1) **Emergency Condition.** If the hazardous waste cannot be delivered in accordance with subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(4) because of an emergency condition other than rejection of the waste by the designated facility or alternate designated facility, then the transporter must contact the generator for further instructions and must revise the manifest according to the generator's instructions.
  - 2) **Transporters Without Generator-Agency Authority.** If the hazardous waste is not delivered to the next designated transporter in accordance with subsection (a)(3), and the current transporter is without contractual

authorization from the generator to act as the generator's agent with respect to transporter additions or substitutions, then the current transporter must contact the generator for further instructions prior to making any revisions to the transporter designations on the manifest. The current transporter may thereafter make such revisions if the condition of subsection (b)(2)(C) is true and the condition ~~conditions~~ of either subsection (b)(2)(A) and (b)(2)(C) or subsection (b)(2)(B) is also and (b)(2)(C) are true:

- A) The hazardous waste is not delivered in accordance with subsection (a)(3) because of an emergency condition.
  - B) The current transporter proposes to change the transporters designated on the manifest by the generator, or to add a new transporter during transportation, to respond to an emergency, or for purposes of transportation efficiency, convenience, or safety.
  - C) The generator authorizes the revision.
- 3) Transporters with Generator-Agency Authority. If the hazardous waste is not delivered to the next designated transporter in accordance with subsection (a)(3), and the current transporter has authorization from the generator to act as the generator's agent, then the current transporter may change the transporters designated on the manifest, or add a new transporter, during transportation without the generator's prior, explicit approval, provided that all of the following conditions are true:
- A) The current transporter is authorized by a contractual provision that provides explicit agency authority for the transporter to make such transporter changes on behalf of the generator;
  - B) The transporter enters, in Item 14 of each manifest for which such a change is made, the following statement of its generator-agency authority: "Contract retained by generator confers agency authority on initial transporter to add or substitute additional transporters on generator's behalf"; and
  - C) The change in designated transporters is necessary to respond to an emergency, or for purposes of transportation efficiency, convenience, or safety.
- 4) Generator Liability. The grant by a generator of authority to a transporter to act as the agent of the generator with respect to changes to transporter designations under subsection (b)(3) does not affect the generator's liability or responsibility for complying with any applicable requirement

under 35 Ill. Adm. Code, or grant any additional authority to the transporter to act on behalf of the generator.

- c) If hazardous waste is rejected by the designated facility while the transporter is on the premises of the designated facility, then the transporter must obtain the following, as appropriate:
- 1) For a partial load rejection or for regulated quantities of container residues: a copy of the original manifest that includes the facility's date and signature, the manifest tracking number of the new manifest that will accompany the shipment, and a description of the partial rejection or container residue in the discrepancy block of the original manifest. The transporter must retain a copy of this manifest in accordance with Section 723.122 and give the remaining copies of the original manifest to the rejecting designated facility. If the transporter is forwarding the rejected part of the shipment or a regulated container residue to an alternate facility or returning it to the generator, the transporter must obtain a new manifest to accompany the shipment, and the new manifest must include all of the information required in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172(e)(1) through (e)(6) or (f)(1) through (f)(6) or 725.172(e)(1) through (e)(6) or (f)(1) through (f)(6).
  - 2) For a full load rejection that will be taken back by the transporter: a copy of the original manifest that includes the rejecting facility's signature and date attesting to the rejection, the description of the rejection in the discrepancy block of the manifest, and the name, address, phone number, and USEPA identification number for the alternate facility or generator to whom the shipment must be delivered. The transporter must retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122 and give a copy of the manifest containing this information to the rejecting designated facility. If the original manifest is not used, then the transporter must obtain a new manifest for the shipment and comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172(e)(1) through (e)(6) or (f)(1) through (f)(6) or 725.172(e)(1) through (e)(6) or (f)(1) through (f)(6).

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 585, effective December 6, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 724  
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AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14059, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11964, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1136, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6138, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 8684, effective April 21, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13577, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19397, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13135, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 458, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18527, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14511, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16658, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9654, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14572, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17702, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5806, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20830, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6973, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12487, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17601, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9951, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11244, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 636, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7638, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17972, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2186, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9437, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1146, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 20, 2000; expedited correction at 25 Ill. Reg. 5115, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6635, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3725, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6009, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6365, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3196, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 893, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12365, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 1106, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18873, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17965, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17773, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1724, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11726, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 22614, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 601, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5999, May 2, 2019.

## SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Section 724.101 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability

- a) The purpose of this Part is to establish minimum standards that define the acceptable management of hazardous waste.

- b) The standards in this Part apply to owners and operators of all facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, except as specifically provided otherwise in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- c) This Part applies to a person disposing of hazardous waste by means of ocean disposal subject to a permit issued pursuant to the federal Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (33 USC 1401 et seq.) only to the extent they are included in a RCRA permit by rule granted to such a person pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.141. A “RCRA permit” is a permit required by Section 21(f) of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.121.

BOARD NOTE: This Part does apply to the treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is loaded onto an ocean vessel for incineration or disposal at sea.

- d) This Part applies to a person disposing of hazardous waste by means of underground injection subject to a permit issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Environmental Protection Act only to the extent they are required by Subpart F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.

BOARD NOTE: This Part does apply to the above-ground treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is injected underground.

- e) This Part applies to the owner or operator of a POTW (publicly owned treatment works) that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste only to the extent included in a RCRA permit by rule granted to such a person pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.141.
- f) This subsection (f) corresponds with 40 CFR 264.1(f), which provides that the federal regulations do not apply to T/S/D activities in authorized states, except under limited, enumerated circumstances. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- g) This Part does not apply to the following:

- 1) The owner or operator of a facility permitted by the Agency pursuant to Section 21 of the Environmental Protection Act to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores, or disposes of is excluded from regulation pursuant to this Part by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114.

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator may be subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 and may have to have a supplemental permit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807.210.

- 2) The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(a)(2) through (a)(4) (except to the extent that

requirements of this Part are referred to in Subpart C, F, G, or H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739).

- 3) A generator accumulating waste on-site in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, 722.115, 722.116, or 722.117.
- 4) A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from the farmer's own use in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170.
- 5) The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- 6) The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes (other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in Table T to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728) or reactive (D003) waste to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements set out in Section 724.117(b).
- 7) This subsection (g)(7) corresponds with 40 CFR 264.1(g)(7), reserved by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- 8) Immediate Response
  - A) Except as provided in subsection (g)(8)(B), a person engaged in treatment or containment activities during immediate response to any of the following situations:
    - i) A discharge of a hazardous waste;
    - ii) An imminent and substantial threat of a discharge of hazardous waste;
    - iii) A discharge of a material that becomes a hazardous waste when discharged; or
    - iv) An immediate threat to human health, public safety, property, or the environment from the known or suspected presence of military munitions, other explosive material, or an explosive device, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

- B) An owner or operator of a facility otherwise regulated by this Part must comply with all applicable requirements of Subparts C and D.
  - C) Any person that is covered by subsection (g)(8)(A) and that continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable requirements of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 for those activities.
  - D) In the case of an explosives or munitions emergency response, if a federal, State, or local official acting within the scope of his or her official responsibilities or an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist determines that immediate removal of the material or waste is necessary to adequately protect human health or the environment, that official or specialist may authorize the removal of the material or waste by transporters that do not have USEPA identification numbers and without the preparation of a manifest. In the case of emergencies involving military munitions, the responding military emergency response specialist's organizational unit must retain records for three years identifying the dates of the response, the responsible persons responding, the type and description of material addressed, and its disposition.
- 9) A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less.
- 10) The addition of absorbent materials to waste in a container (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720) or the addition of waste to absorbent material in a container, provided these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the container, and Sections 724.117(b), 724.271, and 724.272 are complied with.
- 11) A universal waste handler or universal waste transporter (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that handles any of the wastes listed below is subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 when handling the following universal wastes:
- A) Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;
  - B) Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;
  - C) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; ~~and~~
  - D) Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105; ~~and~~.



E) Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106.

12) This subsection (g)(12) corresponds with 40 CFR 264.1(g)(12), which applies only to a facility outside Illinois. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding USEPA rule.

13) A reverse distributor accumulating potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600. A reverse distributor is subject to regulation under Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 in lieu of this Part for the accumulation of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

h) This Part applies to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes referred to in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

i) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.505 identifies when this Part applies to the storage of military munitions classified as solid waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.302. The treatment and disposal of hazardous waste military munitions are subject to the applicable permitting, procedural, and technical standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 728, and 738.

j) Subparts B, C, and D and Section 724.201 do not apply to remediation waste management sites. (However, some remediation waste management sites may be a part of a facility that is subject to a traditional RCRA permit because the facility is also treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous wastes that are not remediation wastes. In these cases, Subparts B, C, and D, and Section 724.201 do apply to the facility subject to the traditional RCRA permit.) Instead of Subparts B, C, and D, the owner or operator of a remediation waste management site must comply with the following requirements:

1) The owner or operator must obtain a USEPA identification number by applying to the Agency using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12), as described in Section 724.111;

BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: [www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and](http://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and).

2) The owner or operator must obtain a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the hazardous remediation wastes to be managed at the site. At a minimum, the analysis must contain all of the information that must be known to treat, store, or dispose of the waste

according to this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, and the owner or operator must keep the analysis accurate and up to date;

- 3) The owner or operator must prevent people who are unaware of the danger from entering the site, and the owner or operator must minimize the possibility for unauthorized people or livestock entering onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate the following to the Agency:
  - A) That physical contact with the waste, structures, or equipment within the active portion of the remediation waste management site will not injure people or livestock that may enter the active portion of the remediation waste management site; and
  - B) That disturbance of the waste or equipment by people or livestock that enter onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site will not cause a violation of the requirements of this Part;
- 4) The owner or operator must inspect the remediation waste management site for malfunctions, deterioration, operator errors, and discharges that may be causing or may lead to a release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment or a threat to human health. The owner or operator must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment, and the owner or operator must remedy the problem before it leads to a human health or environmental hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, the owner or operator must immediately take remedial action;
- 5) The owner or operator must provide personnel with classroom or on-the-job training on how to perform their duties in a way that ensures the remediation waste management site complies with this Part, and on how to respond effectively to emergencies;
- 6) The owner or operator must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste, and the owner or operator must prevent threats to human health and the environment from ignitable, reactive, and incompatible waste;
- 7) For remediation waste management sites subject to regulation under Subparts I through O and Subpart X, the owner or operator must design, construct, operate, and maintain a unit within a 100-year floodplain to prevent washout of any hazardous waste by a 100-year flood, unless the owner or operator can meet the requirements of Section 724.118(b);

- 8) The owner or operator must not place any non-containerized or bulk liquid hazardous waste in any salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave;
- 9) The owner or operator must develop and maintain a construction quality assurance program for all surface impoundments, waste piles, and landfill units that are required to comply with Sections 724.321(c) and (d), 724.351(c) and (d), and 724.401(c) and (d) at the remediation waste management site, according to Section 724.119;
- 10) The owner or operator must develop and maintain procedures to prevent accidents and a contingency and emergency plan to control accidents that occur. These procedures must address proper design, construction, maintenance, and operation of remediation waste management units at the site. The goal of the plan must be to minimize the possibility of, and the hazards from, a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment. The plan must explain specifically how to treat, store, and dispose of the hazardous remediation waste in question, and must be implemented immediately whenever a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents occurs that could threaten human health or the environment;
- 11) The owner or operator must designate at least one employee, either on the facility premises or on call (that is, available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility quickly), to coordinate all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan;
- 12) The owner or operator must develop, maintain, and implement a plan to meet the requirements in subsections (j)(2) through (j)(6) and (j)(9) through (j)(10); and
- 13) The owner or operator must maintain records documenting compliance with subsections (j)(1) through (j)(12).

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 5999, May 2, 2019)

## SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

**Section 724.171 Use of Manifest System**

- a) Receipt of Manifested Hazardous Waste
  - 1) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must sign and date the manifest, as indicated in subsection (a)(2), to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received, that the hazardous waste was received except as noted in the discrepancy space of the manifest, or that the hazardous waste was rejected as noted in the manifest discrepancy space.
  - 2) If a facility receives a hazardous waste shipment accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must do the following:
    - A) The owner, operator, or agent must sign and date each copy of the manifest;
    - B) The owner, operator, or agent must note any discrepancies (as defined in Section 724.172) on each copy of the manifest;
    - C) The owner, operator, or agent must immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the manifest;
    - D) The owner, operator, or agent must send a copy (Page 3) of the manifest to the generator within 30 days after delivery;
    - E) Paper manifest submission requirements are the following:
      - i) The owner, operator, or agent must send the top copy (Page 1) of any paper manifest and any paper continuation sheet to the e-Manifest System for purposes of data entry and processing, or in lieu of submitting the paper copy to the e-Manifest System operator, the owner or operator may transmit to the e-Manifest System operator an image file of Page 1 of the manifest and any continuation sheet, or both a data string file and the image file corresponding to Page 1 of the manifest and any continuation sheet, within 30 days after the date of delivery. Submissions of copies to the e-Manifest System must be made at the mailing address or electronic mail/submission address specified at the e-Manifest program website's directory of services. Beginning on June 30, 2021, USEPA will not accept mailed paper manifests from facilities for processing in the e-Manifest System; and

- ii) Options for Compliance on June 30, 2021. Beginning on June 30, 2021, the requirement to submit the top copy (Page 1) of the paper manifest and any paper continuation sheet to the e-Manifest System for purposes of data entry and processing may be met by the owner or operator only by transmitting to the e-Manifest System an image file of Page 1 of the manifest and any continuation sheet, or by transmitting to the e-Manifest System both a data file and the image file corresponding to Page 1 of the manifest and any continuation sheet, within 30 days after the date of delivery. Submissions of copies to the e-Manifest System must ~~shall~~ be made to the electronic mail/submission address specified at the e-Manifest program website's directory of services. Beginning on June 30, 2021, USEPA will not accept mailed paper manifests from facilities for processing in the e-Manifest System; and
  - F) The owner, operator, or agent must retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.
- 3) The owner or operator of a facility receiving hazardous waste subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 from a foreign source must do the following:
  - A) List the relevant consent number from consent documentation supplied by USEPA to the facility for each waste listed on the manifest, matched to the relevant list number for the waste from block 9b. If additional space is needed, the owner or operator should use Continuation Sheets (USEPA Form 8700-22A); and
  - B) Send a copy of the manifest within 30 days of delivery to USEPA using the addresses listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.182(e) until the facility can submit such a copy to the e-Manifest system per subsection (a)(2)(E).
- b) If a facility receives, from a rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter, hazardous waste that is accompanied by a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator's certification, and signatures), the owner or operator, or the owner or operator's agent, must do the following:
  - 1) It must sign and date each copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest or shipping paper was received;

- 2) It must note any significant discrepancies (as defined in Section 724.172(a)) in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper;

BOARD NOTE: The Board does not intend that the owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under Section 724.113(c) include waste analysis must perform that analysis before signing the shipping paper and giving it to the transporter. Section 724.172(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.

- 3) It must immediately give the rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter at least one copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received);
- 4) The owner or operator must send a copy of the signed and dated manifest or a signed and dated copy of the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery) to the generator within 30 days after the delivery; and

BOARD NOTE: Section 722.123(c) requires the generator to send three copies of the manifest to the facility when hazardous waste is sent by rail or water (bulk shipment).

- 5) Retain at the facility a copy of the manifest and shipping paper (if signed in lieu of the manifest at the time of delivery) for at least three years from the date of delivery.
- c) Whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is initiated from a facility, the owner or operator of that facility must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722. The provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115, 722.116, and 722.117 are applicable to the on-site accumulation of hazardous wastes by generators. Therefore, the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115, 722.116, and 722.117 only apply to owners or operators that are shipping hazardous waste that they generated at that facility or operating as a large quantity generator consolidating hazardous waste from a VSQG ~~very small quantity generators~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(f).
- d) As required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.184(d)(2)(O), within three working days after the receipt of a shipment subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, the owner or operator of a facility must provide a copy of the movement document bearing all required signatures to the foreign exporter and competent authorities of all the countries of export and transit that control the shipment as an export or transit of hazardous waste. On or after the electronic import-export reporting compliance date, to USEPA electronically using USEPA's WIETS. The original copy of the movement document must be maintained at the facility for at least

three years from the date of signature. The owner or operator of a facility may satisfy this recordkeeping requirement by retaining electronically submitted documents in the facility's account on USEPA's WIETS, provided that copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or authorized state inspector. No owner or operator of a facility may be held liable for the inability to produce the documents for inspection under this section if the owner or operator of a facility can demonstrate that the inability to produce the document is due exclusively to technical difficulty with USEPA's WIETS, for which the owner or operator of a facility bears no responsibility.

- e) A facility must determine whether the consignment state for a shipment regulates any additional wastes (beyond those regulated federally) as hazardous wastes under its state hazardous waste program. A facility must also determine whether the consignment state or generator state requires the facility to submit any copies of the manifest to that state.
- f) Legal Equivalence to Paper Manifests. E-Manifests that are obtained, completed, transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of the paper manifest form are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to obtain, complete, sign, provide, use, or retain a manifest.
  - 1) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for the owner or operator of a facility to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - 2) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or to return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person.
  - 3) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a manifest to accompany a hazardous waste shipment is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is accessible during transportation and forwarded to the person or persons who are scheduled to receive delivery of the hazardous waste shipment.
  - 4) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for an owner or operator to keep or retain a copy of each manifest is satisfied by the retention of the facility's e-Manifest copies in its account on the e-Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or Agency inspector.

- 5) No owner or operator may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this Section if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is due exclusively to a technical difficulty with the e-Manifest System for which the owner or operator bears no responsibility.
- g) An owner or operator may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from the owner's or operator's electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from portable equipment brought to the owner's or operator's site by the transporter that delivers the waste shipment to the facility.
- h) Special Procedures Applicable to Replacement Manifests. If a facility receives hazardous waste that is accompanied by a paper replacement manifest for a manifest that was originated electronically, the following procedures apply to the delivery of the hazardous waste by the final transporter:
  - 1) Upon delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator must sign and date each copy of the paper replacement manifest by hand in Item 20 (Designated Facility Certification of Receipt) and note any discrepancies in Item 18 (Discrepancy Indication Space) of the paper replacement manifest;
  - 2) The owner or operator of the facility must give back to the final transporter one copy of the paper replacement manifest;
  - 3) Within 30 days after delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator of the facility must send one signed and dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the generator and send an additional signed and dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the e-Manifest System; and
  - 4) The owner or operator of the facility must retain at the facility one copy of the paper replacement manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.
- i) Special Procedures Applicable to Electronic Signature Methods Undergoing Tests. If an owner or operator using an e-Manifest signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, the owner or operator must also sign with an ink signature the facility's certification of receipt or discrepancies on the printed copy of the manifest provided by the transporter. Upon executing its ink signature on this printed copy, the owner or operator must retain this original copy among its records for at least three years after the date of delivery of the waste.



- j) Imposition of User Fee for Electronic Manifest Submissions
- 1) As prescribed in 40 CFR 264.1311, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and determined in 40 CFR 264.1312, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, an owner or operator that is a user of the e-Manifest System must be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the submission and processing of each e-Manifest and paper manifest. USEPA has stated that it would update the schedule of user fees and publish them to the user community, as provided in 40 CFR 264.1313, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
  - 2) An owner or operator subject to user fees under this Section must make user fee payments in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 264.1314, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, subject to the informal fee dispute resolution process of 40 CFR 264.1316, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and subject to the sanctions for delinquent payments under 40 CFR 264.1315, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
- k) E-Manifest Signatures. E-Manifest signatures must meet the criteria described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
- l) Post-Receipt Manifest Data Corrections. After a facility has certified to the receipt of hazardous wastes by signing Item 20 of the manifest, any interested person (i.e., any waste handler shown on the manifest or the Agency) may submit any post-receipt data corrections at any time (i.e., any waste handler shown on the manifest or the Agency).
- 1) An interested person must make all corrections to manifest data by electronic submission, either by directly entering corrected data to the web-based service provided in the e-Manifest System for such corrections, or by an upload of a data file containing data corrections relating to one or more previously submitted manifests.
  - 2) Each correction submission must include the following information:
    - A) The Manifest Tracking Number and date of receipt by the facility of the original manifests for which data are being corrected;
    - B) The item numbers of the original manifest that is the subject of the submitted corrections; and
    - C) For each item number with corrected data, the data previously entered and the corresponding data as corrected by the correction submission.

- 3) Each correction submission ~~must~~ shall include a statement that the person submitting the corrections certifies that, to the best of his or her knowledge or belief, the corrections that are included in the submission will cause the information reported about the previously received hazardous wastes to be true, accurate, and complete:
  - A) The person must execute the certification statement with a valid electronic signature; and
  - B) The person may submit a batch upload of data corrections under one certification statement.
- 4) Upon receipt by the e-Manifest System of any correction submission, other interested persons shown on the manifest will be provided electronic notice of the submitter's corrections.
- 5) Other interested persons shown on the manifest may respond to the submitter's corrections with comments to the submitter, or by submitting another correction to the e-Manifest System, certified by the respondent as specified in subsection (1)(3), and with notice of the corrections to other interested persons shown on the manifest.

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 601, effective December 6, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
 SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 725  
 INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF  
 HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL  
 FACILITIES

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## Section

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  - 725.APPENDIX F Compounds with Henry's Law Constant Less Than 0.1 Y/X (at 25 °C)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14034, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11869, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1085, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14069, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6044, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13489, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19338, effective November 10, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2485, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13027, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 437, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18354, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14447, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16498, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9398, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14534, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9578, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5681, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20620, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6771, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12190, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17548, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9566, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11078, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22

Ill. Reg. 369, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7620, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17620, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1850, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1076, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9575, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 4187, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6028, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6389, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3460, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1031, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12566, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 1155, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18890, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18052, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17811, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1746, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11830, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 23725, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 634, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 6049, May 2, 2019.

#### SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### **Section 725.101 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability**

- a) The purpose of this Part is to establish minimum standards that define the acceptable management of hazardous waste during the period of interim status and until certification of final closure or, if the facility is subject to post-closure care requirements, until post-closure care responsibilities are fulfilled.
- b) Except as provided in Section 725.980(b), the standards in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.652 through 724.654 apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste and which have fully complied with the requirements for interim status pursuant to Section 3005(e) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6925(e)) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, until either a permit is issued pursuant to Section 3005 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6905) or Section 21(f) of the Environmental Protection Act, or until applicable closure and post-closure care responsibilities pursuant to this Part are fulfilled, and to those owners and operators of facilities in existence on November 19, 1980 that have failed to provide timely notification as required by section 3010(a) of RCRA (42 USC 6930(a)) or that have failed to file Part A of the Permit Application, as required by federal 40 CFR 270.10(e) and (g) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.150 and 703.152. These standards apply to all treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste at these facilities, except as specifically provided otherwise in this Part or in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

BOARD NOTE: As stated in Section 3005(a) of RCRA (42 USC 6905(a)), after the effective date of regulations pursuant to that Section (i.e., 40 CFR 270 and 124) the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste is prohibited except in accordance with a permit. Section 3005(e) of RCRA (42 USC 6905(e)) provides for the continued operation of an existing facility that meets certain conditions until final administrative disposition of the owner's and operator's permit application is made.

- c) The requirements of this Part do not apply to any of the following:
- 1) A person disposing of hazardous waste by means of ocean disposal subject to a permit issued pursuant to the federal Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (33 USC 1401 et seq.);

BOARD NOTE: This Part applies to the treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is loaded into an ocean vessel for incineration or disposal at sea, as provided in subsection (b).

- 2) This subsection (c)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 265.1(c)(2), marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules;
- 3) The owner or operator of a POTW (publicly owned treatment works) that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste;

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator of a facility pursuant to subsections (c)(1) and (c)(3) is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 to the extent they are included in a permit by rule granted to such a person pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703 or are required by Subpart F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.

- 4) This subsection (c)(4) corresponds with 40 CFR 265.1(c)(4), which pertains exclusively to the applicability of the federal regulations in authorized states. There is no need for a parallel provision in the Illinois regulations. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules;
- 5) The owner or operator of a facility permitted, licensed, or registered by Illinois to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores, or disposes of is excluded from regulation pursuant to this Part by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114;
- 6) The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(a)(2) through (a)(4), except to the extent that requirements of this Part are referred to in Subpart C, F, G, or H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739;

- 7) A generator accumulating waste on-site in compliance with applicable conditions for exemption in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 through 722.117 and Subparts K and L of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, except to the extent the requirements of this Part are included in those Sections and Subparts;
- 8) A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from the farmer's own use in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170;
- 9) The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- 10) The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes (other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in Table T of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728) or reactive (D003) waste in order to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements set forth in Section 725.117(b);
- 11) Immediate Response
  - A) Except as provided in subsection (c)(11)(B), a person engaged in treatment or containment activities during immediate response to any of the following situations:
    - i) A discharge of a hazardous waste;
    - ii) An imminent and substantial threat of a discharge of a hazardous waste;
    - iii) A discharge of a material that becomes a hazardous waste when discharged; or
    - iv) An immediate threat to human health, public safety, property, or the environment from the known or suspected presence of military munitions, other explosive material, or an explosive device, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
  - B) An owner or operator of a facility otherwise regulated by this Part must comply with all applicable requirements of Subparts C and D.
  - C) Any person that is covered by subsection (c)(11)(A) that continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable

requirements of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 for those activities;

- D) In the case of an explosives or munitions emergency response, if a federal, state, or local official acting within the scope of his or her official responsibilities or an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist determines that immediate removal of the material or waste is necessary to adequately protect human health or the environment, that official or specialist may authorize the removal of the material or waste by transporters that do not have USEPA identification numbers and without the preparation of a manifest. In the case of emergencies involving military munitions, the responding military emergency response specialist's organizational unit must retain records for three years identifying the dates of the response, the responsible persons responding, the type and description of material addressed, and its disposition;
- 12) A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less;
- 13) The addition of absorbent material to waste in a container (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) or the addition of waste to the absorbent material in a container, provided that these actions occur at the time that the waste is first placed in the containers and Sections 725.117(b), 725.271, and 725.272 are complied with;
- 14) A universal waste handler or universal waste transporter (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that handles any of the wastes listed below is subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 when handling the following universal wastes:
- A) Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;
- B) Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;
- C) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104;
- D) Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105; and;
- E) Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106.
- 15) This subsection (c)(15) corresponds with 40 CFR 265.1(c)(15), which applies only to a facility outside Illinois. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding USEPA rule.

- 16) A reverse distributor accumulating potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.600. A reverse distributor is subject to regulation under Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 in lieu of this Part for the accumulation of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.
- d) The following hazardous wastes must not be managed at facilities subject to regulation pursuant to this Part: USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027, unless the following conditions are fulfilled:
- 1) The wastewater treatment sludge is generated in a surface impoundment as part of the plant's wastewater treatment system;
  - 2) The waste is stored in tanks or containers;
  - 3) The waste is stored or treated in waste piles that meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.350(c) and all other applicable requirements of Subpart L;
  - 4) The waste is burned in incinerators that are certified pursuant to the standards and procedures in Section 725.452; or
  - 5) The waste is burned in facilities that thermally treat the waste in a device other than an incinerator and that are certified pursuant to the standards and procedures in Section 725.483.
- e) This Part applies to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes referred to in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, and the 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 standards are considered material conditions or requirements of the interim status standards of this Part.
- f) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.505 identifies when the requirements of this Part apply to the storage of military munitions classified as solid waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.302. The treatment and disposal of hazardous waste military munitions are subject to the applicable permitting, procedural, and technical standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 728, and 738.
- g) Other bodies of regulations may apply to a person, facility, or activity, such as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 809 (special waste hauling), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 or 810 through 817 (solid waste landfills), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 848 or 849 (used and scrap tires), or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1420 through 1422 (potentially infectious medical waste), depending on the provisions of those other regulations.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 23725, effective November 19, 2018)

## SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

**Section 725.171 Use of Manifest System**

- a) Receipt of Manifested Hazardous Waste
  - 1) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must sign and date the manifest, as indicated in subsection (a)(2), to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received, that the hazardous waste was received except as noted in the discrepancy space of the manifest, or that the hazardous waste was rejected as noted in the manifest discrepancy space.
  - 2) If a facility receives a hazardous waste shipment accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must do the following:
    - A) The owner, operator, or agent must sign and date, by hand, each copy of the manifest;
    - B) The owner, operator, or agent must note any discrepancies (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172) on each copy of the manifest;
    - C) The owner, operator, or agent must immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the manifest;
    - D) The owner, operator, or agent must send a copy (Page 3) of the manifest to the generator within 30 days after delivery;
    - E) Paper manifest submission requirements are the following:
      - i) The owner, operator, or agent must send the top copy (Page 1) of any paper manifest and any paper continuation sheet to the e-Manifest System for purposes of data entry and processing. In lieu of submitting the paper copy to the e-Manifest System operator, the owner or operator may transmit to the e-Manifest System operator an image file of Page 1 of the manifest and any continuation sheet, or both a data string file and the image file corresponding to Page 1 of the manifest and any continuation sheet, within 30 days after the date of delivery. Submissions of copies to the e-Manifest System must be made at the mailing address or electronic mail/submission address specified at the e-Manifest program website's directory of services. Beginning on June 30, 2021, USEPA will not accept

mailed paper manifests from facilities for processing in the e-Manifest System; and

- ii) Options for Compliance on June 30, 2021. Beginning on June 30, 2021, the requirement to submit the top copy (Page 1) of the paper manifest and any paper continuation sheet to the e-Manifest System for purposes of data entry and processing may be met by the owner or operator only by transmitting to the e-Manifest System an image file of Page 1 of the manifest and any continuation sheet, or by transmitting to the e-Manifest System both a data file and the image file corresponding to Page 1 of the manifest and any continuation sheet, within 30 days after ~~of~~ the date of delivery. Submissions of copies to the e-Manifest System must ~~shall~~ be made to the electronic mail/submission address specified at the e-Manifest program website's directory of services. Beginning on June 30, 2021, USEPA will not accept mailed paper manifests from facilities for processing in the e-Manifest System; and
- F) The owner, operator, or agent must retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.
- 3) The owner or operator of a facility that receives hazardous waste subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 from a foreign source must:
    - A) Additionally list the relevant consent number from consent documentation supplied by USEPA to the facility for each waste listed on the hazardous waste manifest (USEPA Form 8700-22), matched to the relevant list number for the waste from block 9b. If additional space is needed, the owner or operator should use Continuation Sheets (USEPA Form 8700-22A); and
    - B) Send a copy of the manifest to USEPA using the addresses listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.182(e) within 30 days of delivery until the facility can submit such a copy to the e-Manifest system per subsection (a)(2)(E).
- b) If a facility receives from a rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter hazardous waste that is accompanied by a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator certification, and signatures), the owner or operator or its agent must do each of the following:



- 1) It must sign and date each copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest or shipping paper was received;
- 2) It must note any significant discrepancies, as defined in Section 725.172(a), in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper;

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under Section 725.113(c) include waste analysis need not perform that analysis before signing the shipping paper and giving it to the transporter. Section 725.172(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.

- 3) It must immediately give the rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter at least one copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received);
- 4) The owner or operator must send a copy of the signed and dated manifest or a signed and dated copy of the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery) to the generator within 30 days after the delivery; and

BOARD NOTE: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.123(c) requires the generator to send three copies of the manifest to the facility when hazardous waste is sent by rail or water (bulk shipment).

- 5) Retain at the facility a copy of the manifest and shipping paper (if signed in lieu of the manifest at the time of delivery) for at least three years from the date of delivery.
- c) Whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is initiated from a facility, the owner or operator of that facility must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722. The provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115, 722.116, and 722.117 apply to the on-site accumulation of hazardous wastes by generators. Therefore, the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115, 722.116, and 722.117 only apply to an owner or operator that ships hazardous waste which it generated at that facility or operating as an LQG consolidating hazardous waste from VSQGs under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(f).
- d) As required by 40 CFR 262.84(d)(2)(O), within three working days after the receipt of a shipment subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, the owner or operator of a facility must provide a copy of the movement document bearing all required signatures to the foreign exporter and to the competent authorities of the countries of export and transit that control the shipment as an export or transit of hazardous waste. On or after the electronic import-export reporting compliance

date, to USEPA electronically using USEPA's WIETS. The original copy of the tracking document must be maintained at the facility for at least three years from the date of signature. The owner or operator of a facility may satisfy this recordkeeping requirement by retaining electronically submitted documents in the facility's account on USEPA's WIETS, provided that copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or authorized state inspector. No owner or operator of a facility may be held liable for the inability to produce the documents for inspection under this section if the owner or operator of a facility can demonstrate that the inability to produce the document is due exclusively to technical difficulty with USEPA's WIETS, for which the owner or operator of a facility bears no responsibility.

- e) A facility must determine whether the consignment state for a shipment regulates any additional wastes (beyond those regulated federally) as hazardous wastes under its state hazardous waste program. A facility must also determine whether the consignment state or generator state requires the facility to submit any copies of the manifest to that state.
- f) Legal Equivalence to Paper Manifests. E-Manifests that are obtained, completed, transmitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a)(3), and used in accordance with this Section in lieu of the paper manifest form are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to obtain, complete, sign, provide, use, or retain a manifest.
  - 1) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for the owner or operator of a facility to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
  - 2) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 to give, provide, send, forward, or to return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is transmitted to the other person.
  - 3) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for a manifest to accompany a hazardous waste shipment is satisfied when a copy of an e-Manifest is accessible during transportation and forwarded to the person or persons who are scheduled to receive delivery of the hazardous waste shipment.
  - 4) Any requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728 for an owner or operator to keep or retain a copy of each manifest is satisfied by the retention of the facility's e-Manifest copies in its account on the e-

Manifest System, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or Agency inspector.

- 5) No owner or operator may be held liable for the inability to produce an e-Manifest for inspection under this Section if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the e-Manifest is due exclusively to a technical difficulty with the e-Manifest System for which the owner or operator bears no responsibility.
- g) An owner or operator may participate in the e-Manifest System either by accessing the e-Manifest System from the owner's or operator's electronic equipment, or by accessing the e-Manifest System from portable equipment brought to the owner's or operator's site by the transporter that delivers the waste shipment to the facility.
- h) Special Procedures Applicable to Replacement Manifests. If a facility receives hazardous waste that is accompanied by a paper replacement manifest for a manifest that was originated electronically, the following procedures apply to the delivery of the hazardous waste by the final transporter:
  - 1) Upon delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator must sign and date each copy of the paper replacement manifest by hand in Item 20 (Designated Facility Certification of Receipt) and note any discrepancies in Item 18 (Discrepancy Indication Space) of the paper replacement manifest;
  - 2) The owner or operator of the facility must give back to the final transporter one copy of the paper replacement manifest;
  - 3) Within 30 days after delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the owner or operator of the facility must send one signed and dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the generator and send an additional signed and dated copy of the paper replacement manifest to the e-Manifest System; and
  - 4) The owner or operator of the facility must retain at the facility one copy of the paper replacement manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.
- i) Special Procedures Applicable to Electronic Signature Methods Undergoing Tests. If an owner or operator using an e-Manifest signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method that is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, the owner or operator must also sign with an ink signature the facility's certification of receipt or discrepancies on the printed copy of the manifest provided by the transporter. Upon executing its ink signature on

this printed copy, the owner or operator must retain this original copy among its records for at least three years after the date of delivery of the waste.

- j) Imposition of User Fee for e-Manifest Use
  - 1) As prescribed in 40 CFR 265.1311, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and determined in 40 CFR 265.1312, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, an owner or operator that is a user of the e-Manifest System must be assessed a user fee by USEPA for the submission and processing of each e-Manifest and paper manifest. USEPA has stated that it would update the schedule of user fees and publish them to the user community, as provided in 40 CFR 265.1313, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
  - 2) An owner or operator subject to user fees under this Section must make user fee payments in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 265.1314, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, subject to the informal fee dispute resolution process of 40 CFR 265.1316, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and subject to the sanctions for delinquent payments under 40 CFR 265.1315, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
- k) E-Manifest Signatures. E-Manifest signatures must meet the criteria described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.125.
- l) Post-Receipt Manifest Data Corrections. After a facility has certified to the receipt of hazardous wastes by signing Item 20 of the manifest, any interested person (i.e., any waste handler shown on the manifest or the Agency) may submit any post-receipt data corrections at any time.
  - 1) An interested person must make all corrections to manifest data by electronic submission, either by directly entering corrected data to the web-based service provided in the e-Manifest System for such corrections, or by an upload of a data file containing data corrections relating to one or more previously submitted manifests.
  - 2) Each correction submission must include the following information:
    - A) The Manifest Tracking Number and date of receipt by the facility of the original manifests for which data are being corrected;
    - B) The item numbers of the original manifest that is the subject of the submitted corrections; and

- C) For each item number with corrected data, the data previously entered and the corresponding data as corrected by the correction submission.
- 3) Each correction submission must ~~shall~~ include a statement that the person submitting the corrections certifies that, to the best of his or her knowledge or belief, the corrections that are included in the submission will cause the information reported about the previously received hazardous wastes to be true, accurate, and complete:
    - A) The person must execute the certification statement with a valid electronic signature; and
    - B) The person may submit a batch upload of data corrections under one certification statement.
  - 4) Upon receipt by the e-Manifest System of any correction submission, other interested persons shown on the manifest will be provided electronic notice of the submitter's corrections.
  - 5) Other interested persons shown on the manifest may respond to the submitter's corrections with comments to the submitter, or by submitting another correction to the e-Manifest System, certified by the respondent as specified in subsection (1)(3), and with notice of the corrections to other interested persons shown on the manifest.

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 634, effective December 6, 2018)

### **Section 725.373 Waste Analysis**

In addition to the waste analyses required by Section 725.113, before placing a hazardous waste in or on a land treatment facility, the owner or operator must do each of the following:

- a) Determine the concentrations in the waste of any substances that equal or exceed the maximum concentrations contained in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124 that cause a waste to exhibit the toxicity characteristic;
- b) For any waste listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, determine the concentrations of any substances that caused the waste to be listed as a hazardous waste; and
- c) If food chain crops are grown, determine the concentrations in the waste of each of the following constituents: arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury, unless the owner or operator has written, documented data that show that the constituent is not present.

BOARD NOTE: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 specifies the substances for which a waste is listed as a hazardous ~~changed "shall" to "must"~~ waste. As required by Section 725.113 the waste analysis plan must include analyses needed to comply with Sections 725.381 and 725.382. As required by Section 725.173, the owner or operator must place the results from each waste analysis, or the documented information, in the operating record of the facility.

(Source: Amended at 29 Ill. Reg. 6389, effective April 22, 2005)

## SUBPART CC: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR TANKS, SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, AND CONTAINERS

### **Section 725.981 Definitions**

As used in this Subpart CC, all terms not defined in this ~~Section~~ Section herein will have the meanings given to them in section 1004 of RCRA, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728.

“Average volatile organic concentration” or “average VO concentration” means the mass-weighted average volatile organic concentration of a hazardous waste, as determined in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.984.

“Closure device” means a cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that blocks an opening in a cover so that when the device is secured in the closed position it prevents or reduces air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

“Continuous seal” means a seal that forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the edge of the floating roof and the wall of a tank. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted seal, liquid-mounted seal, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal.

“Cover” means a device that provides a continuous barrier over the hazardous waste managed in a unit to prevent or reduce air emissions to the atmosphere. A cover may have openings (such as access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) that are necessary for operation, inspection, maintenance, or repair of the unit on which the cover is used. A cover may be a separate piece of equipment that can be detached and removed from the unit or a cover may be formed by structural features permanently integrated into the design of the unit.

“Enclosure” means a structure that surrounds a tank or container, captures organic vapors emitted from the tank or container, and vents the captured vapors through a closed-vent system to a control device.

“External floating roof” means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the surface of a hazardous waste being managed in a tank with no fixed roof.

“Fixed roof” means a cover that is mounted on a unit in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the material managed in the unit.

“Floating membrane cover” means a cover consisting of a synthetic flexible membrane material that rests upon and is supported by the hazardous waste being managed in a surface impoundment.

“Floating roof” means a cover consisting of a double-deck, pontoon single-deck, or internal floating cover that rests upon and is supported by the material being contained, and is equipped with a continuous seal.

“Hard-piping” means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards and good engineering practices.

“In light material service” means that the container is used to manage a material for which both of the following conditions apply: the vapor pressure of one or more of the organic constituents in the material is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C ~~20° C~~ (1.2 inches H<sub>2</sub>O at 68 °F ~~68° F~~); and the total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C ~~20° C~~ (1.2 inches H<sub>2</sub>O at 68 °F ~~68° F~~) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.

“Internal floating roof” means a cover that rests or floats on the material surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a tank that has a fixed roof.

“Liquid-mounted seal” means a foam or liquid-filled primary seal mounted in contact with the hazardous waste between the tank wall and the floating roof, continuously around the circumference of the tank.

“Malfunction” means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. A failure that is caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation is not a malfunction.

“Maximum organic vapor pressure” means the sum of the individual organic constituent partial pressures exerted by the material contained in a tank at the maximum vapor pressure-causing conditions (i.e., temperature, agitation, pH effects of combining wastes, etc.) reasonably expected to occur in the tank. For the purpose of this Subpart CC, maximum organic vapor pressure is determined using the procedures specified in Section 725.984(c).

“Metallic shoe seal” means a continuous seal that is constructed of metal sheets that are held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and which is connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

“No detectable organic emissions” means no escape of organics to the atmosphere, as determined using the procedure specified in Section 725.984(d).

“Point of waste origination” means as follows:

When the facility owner or operator is the generator of the hazardous waste, the “point of waste origination” means the point where a solid waste produced by a system, process, or waste management unit is determined to be a hazardous waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

BOARD NOTE: In this case, this term is being used in a manner similar to the use of the term “point of generation” in air standards established for waste management operations under authority of the federal Clean Air Act in 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), and 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories).

When the facility owner and operator are not the generator of the hazardous waste, “point of waste origination” means the point where the owner or operator accepts delivery or takes possession of the hazardous waste.

“Point of waste treatment” means the point where a hazardous waste to be treated in accordance with Section 725.983(c)(2) exits the treatment process. Any waste determination must be made before the waste is conveyed, handled, or otherwise managed in a manner that allows the waste to volatilize to the atmosphere.

“Safety device” means a closure device, such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device that functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this Subpart CC, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device



threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

“Single-seal system” means a floating roof having one continuous seal. This seal may be vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or a metallic shoe seal.

“Vapor-mounted seal” means a continuous seal that is mounted so that there is a vapor space between the hazardous waste in the unit and the bottom of the seal.

“Volatile organic concentration” or “VO concentration” means the fraction by weight of organic compounds contained in a hazardous waste expressed in terms of parts per million (ppmw), as determined by direct measurement or by knowledge of the waste, in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.984. For the purpose of determining the VO concentration of a hazardous waste, organic compounds with a Henry’s law constant value of at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as  $1.8 \times 10^{-6}$  atmospheres/gram-mole/m<sup>3</sup>) at 25 °C (77 °F) ~~25°C (77° F)~~ must be included. Appendix F presents a list of compounds known to have a Henry’s law constant value less than the cutoff level.

“Waste determination” means performing all applicable procedures in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.984 to determine whether a hazardous waste meets standards specified in this Subpart CC. Examples of a waste determination include performing the procedures in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.984 to determine the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination, determining the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment and comparing the results to the exit concentration limit specified for the process used to treat the hazardous waste, the organic reduction efficiency and the organic biodegradation efficiency for a biological process used to treat a hazardous waste and comparing the results to the applicable standards, or determining the maximum volatile organic vapor pressure for a hazardous waste in a tank and comparing the results to the applicable standards.

“Waste stabilization process” means any physical or chemical process used to either reduce the mobility of hazardous constituents in a hazardous waste or eliminate free liquids as determined by Test Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test) in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods”, USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a). A waste stabilization process includes mixing the hazardous waste with binders or other materials and curing the resulting hazardous waste and binder mixture. Other synonymous terms used to refer to

this process are “waste fixation” or “waste solidification”. This does not include the addition of absorbent materials to the surface of a waste to absorb free liquid without mixing, agitation, or subsequent curing.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 23725, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 725.984 Waste Determination Procedures**

- a) Determination of Volatile Organic (VO) Concentration at the Point of Waste Origination
  - 1) An owner or operator must determine the average VO concentration at the point of waste origination for each hazardous waste placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(1) from using air emission controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 725.985 through Section 725.988, as applicable to the waste management unit.
    - A) An owner or operator must make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time any portion of the material in the hazardous waste stream is placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(1) from using air emission controls. Thereafter, an owner or operator must make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream for each averaging period that a hazardous waste is managed in the unit.
    - B) An owner or operator must perform a new waste determination whenever changes to the source generating the waste stream are reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the VO concentration limits specified in Section 725.983(c)(1).
  - 2) For a waste determination that is required by subsection (a)(1), the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination must be determined using either direct measurement, as specified in subsection (a)(3), or by knowledge of the waste, as specified in subsection (a)(4).
  - 3) Direct Measurement
    - A) Identification. The owner or operator must identify and record the point of waste origination for the hazardous waste.
    - B) Sampling. Samples of the hazardous waste stream must be collected at the point of waste origination in such a manner that

volatilization of organics contained in the waste and in the subsequent sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.

- i) The averaging period to be used for determining the average VO concentration for the hazardous waste stream on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate for the hazardous waste stream but must not exceed one year.
- ii) A sufficient number of samples, but no fewer than four samples, must be collected for a hazardous waste determination. All of the samples for a given waste determination must be collected within a one-hour period. The average of the four or more sample results constitutes a waste determination for the waste stream. One or more waste determinations may be required to represent the complete range of waste compositions and quantities that occur during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the source or process generating the hazardous waste stream. Examples of such normal variations are seasonal variations in waste quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.
- iii) All samples must be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process, and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in Reference Method 25D (Determination of the Volatile Organic Concentration of Waste Samples) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

- iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the “site sampling plan” required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii), must be prepared and recorded to document the waste quantity represented by the samples and, as applicable, the operating conditions for the source or process generating the hazardous waste represented by the samples.
- C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with Reference Method 25D in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 for the total concentration of volatile organic constituents or using one or more methods when the individual organic compound concentrations are identified and summed and the summed waste concentration accounts for and reflects all organic compounds in the waste with Henry’s law constant values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as  $1.8 \times 10^{-6}$  atmospheres/gram-mole/m<sup>3</sup>) at 25 °C (77 °F). At the owner’s or operator’s discretion, the owner or operator may adjust test data measured by any appropriate method to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic concentration that is a result of including a compound with a Henry’s law constant value of less than 0.1 Y/X at 25 °C. If the owner or operator elects to adjust test data, the adjustment must be made to all individual chemical constituents with a Henry’s law constant value greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X at 25 °C contained in the waste. To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-specific adjustment factor ( $f_{m25D}$ ) approved in writing by the Agency. Other test methods may be used if they meet the requirements in subsection (a)(3)(C)(i) or (a)(3)(C)(ii) and provided the requirement is met to reflect all organic compounds in the waste with Henry’s law constant values greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X (which can also be expressed as  $1.8 \times 10^{-6}$  atmospheres/gram-mole/m<sub>3</sub>) at 25 °C.
- i) Any USEPA standard method that has been validated in accordance with appendix D to 40 CFR 63 (Alternative Validation Procedure for EPA Waste and Wastewater Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); or
  - ii) Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or 5.3, and the corresponding calculations in Section 6.1 or 6.3, of Method 301 (Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media) in

appendix A to 40 CFR 63 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in Section 6.1.5 or 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required under Section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range 0.7 to 1.30. Other sections of Method 301 are not required.

D) Calculations

- i) The average VO concentration ( $\bar{C}$ ) on a mass-weighted basis must be calculated by using the results for all waste determinations conducted in accordance with subsections (a)(3)(B) and (a)(3)(C) and the following equation:

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i \times C_i)$$

Where:

- $\bar{C}$  = Average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste origination on a mass-weighted basis, in ppmw;  
*i* = Individual waste determination “i” of the hazardous waste  
*n* = Total number of waste determinations of the hazardous waste conducted for the averaging period (not to exceed one year)  
 $Q_i$  = Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream represented by  $C_i$ , in kg/hr  
 $Q_T$  = Total mass quantity of the hazardous waste during the averaging period, in kg/hr  
 $C_i$  = Measured VO concentration of waste determination “i”, as determined in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C) (i.e., the average of the four or more samples specified in subsection (a)(3)(B)(ii)), in ppmw

- ii) For the purpose of determining  $C_i$ , for individual waste samples analyzed in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C), the owner or operator must account for VO concentrations determined to be below the limit of detection of the

analytical method by using the VO concentration determined according to subsection (a)(3)(G).

- E) Provided that the test method is appropriate for the waste as required under subsection (a)(3)(C), the Agency must determine compliance based on the test method used by the owner or operator as recorded pursuant to Section 725.990(f)(1).
- F) The quality assurance program elements required under subsections (a)(3)(C)(vi) and (a)(3)(C)(vii) are as follows:
- i) Documentation of site-specific procedures to minimize the loss of compounds due to volatilization, biodegradation, reaction, or sorption during the sample collection, storage, preparation, introduction, and analysis steps.
  - ii) Measurement of the overall accuracy and precision of the specific procedures.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(3)(F)(i) and (a)(3)(F)(ii) are derived from 40 CFR 265.984(a)(3)(iii)(F)(1), (a)(3)(iii)(F)(2), (a)(3)(iii)(G)(1), and (a)(3)(iii)(G)(2), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

- G) VO concentrations below the limit of detection must be considered to be as follows:
- i) If Reference Method 25D is used for the analysis, the VO concentration must be considered to be one-half the blank value determined in the method at Section 4.4 of Reference Method 25D.
  - ii) If any other analytical method is used, the VO concentration must be considered to be one-half the sum of the limits of detection established for each organic constituent in the waste that has a Henry's law constant value at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as  $1.8 \times 10^{-6}$  atmospheres/gram-mole/m<sup>3</sup>) at 25 °C (77 °F)-25°C.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(3)(G)(i) and (a)(3)(G)(ii) are derived from 40 CFR 265.984(a)(3)(iv)(A)(1) and (a)(3)(iv)(A)(2), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

- 4) Use of Owner or Operator Knowledge
- A) Documentation must be prepared that presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge of the hazardous waste stream's average VO concentration. Examples of information that may be used as the basis for knowledge include the following: material balances for the source or process generating the hazardous waste stream; constituent-specific chemical test data for the hazardous waste stream from previous testing that are still applicable to the current waste stream; previous test data for other locations managing the same type of waste stream; or other knowledge based on information included in manifests, shipping papers, or waste certification notices.
  - B) If test data are used as the basis for knowledge, then the owner or operator must document the test method, sampling protocol, and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability are accounted for in the determination of the average VO concentration. For example, an owner or operator may use organic concentration test data for the hazardous waste stream that are validated in accordance with Method 301 as the basis for knowledge of the waste.
  - C) An owner or operator using chemical constituent-specific concentration test data as the basis for knowledge of the hazardous waste may adjust the test data to the corresponding average VO concentration value that would have been obtained had the waste samples been analyzed using Reference Method 25D. To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the appropriate constituent-specific adjustment factor ( $f_{m25D}$ ).
  - D) In the event that the Agency and the owner or operator disagree on a determination of the average VO concentration for a hazardous waste stream using knowledge, then the results from a determination of average VO concentration using direct measurement, as specified in subsection (a)(3), must be used to establish compliance with the applicable requirements of this Subpart CC. The Agency may perform or request that the owner or operator perform this determination using direct measurement. The owner or operator may choose one or more appropriate methods to analyze each collected sample in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)(3)(C).

- b) Determination of VO Concentration at the Point of Waste Treatment

- 1) An owner or operator must perform the applicable waste determination for each treated hazardous waste placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) from using air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988, as applicable to the waste management unit.
  - A) An owner or operator must make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time any portion of the material in the treated waste stream is placed in the waste management unit exempt under Section 725.983(c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4) from using air emission controls. Thereafter, an owner or operator must update the information used for the waste determination at least once every 12 months following the date of the initial waste determination.
  - B) An owner or operator must perform a new waste determination whenever changes to the process generating or treating the waste stream are reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste to increase to such a level that the applicable treatment conditions specified in Section 725.983 (c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4) are not achieved.
- 2) The owner or operator must designate and record the specific provision in Section 725.983(c)(2) under which the waste determination is being performed. The waste determination for the treated hazardous waste must be performed using the applicable procedures specified in subsections (b)(3) through (b)(9).
- 3) Procedure for Determination of VO Concentration
  - A) Identification. The owner or operator must identify and record the point of waste treatment for the hazardous waste.
  - B) Sampling. Samples of the hazardous waste stream must be collected at the point of waste treatment in such a manner that volatilization of organics contained in the waste and in the subsequent sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.
    - i) The averaging period to be used for determining the average VO concentration for the hazardous waste stream on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time



interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate for the hazardous waste stream but must not exceed one year.

- ii) A sufficient number of samples, but no fewer than four samples, must be collected and analyzed for a hazardous waste determination. All of the samples for a given waste determination must be collected within a one-hour period. The average of the four or more sample results constitutes a waste determination for the hazardous waste stream. One or more waste determinations may be required to represent the complete range of waste compositions and quantities that occur during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the process generating or treating the hazardous waste stream. Examples of such normal variations are seasonal variations in waste quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.
  - iii) All samples must be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process, and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sample collection and handling procedures for a total organic constituent concentration may be found in Reference Method 25D.
  - iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the “site sampling plan” required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii), must be prepared and recorded to document the waste quantity represented by the samples and, as applicable, the operating conditions for the process treating the hazardous waste represented by the samples.
- C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with Reference Method 25D for the total concentration of volatile organic constituents or using one or more methods when the individual organic compound concentrations are identified and summed, and the summed waste concentration accounts for and reflects all organic compounds in the waste with Henry’s law constant values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-

fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as  $1.8 \times 10^{-6}$  atmospheres/gram-mole/m<sup>3</sup>) at 25 °C (77 °F). When the owner or operator is making a waste determination for a treated hazardous waste that is to be compared to an average VO concentration at the point of waste origination or the point of waste entry to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or Section 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) are met, then the waste samples must be prepared and analyzed using the same method or methods as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic concentration that is a result of including a compound with a Henry's law constant value less than 0.1 Y/X at 25 °C. If the owner or operator elects to adjust test data, the adjustment must be made to all individual chemical constituents with a Henry's law constant value greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X at 25 °C contained in the waste. To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-specific adjustment factor ( $f_{m25D}$ ) approved in writing by the Agency. Other test methods may be used if they meet the requirements in subsection (a)(3)(C)(i) or (a)(3)(C)(ii) and provided the requirement is met to reflect all organic compounds in the waste with Henry's law constant values greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X (which can also be expressed as  $1.8 \times 10^{-6}$  atmospheres/gram-mole/m<sup>3</sup>) at 25 °C.

- i) Any USEPA standard method that has been validated in accordance with appendix D to 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); or
- ii) Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or 5.3, and the corresponding calculations in Section 6.1 or 6.3, of Method 301 in appendix A to 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in Section 6.1.5 or 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required under Section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range 0.7 to 1.30. Other sections of Method 301 are not required.

- D) Calculations. The average VO concentration ( $\bar{C}$ ) on a mass-weighted basis must be calculated by using the results for all samples analyzed in accordance with subsection (b)(3)(C) and the following equation:

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i \times C_i)$$

Where:

- $\bar{C}$  = Average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment on a mass-weighted basis, in ppmw
- $i$  = Individual determination “i” of the hazardous waste
- $n$  = Total number of waste determinations of the hazardous waste collected for the averaging period (not to exceed one year)
- $Q_i$  = Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream represented by  $C_i$ , in kg/hr
- $Q_T$  = Total mass quantity of hazardous waste during the averaging period, in kg/hr
- $C_i$  = Measured VO concentration of waste determinations “i”, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3)(C) (i.e., the average of the four or more samples specified in subsection (b)(3)(B)(ii)), in ppmw

- E) Provided that the test method is appropriate for the waste as required under subsection (b)(3)(C), compliance must be determined based on the test method used by the owner or operator as recorded pursuant to Section 725.990(f)(1).

4) Procedure for Determination of Exit Concentration Limit ( $C_t$ )

- A) The point of waste origination for each hazardous waste treated by the process at the same time must be identified.
- B) If a single hazardous waste stream is identified in subsection (b)(4)(A), then the exit concentration limit ( $C_t$ ) must be 500 ppmw.
- C) If more than one hazardous waste stream is identified in subsection (b)(4)(A), then the average VO concentration of each hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a). The exit

concentration limit ( $C_t$ ) must be calculated by using the results determined for each individual hazardous waste stream and the following equation:

$$C_t = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^m (Q_x \times \bar{C}_x) + \sum_{y=1}^n (Q_y \times 500 \text{ppmw})}{\sum_{x=1}^m Q_x + \sum_{y=1}^n Q_y}$$

Where:

- $C_t$  = Exit concentration limit for treated hazardous waste, in ppmw
- $x$  = Individual hazardous waste stream “x” that has an average VO concentration less than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)
- $y$  = Individual hazardous waste stream “y” that has an average VO concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)
- $m$  = Total number of “x” hazardous waste streams treated by process
- $n$  = Total number of “y” hazardous waste streams treated by process
- $Q_x$  = Annual mass quantity of hazardous waste stream “x”, in kg/yr
- $Q_y$  = Annual mass quantity of hazardous waste stream “y”, in kg/yr
- $\bar{C}_x$  = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste stream “x” at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a), in ppmw

- 5) Procedure for Determination of Organic Reduction Efficiency (R)
  - A) The organic reduction efficiency (R) for a treatment process must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs.

- B) All hazardous waste streams entering the process and all hazardous waste streams exiting the treatment process must be identified. The owner or operator must prepare a sampling plan for measuring these streams that accurately reflects the retention time of the hazardous waste in the process.
- C) For each run, information must be determined for each hazardous waste stream identified in subsection (b)(5)(B), using the following procedures:
- i) The mass quantity of each hazardous waste stream entering the process ( $Q_b$ ) and the mass quantity of each hazardous waste stream exiting the process ( $Q_a$ ) must be determined; and
  - ii) The average VO concentration at the point of waste origination of each hazardous waste stream entering the process ( $C_b$ ) during the run must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)(3). The average VO concentration at the point of waste treatment of each hazardous waste stream exiting the process ( $C_a$ ) during the run must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3).
- D) The waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process ( $E_b$ ) and the waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process ( $E_a$ ) must be calculated by using the results determined in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(C) and the following equations:

$$E_b = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^m (Q_{bj} \times \overline{C_{bj}})$$

$$E_a = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^m (Q_{aj} \times \overline{C_{aj}})$$

Where:

- $E_a$  = Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process, in kg/hr  
 $E_b$  = Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, in kg/hr  
 $m$  = Total number of runs (at least 3);

- j = Individual run "j"
- $Q_{bj}$  = Mass quantity of hazardous waste entering the process during run "j", in kg/hr
- $Q_{aj}$  = Average mass quantity of waste exiting the process during run "j", in kg/hr
- $\bar{C}_{aj}$  = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste exiting the process during run "j", as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3), in ppmw
- $\bar{C}_{bj}$  = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste entering the process during run "j", as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)(3), in ppmw

- E) The organic reduction efficiency of the process must be calculated by using the results determined in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(D) and the following equation:

$$R = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} \times 100\%$$

Where:

- R = Organic reduction efficiency, in percent
- $E_b$  = Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D), in kg/hr
- $E_a$  = Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D), in kg/hr

6) Procedure for Determination of Organic Biodegradation Efficiency ( $R_{bio}$ )

- A) The fraction of organics biodegraded ( $F_{bio}$ ) must be determined using the procedure specified in appendix C to 40 CFR 63 (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded ( $F_{bio}$ ) in a Biological Treatment Unit), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
- B) The organic biodegradation efficiency ( $R_{bio}$ ) must be calculated by using the following equation:

$$R_{bio} = F_{bio} \times 100\%$$

Where:

$R_{\text{bio}}$  = Organic biodegradation efficiency, in percent

$F_{\text{bio}}$  = Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(6)(A)

7) Procedure for Determination of Required Organic Mass Removal Rate (RMR)

- A) All of the hazardous waste streams entering the treatment process must be identified.
- B) The average VO concentration of the hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a).
- C) For each individual hazardous waste stream that has an average volatile organic concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, the average volumetric flow rate of hazardous waste and the density of the hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined.
- D) The required organic mass removal rate (RMR) for the hazardous waste must be calculated by using the average VO concentration, average volumetric flow rate, and density determined for each individual hazardous waste stream, and the following equation:

$$\text{RMR} = \sum_{y=1}^n \left[ V_y \times k_y \times \frac{(\bar{C}_y - 500\text{ppmw})}{10^6} \right]$$

Where:

RMR = Required organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr;

$y$  = Individual hazardous waste stream “y” that has an average volatile organic (VO) concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)

$n$  = Total number of “y” hazardous waste streams treated by process

$V_y$  = Average volumetric flow rate of hazardous waste stream “y” at the point of waste origination, in  $\text{m}^3/\text{hr}$

$k_y =$  Density of hazardous waste stream “y”, in kg/m<sup>3</sup>

$\bar{C}_y =$  Average VO concentration of hazardous waste stream “y” at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a), in ppmw

8) Procedure for Determination of Actual Organic Mass Removal Rate (MR)

- A) The actual organic mass removal rate (MR) must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run must be one hour.
- B) The waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process ( $E_b$ ) and the waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process ( $E_a$ ) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D).
- C) The actual organic mass removal rate (MR) must be calculated by using the mass flow rate determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(8)(B) and the following equation:

$$MR = E_b - E_a$$

Where:

MR = Actual organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr

$E_b =$  Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D), in kg/hr

$E_a =$  Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D), in kg/hr

9) Procedure for Determination of Actual Organic Mass Biodegradation Rate ( $MR_{bio}$ )

- A) The actual organic mass biodegradation rate ( $MR_{bio}$ ) must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run must be one hour.
- B) The waste organic mass flow entering the process ( $E_b$ ) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D).



- C) The fraction of organic biodegraded ( $F_{\text{bio}}$ ) must be determined using the procedure specified in appendix C to 40 CFR 63 (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded ( $F_{\text{bio}}$ ) in a Biological Treatment Unit), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
- D) The actual organic mass biodegradation rate ( $MR_{\text{bio}}$ ) must be calculated by using the mass flow rates and fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsections (b)(9)(B) and (b)(9)(C), respectively, and the following equation:

$$MR_{\text{bio}} = E_b \times F_{\text{bio}}$$

Where:

$MR_{\text{bio}}$  = Actual organic mass biodegradation rate, in kg/hr

$E_b$  = Waste organic mass flow entering the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D), in kg/hr

$F_{\text{bio}}$  = Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(9)(C)

- c) Procedure for Determination of VO in a Tank
- 1) An owner or operator must determine the maximum organic vapor pressure for each hazardous waste placed in a tank using Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 725.985(c).
  - 2) An owner or operator must use either direct measurement, as specified in subsection (c)(3), or knowledge of the waste, as specified by subsection (c)(4), to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure that is representative of the hazardous waste composition stored or treated in the tank.
  - 3) Direct Measurement to Determine VO
    - A) Sampling. A sufficient number of samples must be collected to be representative of the waste contained in the tank. All samples must be conducted and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is

maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of acceptable sample collection and handling procedures may be found in Reference Method 25D.

- B) Analysis. Any appropriate one of the following methods may be used to analyze the samples and compute the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste:
- i) Reference Method 25E (Determination of Vapor Phase Organic Concentration in Waste Samples) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b);
  - ii) Methods described in API publication 2517 (Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a);
  - iii) Methods obtained from standard reference texts;
  - iv) ASTM Method D 2879-92 (Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a);  
or
  - v) Any other method approved by the Agency.
- 4) Use of Knowledge to Determine the Maximum Organic Vapor Pressure of the Hazardous Waste. Documentation must be prepared and recorded that presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge that the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Section 725.985(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An example of information that may be used is documentation that the hazardous waste is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the waste maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.
- d) The procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC is as follows:
- 1) The test must be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Reference Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) of appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by

reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to, any of the following: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting, the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device, and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure relief valve.

- 2) The test must be performed when the unit contains a hazardous waste having an organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the hazardous waste expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices must be secured in the closed position.
- 3) The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Reference Method 21, except the instrument response factor criteria in Section 3.1.2(a) of Reference Method 21 must be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste placed in the waste management unit, not for each individual organic constituent.
- 4) The detection instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Reference Method 21.
- 5) Calibration gases must be as follows:
  - A) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air), and
  - B) A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppmv methane or n-hexane.
- 6) The background level must be determined according to the procedures in Reference Method 21.
- 7) Each potential leak interface must be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in Reference Method 21. If the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface must be sampled. If the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet must be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.
- 8) The arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level must be compared

with the value of 500 ppmv except when monitoring a seal around a rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening, in which case the comparison must be as specified in subsection (d)(9). If the difference is less than 500 ppmv, then the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions.

- 9) For the seals around a rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening, the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level must be compared with the value of 10,000 ppmw. If the difference is less than 10,000 ppmw, then the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 23725, effective November 19, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
 SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 726  
 STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS  
 WASTE AND SPECIFIC TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT  
 FACILITIES

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section  
 726.102      Electronic Reporting

SUBPART C: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A MANNER  
 CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL

Section  
 726.120      Applicability  
 726.121      Standards Applicable to Generators and Transporters of Materials Used in a  
 Manner that Constitutes Disposal  
 726.122      Standards Applicable to Storers, Who Are Not the Ultimate Users, of Materials  
 that Are To Be Used in a manner that Constitutes Disposal  
 726.123      Standards Applicable to Users of Materials that Are Used in a Manner that  
 Constitutes Disposal

SUBPART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

Section  
 726.130      Applicability (Repealed)

- 726.131 Prohibitions (Repealed)
- 726.132 Standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
- 726.133 Standards applicable to transporters of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
- 726.134 Standards applicable to marketers of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
- 726.135 Standards applicable to burners of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
- 726.136 Conditional exemption for spent materials and by-products exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste (Repealed)

#### SUBPART E: USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

##### Section

- 726.140 Applicability (Repealed)
- 726.141 Prohibitions (Repealed)
- 726.142 Standards applicable to generators of used oil burned for energy recovery (Repealed)
- 726.143 Standards applicable to marketers of used oil burned for energy recovery (Repealed)
- 726.144 Standards applicable to burners of used oil burned for energy recovery (Repealed)

#### SUBPART F: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY

##### Section

- 726.170 Applicability and Requirements

#### SUBPART G: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED

##### Section

- 726.180 Applicability and Requirements

#### SUBPART H: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

##### Section

- 726.200 Applicability
- 726.201 Management Prior to Burning
- 726.202 Permit Standards for Burners
- 726.203 Interim Status Standards for Burners
- 726.204 Standards to Control Organic Emissions
- 726.205 Standards to Control PM
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726.TABLE A	Exempt Quantities for Small Quantity Burner Exemption

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4 and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1162, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14156, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2900, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18606, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14533, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9727, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9858, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5865, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20904, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12500, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R95-4/R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 10006, effective June 27,

1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11263, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 754, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 18042, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9482, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9853, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6667, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 4200, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12916, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3700, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1096, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12741, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18117, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3249, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17888, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11955, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 23023, effective November 19, 2018.

#### SUBPART G: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED

##### **Section 726.180 Applicability and Requirements**

- a) Extent of Exemption for Spent Lead-Acid Batteries from Hazardous Waste Management Requirements. If an owner or operator generates, collects, transports, stores, or regenerates lead-acid batteries for reclamation purposes, the owner or operator may be exempt from certain hazardous waste management requirements. Subsections (a)(1) through (a)(5) indicate which requirements apply to the owner or operator. Alternatively, the owner or operator may choose to manage its spent lead-acid batteries under the “Universal Waste” rule in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.
  - 1) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed through regeneration (such as by electrolyte replacement), the owner or operator is exempt from the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), but the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111.
  - 2) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the owner or operator generates, collects, or transports the batteries, the owner or operator is exempt from the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 726 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), but the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
  - 3) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the owner or operator stores the batteries, but the owner or operator is not the reclaimer, the owner or operator is exempt from the



requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 726 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), but the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

- 4) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the owner or operator stores the batteries before the owner or operator reclaims them, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements of Section 726.180(b) and other requirements described in that subsection, and the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- 5) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the owner or operator does not store the batteries before the owner or operator reclaims them, the owner or operator is exempt from the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 726 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), and the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- 6) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed through regeneration or any other means, and the batteries are exported for reclamation in a foreign country, the owner or operator is exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111, 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), 723 through 726, and 728, and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). The owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, and 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
- 7) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed through regeneration or any other means, the person that transports the batteries in the United States to export them for reclamation in a foreign country (the transporter) is exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 723 through 726, and 728, and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). The transporter must comply with the applicable requirements in Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
- 8) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the person that imports the batteries from a foreign country and stores them but is not the reclaimer, the person is exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 and 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), 702, 703, 723, 724, 725, and

726, and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). The person is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, 722.112, Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

- 9) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the person that imports the batteries from a foreign country and stores them before reclaiming them, the person must comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180(b) and as appropriate other regulatory provisions described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180(b). The person is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, 722.112, Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
  - 10) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the person that imports the batteries from a foreign country does not store them before reclaiming ~~reclaiming~~ them, the person is exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 and 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), 723, 724, 725, and 726 and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). The person is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, 722.112, Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- b) Exemption for Spent Lead-Acid Batteries Stored before Reclamation Other Than Through Regeneration. The requirements of this subsection (b) apply to an owner or operator that stores spent lead-acid batteries before it reclaims them, where the owner or operator does not reclaim them through regeneration. The requirements are slightly different depending on the owner's or operator's RCRA permit status.
- 1) For an interim status facility, the owner or operator must comply with the following requirements:
    - A) The notification requirements under Section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930);
    - B) All applicable provisions in Subpart A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
    - C) All applicable provisions in Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.113 (waste analysis);
    - D) All applicable provisions in Subparts C and D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
    - E) All applicable provisions in Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171 and 725.172 (dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies);

- F) All applicable provisions in Subparts F through L of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
  - G) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703; and
  - H) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.
- 2) For a permitted facility, the following requirements:
- A) The notification requirements under section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930);
  - B) All applicable provisions in Subpart A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724;
  - C) All applicable provisions in Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113 (waste analysis);
  - D) All applicable provisions in Subparts C and D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724;
  - E) All applicable provisions in Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171 or 724.172 (dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies);
  - F) All applicable provisions in Subparts F through L of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724;
  - G) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703; and
  - H) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 23023, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART H: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

##### **Section 726.202 Permit Standards for Burners**

- a) Applicability
  - 1) General. An owner or operator of a BIF that burns hazardous waste and which does not operate under interim status must comply with the requirements of this Section and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208 and 703.232, unless exempt pursuant to the small quantity burner exemption of Section 726.208.

- 2) Applicability of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 Standards. An owner or operator of a BIF that burns hazardous waste is subject to the following provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, except as provided otherwise by this Subpart H:
  - A) In Subpart A (General), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.104;
  - B) In Subpart B (General facility standards), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.111 through 724.118;
  - C) In Subpart C (Preparedness and prevention), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.131 through 724.137;
  - D) In Subpart D (Contingency plan and emergency procedures), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.151 through 724.156;
  - E) In Subpart E (Manifest system, recordkeeping and reporting), the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171 through 724.177;
  - F) In Subpart F (Releases from Solid Waste Management Units), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.190 and 724.201;
  - G) In Subpart G (Closure and post-closure), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.211 through 724.215;
  - H) In Subpart H (Financial requirements), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.241, 724.242, 724.243, and 724.247 through 724.251, except that the State of Illinois and the federal government are exempt from the requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724; and
  - I) Subpart BB (Air emission standards for equipment leaks), except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.950(a).
  
- b) Hazardous Waste Analysis
  - 1) The owner or operator must provide an analysis of the hazardous waste that quantifies the concentration of any constituent identified in Appendix H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that is reasonably expected to be in the waste. Such constituents must be identified and quantified if present, at levels detectable by using appropriate analytical methods. The constituents listed in Appendix H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that are excluded from this analysis must be identified and the basis for their exclusion explained. This analysis must provide all information required by this Subpart H and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208 and 703.232 and must enable the Agency to prescribe such permit conditions as are necessary to adequately protect human health and the environment. Such analysis must be included as a portion of the Part B permit application, or, for facilities operating under the interim status

standards of this Subpart H, as a portion of the trial burn plan that may be submitted before the Part B application pursuant to provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232(g), as well as any other analysis required by the Agency. The owner or operator of a BIF not operating under the interim status standards must provide the information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208 and 703.232 in the Part B application to the greatest extent possible.

- 2) Throughout normal operation, the owner or operator must conduct sampling and analysis as necessary to ensure that the hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks fired into the BIF are within the physical and chemical composition limits specified in the permit.
- c) Emissions Standards. An owner or operator must comply with emissions standards provided by Sections 726.204 through 726.207.
- d) Permits
- 1) The owner or operator must burn only hazardous wastes specified in the facility permit and only under the operating conditions specified pursuant to subsection (e), except in approved trial burns under the conditions specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232.
  - 2) Hazardous wastes not specified in the permit must not be burned until operating conditions have been specified under a new permit or permit modification, as applicable. Operating requirements for new wastes must be based on either trial burn results or alternative data included with Part B of a permit application pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208.
  - 3) BIFs operating under the interim status standards of Section 726.203 are permitted pursuant to procedures provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232(g).
  - 4) A permit for a new BIF (those BIFs not operating under the interim status standards) must establish appropriate conditions for each of the applicable requirements of this Section, including but not limited to allowable hazardous waste firing rates and operating conditions necessary to meet the requirements of subsection (e), in order to comply with the following standards:
    - A) For the period beginning with initial introduction of hazardous waste and ending with initiation of the trial burn, and only for the minimum time required to bring the device to a point of operational readiness to conduct a trial burn, not to exceed a duration of 720 hours operating time when burning hazardous waste, the operating requirements must be those most likely to ensure compliance with the emission standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207, based on the Agency's engineering judgment. If the applicant is seeking a

waiver from a trial burn to demonstrate conformance with a particular emission standard, the operating requirements during this initial period of operation must include those specified by the applicable provisions of Section 726.204, Section 726.205, Section 726.206, or Section 726.207. The Agency must extend the duration of this period for up to 720 additional hours when good cause for the extension is demonstrated by the applicant.

- B) For the duration of the trial burn, the operating requirements must be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 and must be in accordance with the approved trial burn plan;
  - C) For the period immediately following completion of the trial burn, and only for the minimum period sufficient to allow sample analysis, data computation, submission of the trial burn results by the applicant, review of the trial burn results, and modification of the facility permit by the Agency to reflect the trial burn results, the operating requirements must be those most likely to ensure compliance with the emission standards Sections 726.204 through 726.207 based on the Agency's engineering judgment.
  - D) For the remaining duration of the permit, the operating requirements must be those demonstrated in a trial burn or by alternative data specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208, as sufficient to ensure compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207.
- e) Operating Requirements
- 1) General. A BIF burning hazardous waste must be operated in accordance with the operating requirements specified in the permit at all times when there is hazardous waste in the unit.
  - 2) Requirements to Ensure Compliance with the Organic Emissions Standards
    - A) DRE (destruction or removal efficiency) Standard. Operating conditions must be specified in either of the following ways: on a case-by-case basis for each hazardous waste burned, which conditions must be demonstrated (in a trial burn or by alternative data, as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208) to be sufficient to comply with the DRE performance standard of Section 726.204(a), or as special operating requirements provided by Section 726.204(a)(4) for the waiver of the DRE trial burn. When the DRE trial burn is not waived pursuant to Section 726.204(a)(4), each set

of operating requirements must specify the composition of the hazardous waste (including acceptable variations in the physical and chemical properties of the hazardous waste that will not affect compliance with the DRE performance standard) to which the operating requirements apply. For each such hazardous waste, the permit must specify acceptable operating limits including, but not limited to, the following conditions, as appropriate:

- i) Feed rate of hazardous waste and other fuels measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - ii) Minimum and maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - iii) Appropriate controls of the hazardous waste firing system;
  - iv) Allowable variation in BIF system design or operating procedures;
  - v) Minimum combustion gas temperature measured at a location indicative of combustion chamber temperature, measured, and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - vi) An appropriate indicator of combustion gas velocity, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6), unless documentation is provided pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232 demonstrating adequate combustion gas residence time; and
  - vii) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the DRE performance standard of Section 726.204(a) is met.
- B) CO and Hydrocarbon (HC) Standards. The permit must incorporate a CO limit and, as appropriate, a HC limit as provided by Section 726.204(b), (c), (d), (e), and (f). The permit limits must be specified as follows:
- i) When complying with the CO standard of Section 726.204(b)(1), the permit limit is 100 ppmv;
  - ii) When complying with the alternative CO standard pursuant to Section 726.204(c), the permit limit for CO is based on the trial burn and is established as the average over all valid runs of the highest hourly rolling average CO level of each run;

and, the permit limit for HC is 20 ppmv (as defined in Section 726.204(c)(1)), except as provided in Section 726.204(f); or

- iii) When complying with the alternative HC limit for industrial furnaces pursuant to Section 726.204(f), the permit limit for HC and CO is the baseline level when hazardous waste is not burned as specified by that subsection.
- C) Start-Up and Shut-Down. During start-up and shut-down of the BIF, hazardous waste (except waste fed solely as an ingredient under the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) feed rate screening limits for metals and chloride/chlorine, and except low risk waste exempt from the trial burn requirements pursuant to Sections 726.204(a)(5), 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207) must not be fed into the device, unless the device is operating within the conditions of operation specified in the permit.
- 3) Requirements to Ensure Conformance with the Particulate Matter (PM) Standard
- A) Except as provided in subsections (e)(3)(B) and (e)(3)(C), the permit must specify the following operating requirements to ensure conformance with the PM standard specified in Section 726.205:
    - i) Total ash feed rate to the device from hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
    - ii) Maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units, and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
    - iii) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the hazardous waste firing system and any air pollution control system (APCS);
    - iv) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any APCS or operating procedures; and
    - v) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the PM standard in Section 726.205(a) is met.
  - B) Permit conditions to ensure conformance with the PM standard must not be provided for facilities exempt from the PM standard pursuant to Section 726.205(b);



C) For cement kilns and light-weight aggregate kilns, permit conditions to ensure compliance with the PM standard must not limit the ash content of hazardous waste or other feed materials.

4) Requirements to Ensure Conformance with the Metals Emissions Standard

A) For conformance with the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) metals feed rate screening limits of Section 726.206(b) or (e), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:

- i) Total feed rate of each metal in hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks measured and specified pursuant to provisions of subsection (e)(6);
- ii) Total feed rate of hazardous waste measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6); and
- iii) A sampling and metals analysis program for the hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks;

B) For conformance with the Tier II metals emission rate screening limits pursuant to Section 726.206(c) and the Tier III metals controls pursuant to Section 726.206(d), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:

- i) Maximum emission rate for each metal specified as the average emission rate during the trial burn;
- ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste and pumpable hazardous waste, each measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6)(A);
- iii) Feed rate of each metal in the following feedstreams, measured and specified as prescribed in subsections (e)(6): total feed streams; total hazardous waste feed; and total pumpable hazardous waste feed;

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e)(4)(ii)(C)(1) and (e)(4)(ii)(C)(2) into this subsection (e)(4)(B)(iii) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- iv) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

- v) Maximum combustion gas temperature measured at a location indicative of combustion chamber temperature, and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - vi) Maximum flue gas temperature at the inlet to the PM APCS measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - vii) Maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - viii) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the hazardous waste firing system and any APCS;
  - ix) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any APCS or operating procedures; and
  - x) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the metals standards pursuant to Section 726.206(c) or (d) are met.
- C) For conformance with an alternative implementation approach approved by the Agency pursuant to Section 726.206(f), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:
- i) Maximum emission rate for each metal specified as the average emission rate during the trial burn;
  - ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste and pumpable hazardous waste, each measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6)(A);
  - iii) Feed rate of each metal in the following feedstreams, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6): total hazardous waste feed; and total pumpable hazardous waste feed;
- BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e)(4)(iii)(C)(1) and (e)(4)(iii)(C)(2) into this subsection (e)(4)(C)(iii) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.
- iv) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams measured and specified prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

- v) Maximum combustion gas temperature measured at a location indicative of combustion chamber temperature, and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - vi) Maximum flue gas temperature at the inlet to the PM APCS measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - vii) Maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - viii) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the hazardous waste firing system and any APCS;
  - ix) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any APCS or operating procedures; and
  - x) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the metals standards pursuant to Section 726.206(c) or (d) are met.
- 5) Requirements to Ensure Conformance with the HCl and Chlorine Gas Standards
- A) For conformance with the Tier I total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits of Section 726.207(b)(1), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:
    - i) Feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
    - ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6); and
    - iii) A sampling and analysis program for total chlorine and chloride for the hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks;
  - B) For conformance with the Tier II HCl and chlorine gas emission rate screening limits pursuant to Section 726.207(b)(2) and the Tier III HCl and chlorine gas controls pursuant to Section 726.207(c), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:
    - i) Maximum emission rate for HCl and for chlorine gas specified as the average emission rate during the trial burn;

- ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - iii) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - iv) Maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
  - v) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the hazardous waste firing system and any APCS;
  - vi) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any APCS or operating procedures; and
  - vii) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the HCl and chlorine gas standards pursuant to Section 726.207(b)(2) or (c) are met.
- 6) Measuring Parameters and Establishing Limits Based on Trial Burn Data
- A) General Requirements. As specified in subsections (e)(2) through (e)(5), each operating parameter must be measured, and permit limits on the parameter must be established, according to either of the following procedures:
    - i) Instantaneous Limits. A parameter is measured and recorded on an instantaneous basis (i.e., the value that occurs at any time) and the permit limit specified as the time-weighted average during all valid runs of the trial burn; or
    - ii) Hourly Rolling Average. The limit for a parameter must be established and continuously monitored on an hourly rolling average basis, as defined in Section 726.200(i). The permit limit for the parameter must be established based on trial burn data as the average over all valid test runs of the highest hourly rolling average value for each run.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e)(6)(i)(B)(1) and (e)(6)(i)(B)(2) into this subsection (e)(6)(A)(ii) and moved the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e)(6)(i)(B)(1)(i) and (e)(6)(i)(B)(1)(ii) to appear as definitions of “continuous monitor” and “hourly rolling average”, respectively, in Section 726.200(i) to comport

with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- B) Rolling Average Limits for Carcinogenic Metals and Lead. Feed rate limits for the carcinogenic metals (as defined in Section 726.200(i)) and lead must be established either on an hourly rolling average basis, as prescribed by subsection (e)(6)(A), or on (up to) a 24 hour rolling average basis. If the owner or operator elects to use an average period from 2 to 24 hours, the following requirements apply:
- i) The feed rate of each metal must be limited at any time to ten times the feed rate that would be allowed on an hourly rolling average basis;
  - ii) The continuous monitor must meet the specifications of “continuous monitor”, “rolling average for the selected averaging period”, and “one hour block average” as defined in Section 726.200(i); and
- BOARD NOTE: The Board has moved the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e)(6)(ii)(B)(1) and (e)(6)(ii)(B)(2) to appear as definitions in Section 726.200(i) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.
- iii) The permit limit for the feed rate of each metal must be established based on trial burn data as the average over all valid test runs of the highest hourly rolling average feed rate for each run.
- C) Feed Rate Limits for Metals, Total Chlorine and Chloride, and Ash. Feed rate limits for metals, total chlorine and chloride, and ash are established and monitored by knowing the concentration of the substance (i.e., metals, chloride/chlorine and ash) in each feedstream and the flow rate of the feedstream. To monitor the feed rate of these substances, the flow rate of each feedstream must be monitored pursuant to the continuous monitoring requirements of subsections (e)(6)(A) and (e)(6)(B).
- D) Conducting ~~Conduct of~~ Trial Burn Testing-
- i) If compliance with all applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 is not demonstrated simultaneously during a set of test runs, the operating conditions of additional test runs required to demonstrate

compliance with remaining emissions standards must be as close as possible to the original operating conditions.

- ii) Prior to obtaining test data for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 or establishing limits on operating parameters pursuant to this Section, the unit must operate under trial burn conditions for a sufficient period to reach steady-state operations. However, industrial furnaces that recycle collected PM back into the furnace and that comply with an alternative implementation approach for metals pursuant to Section 726.206(f) need not reach steady state conditions with respect to the flow of metals in the system prior to beginning compliance testing for metals emissions.
- iii) Trial burn data on the level of an operating parameter for which a limit must be established in the permit must be obtained during emissions sampling for the pollutants (i.e., metals, PM, HCl/chlorine gas, organic compounds) for which the parameter must be established as specified by this subsection (e).

7) General Requirements

- A) Fugitive Emissions. Fugitive emissions must be controlled in one of the following ways:
  - i) By keeping the combustion zone totally sealed against fugitive emissions;
  - ii) By maintaining the combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure; or
  - iii) By an alternative means of control demonstrated (with Part B of the permit application) to provide fugitive emissions control equivalent to maintenance of combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure.
- B) Automatic Waste Feed Cutoff. A BIF must be operated with a functioning system that automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when operating conditions deviate from those established pursuant to this Section. In addition, the following requirements apply:
  - i) The permit limit for (the indicator of) minimum combustion chamber temperature must be maintained while hazardous

waste or hazardous waste residues remain in the combustion chamber;

- ii) Exhaust gases must be ducted to the APCS operated in accordance with the permit requirements while hazardous waste or hazardous waste residues remain in the combustion chamber; and
  - iii) Operating parameters for which permit limits are established must continue to be monitored during the cutoff, and the hazardous waste feed must not be restarted until the levels of those parameters comply with the permit limits. For parameters that are monitored on an instantaneous basis, the Agency must establish a minimum period of time after a waste feed cutoff during which the parameter must not exceed the permit limit before the hazardous waste feed is restarted.
- C) Changes. A BIF must cease burning hazardous waste when combustion properties or feed rates of the hazardous waste, other fuels or industrial furnace feedstocks, or the BIF design or operating conditions deviate from the limits as specified in the permit.

8) Monitoring and Inspections

- A) The owner or operator must monitor and record the following, at a minimum, while burning hazardous waste:
- i) If specified by the permit, feed rates and composition of hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks and feed rates of ash, metals, and total chlorine and chloride;
  - ii) If specified by the permit, CO, HCs, and oxygen on a continuous basis at a common point in the BIF downstream of the combustion zone and prior to release of stack gases to the atmosphere in accordance with operating requirements specified in subsection (e)(2)(B). CO, HC, and oxygen monitors must be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with methods specified in Appendix I; and
  - iii) Upon the request of the Agency, sampling and analysis of the hazardous waste (and other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks as appropriate), residues, and exhaust emissions must be conducted to verify that the operating requirements

established in the permit achieve the applicable standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207.

- B) All monitors must record data in units corresponding to the permit limit unless otherwise specified in the permit.
  - C) The BIF and associated equipment (pumps, valves, pipes, fuel storage tanks, etc.) must be subjected to thorough visual inspection when it contains hazardous waste, at least daily for leaks, spills, fugitive emissions, and signs of tampering.
  - D) The automatic hazardous waste feed cutoff system and associated alarms must be tested at least once every seven days when hazardous waste is burned to verify operability, unless the applicant demonstrates to the Agency that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent inspections will be adequate. At a minimum, operational testing must be conducted at least once every 30 days.
  - E) These monitoring and inspection data must be recorded and the records must be placed in the operating record required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.173.
- 9) Direct Transfer to the Burner. If hazardous waste is directly transferred from a transport vehicle to a BIF without the use of a storage unit, the owner and operator must comply with Section 726.211.
  - 10) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator must maintain in the operating record of the facility all information and data required by this Section for five years.
  - 11) Closure. At closure, the owner or operator must remove all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues (including, but not limited to, ash, scrubber waters, and scrubber sludges) from the BIF.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 23023, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART M: MILITARY MUNITIONS

##### **Section 726.305 Standards Applicable to the Storage of Solid Waste Military Munitions**

- a) Criteria for Hazardous Waste Regulation of Waste Non-Chemical Military Munitions in Storage
  - 1) Waste military munitions in storage that exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or are listed as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm.



Code 721 are listed or identified as a hazardous waste (and thus are subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 728, 733, 738, and 739), unless all the following conditions are met:

- A) The waste military munitions are not chemical agents or chemical munitions;
  - B) The waste military munitions must be subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB);
  - C) The waste military munitions must be stored in accordance with the DDESB storage standards applicable to waste military munitions;
  - D) Within 90 days of when a storage unit is first used to store waste military munitions, the owner or operator must notify the Agency of the location of any waste storage unit used to store waste military munitions for which the conditional exemption in subsection (a)(1) is claimed;
  - E) The owner or operator must provide oral notice to the Agency within 24 hours from the time the owner or operator becomes aware of any loss or theft of the waste military munitions, or any failure to meet a condition of subsection (a)(1) that may endanger health or the environment. In addition, a written submission describing the circumstances must be provided within five days from the time the owner or operator becomes aware of any loss or theft of the waste military munitions or any failure to meet a condition of subsection (a)(1);
  - F) The owner or operator must inventory the waste military munitions at least annually, must inspect the waste military munitions at least quarterly for compliance with the conditions of subsection (a)(1), and must maintain records of the findings of these inventories and inspections for at least three years; and
  - G) Access to the stored waste military munitions must be limited to appropriately trained and authorized personnel.
- 2) The conditional exemption in subsection (a)(1) from regulation as hazardous waste must apply only to the storage of non-chemical waste military munitions. It does not affect the regulatory status of waste military munitions as hazardous wastes with regard to transportation, treatment or disposal.

- 3) The conditional exemption in subsection (a)(1) applies only so long as all of the conditions in subsection (a)(1) are met.
- b) Notice of Termination of Waste Storage. The owner or operator must notify the Agency when a storage unit identified in subsection (a)(1)(D) will no longer be used to store waste military munitions.
- c) Reinstatement of Conditional Exemption
  - 1) If any waste military munition loses its conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a)(1), an application may be filed with the Agency for reinstatement of the conditional exemption from hazardous waste storage regulation with respect to such munition as soon as the munition is returned to compliance with the conditions of subsection (a)(1).
  - 2) If the Agency finds that reinstatement of the conditional exemption is appropriate, it must reinstate the conditional exemption of subsection (a)(1) in writing. The Agency's decision to reinstate or not to reinstate the conditional exemption must be based on two ~~considerations~~ considerations: first, the nature of the risks to human health and the environment posed by the waste; and second, either the owner's or operator's provision of a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances of the violation or any demonstration that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. In reinstating the conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the Agency may specify additional conditions as are necessary to ensure and document proper storage to adequately protect human health and the environment.
  - 3) The Agency may terminate a conditional exemption reinstated by default pursuant to subsection (c)(2) in writing if it finds that reinstatement is inappropriate based on its consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (c)(2). If the Agency terminates a reinstated exemption, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it terminated the reinstated exemption.
  - 4) The applicant pursuant to this subsection (c) may appeal the Agency's determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.
- d) Waste Chemical Munitions
  - 1) Waste military munitions are subject to the applicable regulatory requirements of RCRA subtitle C if the munitions satisfy two conditions:

first, they are chemical agents or chemical munitions; and second, they exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or are listed as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

- 2) Waste military munitions are not subject to the storage prohibition in RCRA section 3004(j), codified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.150, if the munitions satisfy two conditions: first, they are chemical agents or chemical munitions; and second, they exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or are listed as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- e) Amendments to DDESB Storage Standards. The DDESB storage standards applicable to waste military munitions, referenced in subsection (a)(1)(C), are DOD 6055.9-STD (“DOD Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards”), in effect on November 8, 1995, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding federal provision 40 CFR 266.205(e), as added at 62 Fed. Reg. 6656 (Feb. 12, 1997), further provides as follows: “Any amendments to the DDESB storage standards must become effective for purposes of paragraph (a)(1) of this section on the date the Department of Defense publishes notice in the Federal Register that the DDESB standards referenced in paragraph (a)(1) of this section have been amended.” Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-75] prohibits the incorporation of later amendments and editions by reference. For this reason, interested members of the regulated community will need to notify the Board of any amendments of these references before those amendments can become effective under Illinois law.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 23023, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART P: HAZARDOUS WASTE PHARMACEUTICALS

##### **Section 726.600 Definitions**

The following definitions apply to this Subpart P:

“Evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceutical” means a prescription hazardous waste pharmaceutical that has been evaluated by a reverse distributor in accordance with Section 726.610(a)(3) and will not be sent to another reverse distributor for further evaluation or verification of manufacture credit.

“Hazardous waste pharmaceutical” means a pharmaceutical that is a solid waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, and which exhibits one or more characteristics identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or which is listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. A pharmaceutical is not a solid waste, as

defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, and therefore is not a hazardous waste pharmaceutical, if it is legitimately used or reused (e.g., lawfully donated for its intended purpose) or reclaimed. An over-the-counter pharmaceutical, dietary supplement, or homeopathic drug is not a solid waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, and therefore is not a hazardous waste pharmaceutical, if there is a reasonable expectation of its being legitimately used or reused (e.g., lawfully redistributed for its intended purpose) or reclaimed.

“Healthcare facility” means any person that is lawfully authorized to do the following:

Provide preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or palliative care and counseling, service, assessment, or procedure with respect to the physical or mental condition or functional status of a human or animal or affecting the structure or function of the human or animal body; or

Distribute, sell, or dispense pharmaceuticals, including over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, homeopathic drugs, or prescription pharmaceuticals. This definition includes wholesale distributors, third-party logistics providers that serve as forward distributors, military medical logistics facilities, hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, health clinics, physicians’ offices, optical and dental providers, chiropractors, long-term care facilities, ambulance services, pharmacies, long-term care pharmacies, mail-order pharmacies, retailers of pharmaceuticals, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals. This definition does not include pharmaceutical manufacturers, reverse distributors, or reverse logistics centers.

“Household waste pharmaceutical” means a pharmaceutical that is a solid waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, but which is excluded from being a hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(1).

“Long-term care facility” means a licensed entity that provides assistance with activities of daily living, including managing and administering pharmaceuticals, to one or more individuals at the facility. This definition includes hospice facilities, nursing facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and the nursing and skilled nursing care portions of continuing care retirement communities. Not included within the scope of this definition are group homes, independent living communities, assisted living facilities, and the independent and assisted living portions of continuing care retirement communities.

“Non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical” means a prescription hazardous waste pharmaceutical that does not have a reasonable expectation to be eligible for manufacturer credit or a nonprescription hazardous waste pharmaceutical that

does not have a reasonable expectation to be legitimately used or reused or reclaimed. This includes investigational drugs, free samples of pharmaceuticals received by healthcare facilities, residues of pharmaceuticals remaining in empty containers, contaminated personal protective equipment, floor sweepings, and cleanup material from the spills of pharmaceuticals.

“Non-hazardous waste pharmaceutical” means a pharmaceutical that is a solid waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, and which is not listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, and which does not exhibit a characteristic identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

“Non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste” means a solid waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, that is listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or which exhibits one or more characteristics identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, but which is not a pharmaceutical, as defined in this Section.

“Pharmaceutical” means any drug or dietary supplement for use by humans or other animals; any electronic nicotine delivery system (e.g., electronic cigarette or vaping pen); or any liquid nicotine (e-liquid) packaged for retail sale for use in electronic nicotine delivery systems (e.g., pre-filled cartridges or vials). This definition includes dietary supplements, as defined in section 201(ff) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC 321(ff)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; prescription drugs, as defined in 21 CFR 203.3(y), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; over-the-counter drugs; homeopathic drugs; compounded drugs; investigational new drugs; pharmaceuticals remaining in nonempty containers; personal protective equipment contaminated with pharmaceuticals; and clean-up material from spills of pharmaceuticals. This definition does not include dental amalgam or sharps.

“Potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical” means a prescription hazardous waste pharmaceutical that has a reasonable expectation to receive manufacturer credit and of which the following is true:

It is in original manufacturer packaging (except pharmaceuticals that were subject to a recall);

It is undispensed; and

It is unexpired or less than one year past its expiration date. The term does not include evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or nonprescription pharmaceuticals including over-the-counter drugs, homeopathic drugs, and dietary supplements.

“Reverse distributor” means any person that receives and accumulates prescription pharmaceuticals which are potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals for the purpose of facilitating or verifying manufacturer credit.

Any person, including forward distributors, third-party logistics providers, and pharmaceutical manufacturers, that processes prescription pharmaceuticals for the facilitation or verification of manufacturer credit is considered a reverse distributor.

### **Section 726.601 Applicability**

- a) A healthcare facility that is a VSQG when counting all of its hazardous waste, including both its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and its non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste, remains subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 and is not subject to this Subpart P, except for Sections 726.605 and 726.607 and the optional provisions of Section 726.604.
- b) A healthcare facility that is a VSQG when counting all of its hazardous waste, including both its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and its non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste, has the option of complying with Section 726.601(d) for the management of its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals as an alternative to complying with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 and the optional provisions of Section 726.604.
- c) A healthcare facility or reverse distributor remains subject to all applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 725 with respect to the management of its non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste.
- d) With the exception of healthcare facilities identified in subsection (a), a healthcare facility is subject to the following in lieu of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 725:
  - 1) Sections 726.602 and 726.605 through 726.608 with respect to the management of the following:
    - A) Non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, and
    - B) Potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals if they are not destined for a reverse distributor.
  - 2) Sections 726.602(a), 726.603, 726.605 through 726.607, and 726.609 with respect to the management of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that are prescription pharmaceuticals and which are destined for a reverse distributor.
- e) A reverse distributor is subject to Sections 726.605 through 726.610 in lieu of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 725 with respect to the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.
- f) Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals generated or managed by entities other than healthcare facilities and reverse distributors (e.g., pharmaceutical manufacturers

and reverse logistics centers) are not subject to this Subpart P. Other generators are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 for the generation and accumulation of hazardous wastes, including hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

- g) The following are not subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 733, except as otherwise specified:
- 1) Pharmaceuticals that are not solid waste, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, because they are legitimately used or reused (e.g., lawfully donated for their intended purpose) or reclaimed.
  - 2) Over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, or homeopathic drugs that are not solid wastes, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, because there is a reasonable expectation of their being legitimately used or reused (e.g., lawfully redistributed for their intended purpose) or reclaimed.
  - 3) Pharmaceuticals being managed in accordance with a recall strategy that has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration in accordance with subpart C of 21 CFR 7. This Subpart P applies to the management of the recalled hazardous waste pharmaceuticals after the Food and Drug Administration approves the destruction of the recalled items.
  - 4) Pharmaceuticals being managed in accordance with a recall corrective action plan that has been accepted by the Consumer Product Safety Commission in accordance with 16 CFR 1115. This Subpart P applies to the management of the recalled hazardous waste pharmaceuticals after the Consumer Product Safety Commission approves the destruction of the recalled items.
  - 5) Pharmaceuticals stored according to a preservation order or during an investigation or judicial proceeding, until after the preservation order, investigation, or judicial proceeding has concluded or a decision is made to discard the pharmaceuticals.
  - 6) Investigational new drugs for which an investigational new drug application is in effect in accordance with the Food and Drug Administration's regulations in 21 CFR 312. This Subpart P applies to the management of the investigational new drug after the decision is made to discard the investigational new drug or the Food and Drug Administration approves the destruction of the investigational new drug, if the investigational new drug is a hazardous waste.
  - 7) Household waste pharmaceuticals, including those that have been collected by a "collector", as defined in 21 CFR 1300.01, incorporated by

reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, provided the authorized collector complies with the conditional exemption in Section 726.606(a)(2) and (b).

BOARD NOTE: The Drug Enforcement Administration regulations define “collector” in the second segment of the definition of “collection” in 21 CFR 1300.01. The authorized status of the collector is part of the definition.

### **Section 726.602 Standards for Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals**

- a) Notification and Withdrawal from this Subpart P for Healthcare Facilities Managing Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals
- 1) Notification. A healthcare facility must notify the Agency, using Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12), that it is a healthcare facility operating under this Subpart P. A healthcare facility is not required to fill out Box 10.B. (Waste Codes for Federally Regulated Hazardous Waste) of the Site Identification Form with respect to its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility must submit a separate notification (using the Site Identification Form) for each site or USEPA identification number.
- A) A healthcare facility that already has an USEPA identification number must notify the Agency, using USEPA Form 8700-12, that it is a healthcare facility as part of its next annual report, if it is required to submit one; or if not required to submit an annual report, within 60 days after becoming subject to this Subpart P.
- B) A healthcare facility that does not have an USEPA identification number must obtain one by notifying the Agency, using USEPA Form 8700-12, that it is a healthcare facility as part of its next annual report, if it is required to submit one; or if not required to submit an annual report, within 60 days after becoming subject to this Subpart P.
- C) A healthcare facility must keep a copy of its notification on file for as long as the healthcare facility is subject to this Subpart P.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 266.602(a)(1) requires biennial reporting. The Board has required annual reporting, since Section 20.1 of the Act requires the Agency to assemble annual reports, and only annual facility activity reports will enable the Agency to fulfill this mandate.

- 2) Withdrawal. A healthcare facility that operated under this Subpart P but is no longer subject to this Subpart P, because it is a VSQG under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, and which elects to withdraw from this Subpart P,



must notify the appropriate Agency using USEPA Form 8700-12 that it is no longer operating under this Subpart P. A healthcare facility is not required to fill out Box 10.B. (Waste Codes for Federally Regulated Hazardous Waste) of USEPA Form 8700-12 with respect to its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility must submit a separate notification (using USEPA Form 8700-12) for each USEPA identification number.

A) A healthcare facility must submit USEPA Form 8700-12 notifying that it is withdrawing from this Subpart P before it begins operating under the conditional exemption of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114.

B) A healthcare facility must keep a copy of its withdrawal on file for three years after the date of signature on the notification of its withdrawal.

b) Training of Personnel Managing Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals at Healthcare Facilities. A healthcare facility must ensure that all personnel managing non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies.

c) Hazardous Waste Determination for Non-Creditable Pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility that generates a solid waste that is a non-creditable pharmaceutical must determine whether that pharmaceutical is a hazardous waste pharmaceutical (i.e., it exhibits a characteristic identified in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or is listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721) in order to determine whether the waste is subject to this Subpart P. A healthcare facility may choose to manage its non-hazardous waste pharmaceuticals as non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under this Subpart P.

d) Standards for Containers Used to Accumulate Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals at Healthcare Facilities

1) A healthcare facility must place non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in a container that is structurally sound, compatible with its contents, and which lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

2) A healthcare facility that manages ignitable or reactive non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, or which mixes or commingles incompatible non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, must

manage the container so that it does not have the potential to do any of the following:

- A) Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion, or violent reaction;
  - B) Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health;
  - C) Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions;
  - D) Damage the structural integrity of the container of non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals; or
  - E) Through other like means threaten human health or the environment.
- 3) A healthcare facility must keep containers of non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals closed and secured in a manner that prevents unauthorized access to their contents.
- 4) A healthcare facility may accumulate non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and nonhazardous non-creditable waste pharmaceuticals in the same container, except that the healthcare facility must accumulate non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals prohibited from being combusted because of the dilution prohibition of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.103(c) in separate containers and label the containers with all applicable USEPA hazardous waste numbers.
- e) Labeling Containers Used to Accumulate Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals at Healthcare Facilities. A healthcare facility must label or clearly mark each container of non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals with the phrase "Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals".
- f) Maximum Accumulation Time for Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals at Healthcare Facilities
- 1) A healthcare facility may accumulate non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals on site for one year or less without a permit or having interim status.
  - 2) A healthcare facility that accumulates non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals on-site must demonstrate the length of time that the facility has accumulated the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, starting from the date it first becomes a waste. A

healthcare facility may make this demonstration by any of the following methods:

- A) Marking or labeling the container of non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals with the date when the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals became a waste;
  - B) Maintaining an inventory system that identifies the date when the accumulated non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals first became a waste;
  - C) Placing the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in a specific area and identifying the earliest date when any of the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in the area became a waste.
- g) Land Disposal Restrictions for Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. The non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals generated by a healthcare facility are subject to the land disposal restrictions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728. A healthcare facility that generates non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals must comply with the land disposal restrictions in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107(a) requirements, except that it is not required to identify the USEPA hazardous waste numbers on the land disposal restrictions notification.
- h) Procedures for Healthcare Facilities for Managing Rejected Shipments of Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility that sends a shipment of non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a designated facility with the understanding that the designated facility can accept and manage the waste, and which later receives that shipment back as a rejected load in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172, may accumulate the returned non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals on-site for up to an additional 90 days provided the rejected or returned shipment is managed in accordance with subsections (d) and (e). Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the healthcare facility must do the following:
- 1) Sign the applicable of the following:
    - A) Item 18c (Signature of Alternate Facility (or Generator)) of the original manifest, if the original manifest was used for the returned shipment; or
    - B) Item 20 (Designated Facility Owner or Operator. Certification of hazardous materials covered by the manifest except as noted in Item 18a) of the new manifest, if a new manifest was used for the returned shipment;

- 2) Provide the transporter a copy of the manifest;
  - 3) Within 30 days after receipt of the rejected shipment, send a copy of the manifest to the designated facility that returned the shipment to the healthcare facility; and
  - 4) Within 90 days after receipt of the rejected shipment, transport or offer for transport the returned shipment in accordance with the shipping standards of Section 726.608(a).
- i) Reporting by Healthcare Facilities for Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals
- 1) Biennial Reporting by Healthcare Facilities. Healthcare facilities are not subject to annual reporting requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141, with respect to non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals managed under this Subpart P.
  - 2) Exception Reporting by Healthcare Facilities for a Missing Copy of the Manifest
    - A) For Shipments from a Healthcare Facility to a Designated Facility. If a healthcare facility does not receive a copy of the manifest with the signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 60 days after the date when the initial transporter accepted the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, the healthcare facility must submit the following:
      - i) A legible copy of the original manifest to the Agency, indicating that the healthcare facility has not received confirmation of delivery; and
      - ii) A handwritten or typed note on the manifest itself, or on an attached sheet of paper, stating that the return copy was not received and explaining the efforts taken to locate the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and the results of those efforts.
    - B) For Shipments Rejected by the Designated Facility and Shipped to an Alternate Facility. If a healthcare facility does not receive a copy of the manifest for a rejected shipment of the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that is forwarded by the designated facility to an alternate facility (using appropriate manifest procedures), with the signature of the owner or operator of the alternate facility, within 60 days after the date when the initial transporter forwarding the shipment of non-creditable

hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from the designated facility to the alternate facility accepted the non-creditable hazardous waste, the healthcare facility must submit the following:

- i) A legible copy of the original manifest to the Agency, indicating that the healthcare facility has not received confirmation of delivery; and
  - ii) A handwritten or typed note on the manifest itself, or on an attached sheet of paper, stating that the return copy was not received and explaining the efforts taken to locate the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and the results of those efforts.
- 3) Additional Reports. The Agency may, in writing, require a healthcare facility to furnish additional reports concerning the quantities and disposition of non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.
- j) Recordkeeping by Healthcare Facilities for Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals
- 1) A healthcare facility must keep a copy of each manifest signed in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.123(a) for three years or until it receives a signed copy from the designated facility that received the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The healthcare facility must retain this signed copy as a record for at least three years after the date when the initial transporter accepted the waste.
  - 2) A healthcare facility must keep a copy of each exception report for a period of at least three years after the date of the report.
  - 3) A healthcare facility must keep records of any test results, waste analyses, or other determinations made to support its hazardous waste determinations consistent with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111(f), for at least three years after the date the waste was last sent to onsite or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. A healthcare facility that manages all of its non-creditable nonhazardous waste pharmaceuticals as non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals is not required to keep documentation of its hazardous waste determinations.
  - 4) The periods of retention referred to in this section are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested in writing by the Agency.
  - 5) A healthcare facility must make all records readily available upon request by a USEPA or Agency inspector.

- k) Response to Spills of Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals at Healthcare Facilities. A healthcare facility must immediately contain all spills of non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and manage the spill clean-up materials as non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in accordance with the requirements of this Subpart P.
- l) Accepting Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals from an Off-Site Healthcare Facility That Is a VSQG. A healthcare facility may accept non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from an off-site healthcare facility that is a VSQG under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, without a permit or without having interim status, provided the receiving healthcare facility fulfills the following conditions:
- 1) The receiving healthcare facility is under the control of the same person (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) as the VSQG healthcare facility sending the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals off-site or has a contractual or other documented business relationship whereby the receiving healthcare facility supplies pharmaceuticals to the VSQG healthcare facility. (“Control”, for the purposes of this Section, means the power to direct the policies of the healthcare facility, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise. A contractor that operates a healthcare facility on behalf of a different person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, does not “control” a healthcare facility);
  - 2) The receiving healthcare facility is operating under this Subpart P for the management of its non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals;
  - 3) The receiving healthcare facility manages the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that it receives from off site in compliance with this Subpart P; and
  - 4) The receiving healthcare facility keeps records of the non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals shipments it receives from off site for three years after the date when it received the shipment.

### **Section 726.603 Standards for Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals**

- a) Hazardous Waste Determination for Potentially Creditable Pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility that generates a solid waste that is a potentially creditable pharmaceutical must determine whether the potentially creditable pharmaceutical is a potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical (i.e., it is a listed hazardous waste in subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721). A healthcare facility may choose to manage its potentially creditable non-hazardous

waste pharmaceuticals as potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under this Subpart P.

- b) Accepting Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals from an Off-Site Healthcare Facility That Is a VSQG. A healthcare facility may accept potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from an off-site healthcare facility that is a VSQG under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, without a permit or interim status, provided the receiving healthcare facility fulfills the following conditions:
- 1) The receiving healthcare facility is under the control of the same person (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) as the VSQG healthcare facility sending the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals off site, or the sending healthcare facility has a contractual or other documented business relationship whereby the receiving healthcare facility supplies pharmaceuticals to the VSQG healthcare facility;
  - 2) The receiving healthcare facility is operating under this Subpart P for the management of its potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals;
  - 3) The receiving healthcare facility manages the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that it receives from off site in compliance with this Subpart P; and
  - 4) The receiving healthcare facility keeps records of the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals shipments it receives from off site for three years from the date that the shipment is received.
- c) Prohibition. A healthcare facility is prohibited from sending hazardous wastes other than potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a reverse distributor.
- d) Annual Reporting by Healthcare Facilities. A healthcare facility is not subject to annual reporting requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141 with respect to potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals managed under this Subpart P.
- e) Recordkeeping by Healthcare Facilities
- 1) A healthcare facility initiating a shipment of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a reverse distributor must keep the following records (paper or electronic) for each shipment for three years after the date of shipment:
    - A) The confirmation of delivery; and

- B) The shipping papers prepared in accordance with subpart C of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, if applicable.
- 2) The periods of retention referred to in this section are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity, or as requested in writing by the Agency.
- 3) All records must be readily available upon request by a USEPA or Agency inspector.
- f) Response to Spills of Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals at Healthcare Facilities. A healthcare facility must immediately contain all spills of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and manage the spill clean-up materials as non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in accordance with this Subpart P.

#### **Section 726.604 Very Small Quantity Generators**

- a) Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility that is a VSQG for both hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste may send its potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a reverse distributor.
- b) Off-Site Collection of Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Generated by a Healthcare Facility That Is a VSQG. A healthcare facility that is a VSQG for both hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste may send its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals off-site to another healthcare facility, provided either of the following is true:
- 1) The receiving healthcare facility meets the conditions in Sections 726.602(l) and 726.603(b), as applicable; or
- 2) The VSQG healthcare facility meets the conditions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114(a)(5)(H) and the receiving LQG meets the conditions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(f).
- c) Long-Term Care Facilities That Are VSQGs. A long-term care facility that is a VSQG for both hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste may dispose of its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals (excluding contaminated personal protective equipment or clean-up materials) in an on-site collection receptacle of a “collector”, as defined in 21 CFR 1300.01, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, that is registered with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) provided the contents are collected, stored, transported, destroyed, and disposed of in compliance with all applicable DEA



regulations for controlled substances in 21 CFR 1300 through 1317, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 266.504(c) allows on-site disposal into a collection receptacle of “an authorized collector (as defined by the Drug Enforcement Administration) that is registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration”. The DEA rules for management of controlled substances are in 21 CFR 1300 through 1317. The DEA registration rules are in 21 CFR 1301.

- d) Long-Term Care Facilities with 20 Beds or Fewer. A long-term care facility with 20 beds or fewer is presumed to be a VSQG subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 for both hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste and not subject to this Subpart P, except for Sections 726.605 and 726.607 and the other optional provisions of this Section. The Agency has the responsibility to demonstrate that a long-term care facility with 20 beds or fewer generates quantities of hazardous waste that are in excess of those applicable to a VSQG, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A long-term care facility with more than 20 beds that operates as a VSQG under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 must demonstrate that it generates quantities of hazardous waste that are within those applicable to a VSQG, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

### **Section 726.605 Prohibition against Sewering**

All healthcare facilities—including VSQGs operating under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 in lieu of this Subpart P—and reverse distributors are prohibited from discharging hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a sewer system that passes through to a publicly-owned treatment works. Healthcare facilities and reverse distributors remain subject to the prohibitions in 40 CFR 403.5(b)(1), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

### **Section 726.606 Conditional Exemptions for Controlled Substances and Household Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals**

- a) Conditional Exemptions. Provided the conditions of subsection (b) are met, the following are exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 733:
- 1) Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that are also listed on a schedule of controlled substances by the DEA in 21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
  - 2) Household waste pharmaceuticals that are collected in a take-back event or program, including those that are collected by a “collector”, as defined in 21 CFR 1300.01, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, that is registered with the federal DEA which commingles the household waste pharmaceuticals with controlled substances from an “ultimate user”, as defined in 21 USC 802(27), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 266.506(a)(2) exempts from regulation as hazardous waste hazardous waste pharmaceuticals collected in a take-back event or program by “an authorized collector (as defined by the Drug Enforcement Administration) that is registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration”. DEA rules define “collector” in 21 CFR 130001. The DEA registration rules are in 21 CFR 1301.

- b) Conditions for Exemption. The following condition apply to hazardous waste pharmaceuticals:
- 1) The hazardous waste pharmaceuticals must be managed in compliance with the sewer prohibition of Section 726.605; and
  - 2) The hazardous waste pharmaceuticals must be collected, stored, transported, and disposed of in compliance with all applicable DEA regulations for controlled substances in 21 CFR 1300 through 1317, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; and
  - 3) The hazardous waste pharmaceuticals must be rendered “non-retrievable”, as defined in 21 CFR 1300.05, under 21 CFR 1317.90 and 1317.95, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, by a DEA registrant using a method that complies with this DEA standard of destruction or combusted at one of the following facilities:
    - A) A permitted large municipal waste combustor, subject to the standards of subpart FFF of 40 CFR 62 or applicable state plan for existing large municipal waste combustors, or subpart Eb of 40 CFR 60 for new large municipal waste combustors; or
    - B) A permitted small municipal waste combustor, subject to subpart JJJ of 40 CFR 62 or applicable state plan for existing small municipal waste combustors, or subpart AAAA of 40 CFR 60 for new small municipal waste combustors; or
    - C) A permitted hospital, medical and infectious waste incinerator, subject to subpart HHH of 40 CFR 62 or applicable state plan for existing hospital, medical, and infectious waste incinerators, or subpart Ec of 40 CFR 60 for new hospital, medical, and infectious waste incinerators.
    - D) A permitted commercial and industrial solid waste incinerator, subject to subpart III of 40 CFR 62 or applicable state plan for existing commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators, or subpart CCCC of 40 CFR 60 for new commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators.

E) A permitted hazardous waste combustor subject to subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 266.506(b)(3) allows destruction by a method deemed in writing by DEA to render the pharmaceutical “non-retrievable”. USEPA was not aware of any DEA methods approvals when adopting the rule. USEPA intended that destruction comply with applicable DEA requirements. 84 Fed. Reg. 5816, 5897 (Feb. 22, 2019). 21 CFR 1317.90(a) (2019); 79 Fed. Reg. 53520, 53541 (Sep. 9, 2014). The entity performing the destruction must be a DEA registrant. Management of controlled substances is authorized within the scope of DEA registration. 21 USC 822(b) (2018).

### **Section 726.607 Residues in Empty Containers**

- a) Stock, Dispensing and Unit-Dose Containers. A stock bottle, dispensing bottle, vial, or ampule (not to exceed 1 liter or 10,000 pills); or a unit-dose container (e.g., a unit-dose packet, cup, wrapper, blister pack, delivery device, etc.) is considered empty and the residues are not regulated as hazardous waste, provided the pharmaceuticals have been removed from the stock bottle, dispensing bottle, vial, ampule, or the unit-dose container using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container.
- b) Syringes. A syringe is considered empty and the residues are not regulated as hazardous waste under this Subpart P, provided the contents have been removed by fully depressing the plunger of the syringe. If a syringe is not empty, the syringe must be placed with its remaining hazardous waste pharmaceuticals into a container that is managed and disposed of as a non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical under this Subpart P and any applicable federal, state, and local requirements for sharps containers and medical waste.
- c) Intravenous (IV) Bags. An IV bag is considered empty and the residues are not regulated as hazardous waste, provided the pharmaceuticals in the IV bag have been fully administered to a patient. If an IV bag is not empty, the IV bag must be placed with its remaining hazardous waste pharmaceuticals into a container that is managed and disposed of as a non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical under this Subpart P, unless the IV bag held non-acute hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and is empty, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)(1).
- d) Other Containers, Including Delivery Devices. Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals remaining in all other types of unused, partially administered, or fully administered containers must be managed as non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under this Subpart P, unless the container held nonacute hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and is empty, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code

721.107(b)(1) or (b)(2). This includes residues in inhalers, aerosol cans, nebulizers, tubes of ointments, gels, or creams.

### **Section 726.608 Shipping from a Healthcare Facility or Reverse Distributor**

a) Shipping Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals or Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility must ship non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and a reverse distributor must ship evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals off-site to a designated facility (such as a permitted or interim status treatment, storage, or disposal facility) in compliance with the following requirements:

1) The following pre-transport requirements, before transporting or offering for transport off-site:

A) Packaging. Applicable USDOT regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR 173, 178, and 180, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

B) Labeling. Applicable USDOT regulations on hazardous materials under subpart E of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

C) Marking

i) Applicable USDOT regulations for hazardous materials under subpart D of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

ii) Mark each container of 119 gallons (450 ℓ) or less used in such transportation with the following words and information in accordance with 49 CFR 172.304, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111:

HAZARDOUS WASTE—Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Healthcare Facility's or Reverse distributor's Name and Address \_\_\_\_\_

Healthcare Facility's or Reverse distributor's USEPA Identification Number \_\_\_\_\_

Manifest Tracking Number \_\_\_\_\_

- iii) Lab packs that will be incinerated in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142(c) are not required to be marked with USEPA hazardous waste numbers, except D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D010, and D011, where applicable. A nationally recognized electronic system, such as bar coding or radio frequency identification, may be used to identify the USEPA hazardous waste numbers; and
  - D) Placarding. Placard or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to USDOT regulations for hazardous materials under subpart F of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
- 2) The manifest requirements of Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, except as follows:
- A) A healthcare facility shipping non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals is not required to list all applicable hazardous waste numbers (i.e., hazardous waste codes) in Item 13 of USEPA Form 8700-12.
  - B) A healthcare facility shipping non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals must write the word “PHARMS” in Item 13 of USEPA Form 8700-12.
- b) Exporting Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals or Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility or reverse distributor that exports non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals is subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
- c) Importing Non-Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals or Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. Any person that imports non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals is subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722. A healthcare facility or reverse distributor may not accept imported non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals without a permit or interim status allowing the facility or distributor to accept hazardous waste from off site.

### **Section 726.609 Shipping to a Reverse Distributor**

- a) Shipping Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility or reverse distributor that transports or offers for transport potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals offsite to a reverse distributor must

comply with all applicable USDOT regulations in 49 CFR 171 through 180, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, for any potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical that meets the definition of hazardous material in 49 CFR 171.8, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

BOARD NOTE: For purposes of the USDOT regulations, a material is considered a hazardous waste if it is subject to USEPA's hazardous waste manifest requirements in 40 CFR 262 (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 in Illinois). Because a potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical does not require a manifest, it is not considered hazardous waste under USDOT regulations.

- b) Delivery Confirmation. Upon receipt of each shipment of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, the receiving reverse distributor must provide confirmation (paper or electronic) to the healthcare facility or reverse distributor initiating the shipment that the shipment has arrived at its destination and is under the custody and control of the reverse distributor.
- c) Procedures for When Delivery Confirmation is Not Received within 35 Calendar Days. If a healthcare facility or reverse distributor initiates a shipment of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a reverse distributor and does not receive delivery confirmation within 35 calendar days after the date when it sent the shipment of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, the healthcare facility or reverse distributor that initiated the shipment must promptly contact the carrier and the intended recipient (i.e., the reverse distributor) to report that it did not receive the delivery confirmation and to determine the status of the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.
- d) Exporting Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. A healthcare facility or reverse distributor that sends potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a foreign destination must comply with subsections (a) through (c) and the applicable requirements of subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, except the manifesting requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.183(c).
- e) Importing Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. Any person that imports potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals into the United States is subject to subsections (a) through (c) in lieu of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722. Immediately after the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals enter the United States, they are subject to all applicable requirements of this Subpart P.

### **Section 726.610 Standards for Reverse Distributors**

A reverse distributor may accept potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from off site and accumulate potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals on site without a hazardous waste permit or without having interim status, provided that the reverse distributor complies with the following conditions:

- a) Standards for Reverse Distributors Managing Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals and Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals
  - 1) Notification. A reverse distributor must notify the Agency, using USEPA Form 8700-12, that it is a reverse distributor operating under this Subpart P.
    - A) A reverse distributor that already has an USEPA identification number must notify the Agency, using USEPA Form 8700-12, that it is a reverse distributor, as defined in Section 726.600, within 60 days of the effective date of this Subpart P, or within 60 days after becoming subject to this Subpart P.
    - B) A reverse distributor that does not have a USEPA identification number must obtain one by notifying the Agency, using USEPA Form 8700-12, that it is a reverse distributor, as defined in Section 726.600, within 60 days after becoming subject to this Subpart P.
  - 2) Inventory by the Reverse Distributor. A reverse distributor must maintain a current inventory of all the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that the reverse distributor has accumulated on site.
    - A) A reverse distributor must inventory each potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical within 30 calendar days after each waste arrived at the reverse distributor.
    - B) The inventory must include the identity (e.g., name or National Drug Code) and quantity of each potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceutical.

BOARD NOTE: The National Drug Code (NDC) is a three-segment number (including labeler code, product code, and package code) uniquely identifying drugs. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) assigns the labeler code, and the labeler assigns the product and package codes. 21 CFR 207.33. The NDC is required in applications for registration. 21 CFR 1.74(a) and 1.75(a). The FDA maintains an Internet database for NDC look-up

(<https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-approvals-and-databases/national-drug-code-directory>). The FDA requests but does not require use of the NDC on the product label. 21 CFR 201.2. However, where required on drug packaging, the bar code includes the NDC. 21 CFR 201.25(c).

- C) If the reverse distributor already meets the inventory requirements of this subsection (a)(2) through compliance with other regulatory requirements, such as under the Pharmacy Practice Act [225 ILCS 85] and 68 Ill. Adm. Code 1330 or the Wholesale Drug Distribution Licensing Act [225 ILCS 120] and 68 Ill. Adm. Code 1510, the facility is not required to provide a separate inventory pursuant to this Section.
- 3) Evaluation by a Reverse Distributor That Is Not a Manufacturer. A reverse distributor that is not a pharmaceutical manufacturer must evaluate a potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical within 30 calendar days after the waste arrived at the reverse distributor to establish whether the waste is destined for another reverse distributor for further evaluation or verification of manufacturer credit or for a permitted or interim status treatment, storage, or disposal facility.
- A) A potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical that is destined for another reverse distributor is still considered a “potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical”, and the reverse distributor must manage the waste in accordance with subsection (b).
- B) A potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical that is destined for a permitted or interim status treatment, storage or disposal facility is considered an “evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceutical”, and the reverse distributor must manage the waste in accordance with subsection (c).
- 4) Evaluation by a Reverse Distributor That Is a Manufacturer. A reverse distributor that is a pharmaceutical manufacturer must evaluate a potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical to verify manufacturer credit within 30 calendar days after the waste arrived at the facility, and the reverse distributor must manage the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in accordance with subsection (c) following the evaluation.
- 5) Maximum Accumulation Time for Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals at a Reverse Distributor



- A) A reverse distributor may accumulate potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals on site for 180 calendar days or less. The 180 days start after the reverse distributor evaluates the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical and applies to all hazardous waste pharmaceuticals accumulated on site, regardless of whether the pharmaceuticals are destined for another reverse distributor (i.e., the pharmaceuticals are potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals) or a permitted or interim status treatment, storage, or disposal facility (i.e., the pharmaceuticals are evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals).
- B) Aging Pharmaceuticals. Unexpired pharmaceuticals that are otherwise creditable but are awaiting their expiration date (i.e., aging in a holding morgue) can be accumulated for up to 180 days after the expiration date, provided that the reverse distributor manages the unexpired pharmaceuticals in accordance with subsection (a) and the container labeling and management standards in Section 726.610(c)(4)(A) through (c)(4)(F).
- 6) Security at the Reverse Distributor Facility. A reverse distributor must prevent unknowing entry and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry into the portion of the facility where the reverse distributor keeps potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.
- A) Examples of methods that a reverse distributor may use to prevent unknowing entry and minimize the possibility for unauthorized entry include the following:
- i) A 24-hour continuous monitoring surveillance system;
  - ii) An artificial barrier such as a fence; or
  - iii) A means to control entry, such as keycard access.
- B) If the reverse distributor already meets the security requirements of this subsection (a)(6) through compliance with other regulatory requirements, such as federal DEA or Department of Financial and Professional Regulation rules, the facility is not required to provide separate security measures pursuant to this Section.
- 7) Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures at a Reverse Distributor. A reverse distributor that accepts potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from off-site must prepare a contingency plan and

comply with the other requirements of Subpart M of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

- 8) Closure of a Reverse Distributor. When closing an area where a reverse distributor accumulates potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, the reverse distributor must comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(a)(8)(B) and (a)(8)(C).
- 9) Reporting by a Reverse Distributor
  - A) Unauthorized Waste Report. A reverse distributor must submit an unauthorized waste report if the reverse distributor receives waste from off site that it is not authorized to receive (e.g., non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste, regulated medical waste, etc.). The reverse distributor must prepare and submit an unauthorized waste report to the Agency within 45 calendar days after the unauthorized waste arrives at the reverse distributor, and the reverse distributor must send a copy of the unauthorized waste report to the healthcare facility (or other entity) that sent the unauthorized waste. The reverse distributor must manage the unauthorized waste in accordance with all applicable regulations. The unauthorized waste report must be signed by the owner or operator of the reverse distributor or its authorized representative. The report must contain the following information:
    - i) The USEPA identification number, name, and address of the reverse distributor;
    - ii) The date the reverse distributor received the unauthorized waste;
    - iii) The USEPA identification number, name, and address of the healthcare facility that shipped the unauthorized waste, if available;
    - iv) A description and the quantity of each unauthorized waste the reverse distributor received;
    - v) The method of treatment, storage, or disposal for each unauthorized waste; and
    - vi) A brief explanation of why the waste was unauthorized, if known.

- B) Additional Reports. The Agency may require a reverse distributor to furnish additional reports concerning the quantities and disposition of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that the Agency determines in writing are necessary to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart P.
- 10) Recordkeeping by Reverse Distributors. A reverse distributor must keep the following records (paper or electronic) readily available upon request by an Agency or USEPA inspector. The periods of retention referred to in this Section are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity, or as requested in writing by the Agency.
  - A) A copy of its notification under Section 726.602 on file for as long as the facility is subject to this Subpart P;
  - B) A copy of the delivery confirmation and the shipping papers for each shipment of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that it receives, and a copy of each unauthorized waste report, for at least three years after the date when the shipment arrives at the reverse distributor;
  - C) A copy of its current inventory for as long as the facility is subject to this Subpart P.
- b) Additional Standards for Reverse Distributors Managing Potentially Creditable Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Destined for Another Reverse Distributor. A reverse distributor that does not have a permit or interim status must comply with the following conditions, in addition to the requirements in subsection (a), for the management of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that are destined for another reverse distributor for further evaluation or verification of manufacturer credit:
  - 1) A reverse distributor that receives potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from a healthcare facility must send those potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to another reverse distributor within 180 days after evaluating the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or follow subsection (c) for evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.
  - 2) A reverse distributor that receives potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from another reverse distributor must send those potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a reverse distributor that is a pharmaceutical manufacturer within 180 days after

evaluating the potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or follow subsection (c) for evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

- 3) A reverse distributor must ship potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals destined for another reverse distributor in accordance with Section 726.609.
- 4) Recordkeeping by Reverse Distributors. A reverse distributor must keep the following records (paper or electronic) readily available upon request by an Agency or USEPA inspector for each shipment of potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that it initiates to another reverse distributor, for at least three years after the date of shipment. The retention periods referred to in this Section are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity, or as requested in writing by the Agency.
  - A) The confirmation of delivery; and
  - B) The USDOT shipping papers prepared in accordance with subpart C of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, if applicable.

c) Additional Standards for Reverse Distributors Managing Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals. A reverse distributor that does not have a permit or interim status must comply with the following conditions, in addition to the requirements of subsection (a), for the management of evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals:

- 1) Accumulation Area at the Reverse Distributor. A reverse distributor must designate an on-site accumulation area where it will accumulate evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.
- 2) Inspections of On-Site Accumulation Area. A reverse distributor must inspect its on-site accumulation area at least once every seven days, looking at containers for leaks and for deterioration caused by corrosion or other factors, as well as for signs of diversion.
- 3) Personnel Training at a Reverse Distributor. Personnel at a reverse distributor that handle evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals are subject to the training requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(a)(7).
- 4) Labeling and Management of Containers at On-Site Accumulation Areas. A reverse distributor accumulating evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in containers in an on-site accumulation area must do the following:

- A) Label the containers with the words, “hazardous waste pharmaceuticals”;
  - B) Ensure the containers are in good condition and managed to prevent leaks;
  - C) Use containers that are made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired;
  - D) Keep containers closed, if holding liquid or gel evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. If the liquid or gel evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals are in their original, intact, and sealed packaging or repackaged, intact, and sealed packaging, they meet the closed-container standard;
  - E) Manage any container of ignitable or reactive evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, or any container of commingled incompatible evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals so that the container does not have the potential to do any of the following:
    - i) Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion, or violent reaction;
    - ii) Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health;
    - iii) Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions;
    - iv) Damage the structural integrity of the container of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals; or
    - v) Through other like means threaten human health or the environment; and
  - F) Accumulate evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that are prohibited from being combusted because of the dilution prohibition of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.103(c) (e.g., arsenic trioxide (P012)) in separate containers from other evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals at the reverse distributor.
- 5) Hazardous Waste Numbers. Prior to shipping evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals off site, all containers must be marked with the applicable

hazardous waste numbers (i.e., hazardous waste codes). A nationally recognized electronic system, such as bar coding or radio frequency identification, may be used to identify the USEPA hazardous waste numbers.

- 6) Shipments. A reverse distributor must ship evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals that are destined for a permitted or interim status treatment, storage, or disposal facility in accordance with the applicable shipping standards in Section 726.608(a) or (b).
- 7) Procedures for a Reverse Distributor for Managing Rejected Shipments. A reverse distributor that sends a shipment of evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to a designated facility with the understanding that the designated facility can accept and manage the waste, and which later receives that shipment back as a rejected load in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172 or 725.172, may accumulate the returned evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals on site for up to an additional 90 days in the on-site accumulation area provided the rejected or returned shipment is managed in accordance with Section 726.610(a) and (c). Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the reverse distributor must do the following:
  - A) Sign the appropriate of the following:
    - i) Item 18c (Signature of Alternate Facility (or Generator)) of the original manifest, if the original manifest was used for the returned shipment; or
    - ii) Item 20 (Designated Facility Owner or Operator. Certification of hazardous materials covered by the manifest except as noted in Item 18a) of the new manifest, if a new manifest was used for the returned shipment;
  - B) Provide the transporter a copy of the manifest;
  - C) Within 30 days after receipt of the rejected shipment of evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, send a copy of the manifest to the designated facility that returned the shipment to the reverse distributor; and
  - D) Within 90 days after receipt of the rejected shipment, transport or offer for transport the returned shipment of evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in accordance with the applicable shipping standards of Section 726.608(a) or (b).

- 8) Land Disposal Restrictions. Evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals are subject to the land disposal restrictions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728. A reverse distributor that accepts potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from off-site must comply with the land disposal restrictions in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107(a) requirements.
- 9) Reporting by a Reverse Distributor for Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals
- A) Biennial Reporting by a Reverse Distributor. A reverse distributor that ships evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals off-site must prepare and submit a single copy of an annual report to the Agency by March 1 of each year in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141.
- B) Exception Reporting by a Reverse Distributor for a Missing Copy of the Manifest
- i) If a reverse distributor does not receive a copy of the manifest with the signature of the owner or operator of the designated or alternate facility within 35 days after the date when the initial transporter accepted the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, the reverse distributor must contact the transporter or the owner or operator of the designated or alternate facility, as applicable, to determine the status of the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. For a shipment from the designated facility to an alternate facility, the 35-days begin when the transporter forwarding the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals accepted them.
- ii) A reverse distributor must submit an exception report to the Agency if it has not received a copy of the manifest with the signature of the owner or operator of the designated or alternate facility within 45 days after the date when the initial transporter accepted the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. In the case of a shipment from the designated facility to an alternate facility, the 45-days begin when the transporter forwarding the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals accepted them. The exception report must include a legible copy of the manifest for which the reverse distributor does not have confirmation of delivery; and a cover letter signed by the reverse distributor, or its authorized representative, explaining the

efforts taken to locate the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and the results of those efforts.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined 40 CFR 266.510(c)(9)(ii)(A)(1) and (c)(9)(ii)(B)(1) as subsection (c)(9)(B)(i) and 40 CFR 266.510(c)(9)(ii)(A)(2), (c)(9)(ii)(A)(2)(i), (c)(9)(ii)(A)(2)(ii), (c)(9)(ii)(B)(2), (c)(9)(ii)(B)(2)(i), and (c)(9)(ii)(A)(2)(ii) as subsection (c)(9)(B)(ii) to comport with codification requirements.

10) Recordkeeping by a Reverse Distributor for Evaluated Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals

- A) A reverse distributor must keep a log (written or electronic) of the inspections of its onsite accumulation area required by subsection (c)(2). The reverse distributor must retain this log as a record for at least three years after the date of the inspection.
- B) A reverse distributor must keep a copy of each manifest signed in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.123(a) for three years or until it receives a signed copy from the designated facility that received the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceutical. The reverse distributor must retain this signed copy as a record for at least three years after the date when the initial transporter accepted the evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceutical.
- C) A reverse distributor must keep a copy of each biennial report for at least three years after the due date of the report.
- D) A reverse distributor must keep a copy of each exception report for at least three years after submitting the report.
- E) A reverse distributor must keep records to document personnel training, in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117(a)(7)(iv).
- F) All records must be readily available upon request by an Agency or USEPA inspector. The periods of retention referred to in this subsection (c)(10) are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity, or as requested in writing by the Agency.

- d) When a Reverse Distributor Must Have a Permit. A reverse distributor is an operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, 725, and 727 and the permit requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, if the reverse distributor does any of the following:



- 1) The reverse distributor fails to meet the conditions of this Section;
- 2) The reverse distributor accepts manifested hazardous waste from off site;  
or
- 3) The reverse distributor treats or disposes of hazardous waste  
pharmaceuticals on site.

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 728  
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

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**AUTHORITY:** Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27].

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19354, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13046, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18403, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6232, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14470, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16508, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9462, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 11937, effective August 12, 1991; amendment withdrawn at 15 Ill. Reg. 14716, October 11, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9619, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5727, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20692, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6799, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12203, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17563, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9660, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11100, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 783, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7685, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17706, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1964, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9204, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9623, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1296, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9181, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6687, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 13045, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6049, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3800, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1254, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12840, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 1186, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18131, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg. 8790, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17951, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 12052, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 24924, effective November 19, 2018.

## SUBPART A: GENERAL

**Section 728.101 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability**

- a) This Part identifies hazardous wastes that are restricted from land disposal and defines those limited circumstances under which an otherwise prohibited waste may continue to be land disposed.
- b) Except as specifically provided otherwise in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, the requirements of this Part apply to persons that generate or transport hazardous waste and to owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- c) Restricted wastes may continue to be land disposed as follows:
  - 1) Where a person has been granted an extension to the effective date of a prohibition pursuant to Subpart C or pursuant to Section 728.105, with respect to those wastes covered by the extension;
  - 2) Where a person has been granted an exemption from a prohibition pursuant to a petition pursuant to Section 728.106, with respect to those wastes and units covered by the petition;
  - 3) A waste that is hazardous only because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste and which is otherwise prohibited pursuant to this Part is not prohibited if the following is true of the waste:
    - A) The waste is disposed into a non-hazardous or hazardous waste injection well, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.106(a); and
    - B) The waste does not exhibit any prohibited characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 at the point of injection.
  - 4) A waste that is hazardous only because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste and which is otherwise prohibited pursuant to this Part is not prohibited if the waste meets any of the following criteria, unless the waste is subject to a specified method of treatment other than DEACT in Section 728.140 or is D003 reactive cyanide:
    - A) Any of the following is true of either treatment or management of the waste:
      - i) The waste is managed in a treatment system that subsequently discharges to waters of the United States

pursuant to a permit issued pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309;

- ii) The waste is treated for purposes of the pretreatment requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307 and 310; or
  - iii) The waste is managed in a zero discharge system engaged in Clean Water Act (CWA)-equivalent treatment, as defined in Section 728.137(a); and
- B) The waste no longer exhibits a prohibited characteristic of hazardous waste at the point of land disposal (i.e., placement in a surface impoundment).
- d) This Part does not affect the availability of a waiver pursuant to Section 121(d)(4) of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 USC 9621(d)(4)).
- e) The following hazardous wastes are not subject to any provision of this Part:
- 1) Waste generated by a VSQG, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - 2) Waste pesticide that a farmer disposes of pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170;
  - 3) Waste identified or listed as hazardous after November 8, 1984, for which USEPA has not promulgated a land disposal prohibition or treatment standard; and
  - 4) De minimis losses of waste that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste to wastewaters are not considered to be prohibited waste and are defined as losses from normal material handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers or leaks from pipes, valves, or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks, or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing; and laboratory waste that does not exceed one percent of the total flow of wastewater into the facility's headworks on an annual basis, or with a combined annualized average concentration not exceeding one part per million (ppm) in the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment facility.
- f) A universal waste handler or universal waste transporter (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) is exempt from Sections 728.107 and 728.150 for the

hazardous wastes listed below. Such a handler or transporter is subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.

- 1) Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;
  - 2) Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;
  - 3) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; ~~and~~
  - 4) Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105; and-
  - 5) Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106.
- g) This Part is cumulative with the land disposal restrictions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 729. The Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) must not issue a wastestream authorization pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 709 or Section 22.6 or 39(h) of the Environmental Protection Act unless the waste meets the requirements of this Part as well as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 729.
- h) Electronic Reporting. The filing of any document pursuant to any provision of this Part as an electronic document is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.104.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (h) is derived from 40 CFR 3, 271.10(b), 271.11(b), and 271.12(h)-(2017).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 24924, effective November 19, 2018)

**Section 728.107 Testing, Tracking, and Recordkeeping Requirements for Generators, Reverse Distributors, Treaters, and Disposal Facilities**

- a) Requirements for Generators and Reverse Distributors
- 1) A generator of a hazardous waste must determine if the waste has to be treated before it can be land disposed. This is done by determining if the hazardous waste meets the treatment standards in Section 728.140, 728.145, or 728.149. This determination can be made concurrently with the hazardous waste determination required in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111, in either of two ways: testing the waste or using knowledge of the waste. If the generator tests the waste, testing determines the total concentration of hazardous constituents or the concentration of hazardous constituents in an extract of the waste obtained using Method 1311 (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods”, USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a), depending on whether the treatment standard for

the waste is expressed as a total concentration or concentration of hazardous constituent in the waste extract. (Alternatively, the generator must send the waste to a RCRA-permitted hazardous waste treatment facility, where the waste treatment facility must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113 and subsection (b).) In addition, some hazardous wastes must be treated by particular treatment methods before they can be land disposed and some soils are contaminated by such hazardous wastes. These treatment standards are also found in Section 728.140 and Table T, and are described in detail in Table C. These wastes and soils contaminated with such wastes do not need to be tested (however, if they are in a waste mixture, other wastes with concentration level treatment standards must be tested). If a generator determines that it is managing a waste or soil contaminated with a waste that displays a hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity, the generator must comply with the special requirements of Section 728.109 in addition to any applicable requirements in this Section.

- 2) If the waste or contaminated soil does not meet the treatment standard or if the generator chooses not to make the determination of whether its waste must be treated, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the waste with the initial shipment of waste to each treatment or storage facility, and the generator must place a copy of the one-time notice in the file. The notice must include the information in column “728.107(a)(2)” of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in Table I. (Alternatively, if the generator chooses not to make the determination of whether the waste must be treated, the notification must include the USEPA hazardous waste numbers and manifest number of the first shipment, and it must include the following statement: “This hazardous waste may or may not be subject to the LDR treatment standards. The treatment facility must make the determination.”) No further notification is necessary until such time that the waste or facility changes, in which case a new notification must be sent and a copy placed in the generator’s file.
- 3) If the waste or contaminated soil meets the treatment standard at the original point of generation, the waste generator must do the following:
  - A) With the initial shipment of waste to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility receiving the waste, and place a copy in its own file. The notice must include the information indicated in column “728.107(a)(3)” of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in Table I and the following certification statement, signed by an authorized representative:

I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728. I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

- B) For contaminated soil, with the initial shipment of wastes to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each facility receiving the waste and place a copy in the file. The notice must include the information in the column headed “(a)(3)” in Table I.
  - C) If the waste changes, the generator must send a new notice and certification to the receiving facility and place a copy in its files. A generator of hazardous debris excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(f) is not subject to these requirements.
- 4) For reporting, tracking and recordkeeping when exceptions allow certain wastes or contaminated soil that do not meet the treatment standards to be land disposed, there are certain exemptions from the requirement that hazardous wastes or contaminated soil meet treatment standards before they can be land disposed. These include, but are not limited to, case-by-case extensions under Section 728.105, disposal in a no-migration unit under Section 728.106, or a national capacity variance or case-by-case capacity variance under Subpart C. If a generator’s waste is so exempt, then with the initial shipment of waste, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each land disposal facility receiving the waste. The notice must include the information indicated in column “728.107(a)(4)” of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in Table I. If the waste changes, the generator must send a new notice to the receiving facility, and place a copy in its file.
- 5) If a generator is managing and treating prohibited waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers, or containment buildings regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115, 722.116, and 722.117 to meet applicable LDR treatment standards found at Section 728.140, the generator must develop and follow a written waste analysis plan that describes the procedures it will carry out to comply with the treatment standards. (Generators treating hazardous debris under the alternative treatment standards of Table F, however, are not subject to these waste analysis requirements.) The plan



must be kept on site in the generator's records, and the following requirements must be met:

- A) The waste analysis plan must be based on a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the prohibited wastes being treated, and contain all information necessary to treat the wastes in accordance with the requirements of this Part, including the selected testing frequency;
  - B) Such plan must be kept in the facility's on-site files and made available to inspectors; and
  - C) Wastes shipped off-site pursuant to this subsection (a)(5) must comply with the notification requirements of subsection (a)(3).
- 6) If a generator determines that the waste or contaminated soil is restricted based solely on its knowledge of the waste, all supporting data used to make this determination must be retained on-site in the generator's files. If a generator determines that the waste is restricted based on testing this waste or an extract developed using Method 1311 (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, all waste analysis data must be retained on-site in the generator's files.
- 7) If a generator determines that it is managing a prohibited waste that is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or which is exempt from Subtitle C regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102 through 721.106 subsequent to the point of generation (including deactivated characteristic hazardous wastes that are managed in wastewater treatment systems subject to the CWA, as specified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(2); that are CWA-equivalent; or that are managed in an underground injection well regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 730), the generator must place a one-time notice stating such generation, subsequent exclusion from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exemption from RCRA Subtitle C regulation, and the disposition of the waste in the generating facility's on-site file.
- 8) A generator must retain a copy of all notices, certifications, waste analysis data, and other documentation produced pursuant to this Section on-site for at least three years from the date that the waste that is the subject of such documentation was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. The three-year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested in writing by the

Agency. The requirements of this subsection (a)(8) apply to solid wastes even when the hazardous characteristic is removed prior to disposal, or when the waste is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102 through 721.106, or exempted from RCRA Subtitle C regulation, subsequent to the point of generation.

BOARD NOTE: Any Agency request for extended records retention under this subsection (a)(8) is subject to Board review pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.

- 9) If a generator is managing a lab pack containing hazardous wastes and wishes to use the alternative treatment standard for lab packs found at Section 728.142(c), the generator must fulfill the following conditions:
  - A) With the initial shipment of waste to a treatment facility, the generator must submit a notice that provides the information in column "Section 728.107(a)(9)" in the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table of Table I and the following certification. The certification, which must be signed by an authorized representative and must be placed in the generator's files, must say the following:
 

I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste and that the lab pack contains only wastes that have not been excluded under Appendix D to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 and that this lab pack will be sent to a combustion facility in compliance with the alternative treatment standards for lab packs at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142(c). I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.
  - B) No further notification is necessary until such time as the wastes in the lab pack change, or the receiving facility changes, in which case a new notice and certification must be sent and a copy placed in the generator's file.
  - C) If the lab pack contains characteristic hazardous wastes (D001-D043), underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in Section 728.102(i)) need not be determined.
  - D) The generator must also comply with the requirements in subsections (a)(6) and (a)(7).
- 10) An SQG with tolling agreements pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(e) must comply with the applicable notification and certification requirements of subsection (a) for the initial shipment of the waste subject

to the agreement. Such generators must retain on-site a copy of the notification and certification, together with the tolling agreement, for at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement. The three-year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested in writing by the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: Any Agency request for extended records retention under this subsection (a)(10) is subject to Board review pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.

- b) The owner or operator of a treatment facility must test its wastes according to the frequency specified in its waste analysis plan, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113 (for permitted TSDs) or 725.113 (for interim status facilities). Such testing must be performed as provided in subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3).
- 1) For wastes or contaminated soil with treatment standards expressed in the waste extract (TCLP), the owner or operator of the treatment facility must test an extract of the treatment residues using Method 1311 (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods”, USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, to assure that the treatment residues extract meets the applicable treatment standards.
  - 2) For wastes or contaminated soil with treatment standards expressed as concentrations in the waste, the owner or operator of the treatment facility must test the treatment residues (not an extract of such residues) to assure that the treatment residues meet the applicable treatment standards.
  - 3) A one-time notice must be sent with the initial shipment of waste or contaminated soil to the land disposal facility. A copy of the notice must be placed in the treatment facility’s file.
    - A) No further notification is necessary until such time that the waste or receiving facility changes, in which case a new notice must be sent and a copy placed in the treatment facility’s file.
    - B) The one-time notice must include the following requirements:
      - i) USEPA hazardous waste number and manifest number of first shipment;
      - ii) The waste is subject to the LDRs. The constituents of concern for F001 through F005 and F039 waste and underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes, unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all

constituents. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice;

- iii) The notice must include the applicable wastewater/nonwastewater category (see Section 728.102(d) and (f)) and subdivisions made within a USEPA hazardous waste numbers based on waste-specific criteria (such as D003 reactive cyanide);
  - iv) Waste analysis data (when available);
  - v) For contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in Section 728.149(a), the constituents subject to treatment as described in Section 728.149(d) and the following statement, “this contaminated soil (does/does not) contain listed hazardous waste and (does/does not) exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and (is subject to/complies with) the soil treatment standards as provided by Section 728.149(c)”;
  - vi) A certification is needed (see applicable Section for exact wording).
- 4) The owner or operator of a treatment facility must submit a certification signed by an authorized representative with the initial shipment of waste or treatment residue of a restricted waste to the land disposal facility. The certification must state as follows:

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the treatment process has been operated and maintained properly so as to comply with the treatment standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140 without impermissible dilution of the prohibited waste. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

A certification is also necessary for contaminated soil and it must state as follows:

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification and believe that

it has been maintained and operated properly so as to comply with treatment standards specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.149 without impermissible dilution of the prohibited wastes. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

- A) A copy of the certification must be placed in the treatment facility's on-site files. If the waste or treatment residue changes, or the receiving facility changes, a new certification must be sent to the receiving facility, and a copy placed in the treatment facility's file.
- B) Debris excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(f) (i.e., debris treated by an extraction or destruction technology listed in Table F and debris that the Agency has determined does not contain hazardous waste) is subject to the notification and certification requirements of subsection (d) rather than the certification requirements of this subsection (b)(4).
- C) For wastes with organic constituents having treatment standards expressed as concentration levels, if compliance with the treatment standards is based in part or in whole on the analytical detection limit alternative specified in Section 728.140(d), the certification must be signed by an authorized representative and must state as follows:

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the nonwastewater organic constituents have been treated by combustion units as specified in Table C to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728. I have been unable to detect the nonwastewater organic constituents, despite having used best good faith efforts to analyze for such constituents. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

- D) For characteristic wastes that are subject to the treatment standards in Section 728.140 and Table T (other than those expressed as a required method of treatment) or Section 728.149 and which contain underlying hazardous constituents, as defined in Section 728.102(i); if these wastes are treated on-site to remove the

hazardous characteristic; and that are then sent off-site for treatment of underlying hazardous constituents, the certification must state as follows:

I certify under penalty of law that the waste has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140 and Table T of Section 728.149 of that Part to remove the hazardous characteristic. This decharacterized waste contains underlying hazardous constituents that require further treatment to meet treatment standards. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

- E) For characteristic wastes that contain underlying hazardous constituents, as defined in Section 728.102(i), that are treated on-site to remove the hazardous characteristic and to treat underlying hazardous constituents to levels in Section 728.148 and Table U universal treatment standards, the certification must state as follows:

I certify under penalty of law that the waste has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140 and Table T of that Part to remove the hazardous characteristic and that underlying hazardous constituents, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102(i), have been treated on-site to meet the universal treatment standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.148 and Table U of that Part. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

- 5) If the waste or treatment residue will be further managed at a different treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the treatment, storage, or disposal facility that sends the waste or treatment residue off-site must comply with the notice and certification requirements applicable to generators under this Section.
- 6) Where the wastes are recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal subject to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.120(b), regarding treatment standards and prohibition levels, the owner or operator of a treatment facility (i.e., the recycler) must, for the initial shipment of waste, prepare a one-time certification described in subsection (b)(4) and a notice that includes the information listed in subsection (b)(3) (except the manifest number). The certification and notification must be placed in the

facility's on-site files. If the waste or the receiving facility changes, a new certification and notification must be prepared and placed in the on-site files. In addition, the owner or operator of the recycling facility also must keep records of the name and location of each entity receiving the hazardous waste-derived product.

- c) Except where the owner or operator is disposing of any waste that is a recyclable material used in a manner constituting disposal pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.120(b), the owner or operator of any land disposal facility disposing any waste subject to restrictions under this Part must do the following:
- 1) Maintain in its files copies of the notice and certifications specified in subsection (a) or (b).
  - 2) Test the waste or an extract of the waste or treatment residue developed using Method 1311 (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846) to assure that the waste or treatment residue is in compliance with the applicable treatment standards set forth in Subpart D. Such testing must be performed according to the frequency specified in the facility's waste analysis plan as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.113.
  - 3) Where the owner or operator is disposing of any waste that is subject to the prohibitions under Section 728.133(f) but not subject to the prohibitions set forth in Section 728.132, the owner or operator must ensure that such waste is the subject of a certification according to the requirements of Section 728.108 prior to disposal in a landfill or surface impoundment unit, and that such disposal is in accordance with the requirements of Section 728.105(h)(2). The same requirement applies to any waste that is subject to the prohibitions under Section 728.133(f) and also is subject to the statutory prohibitions in the codified prohibitions in Section 728.139 or Section 728.132.
  - 4) Where the owner or operator is disposing of any waste that is a recyclable material used in a manner constituting disposal subject to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.120(b), the owner or operator is not subject to subsections (c)(1) through (c)(3) with respect to such waste.
- d) A generator or treater that first claims that hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(f) (i.e., debris treated by an extraction or destruction technology provided by Table F, and debris that has been delisted) is subject to the following notification and certification requirements:

- 1) A one-time notification must be submitted to the Agency including the following information:
  - A) The name and address of the RCRA Subtitle D (municipal solid waste landfill) facility receiving the treated debris;
  - B) A description of the hazardous debris as initially generated, including the applicable USEPA hazardous waste numbers; and
  - C) For debris excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(f)(1), the technology from Table F used to treat the debris.
- 2) The notification must be updated if the debris is shipped to a different facility and, for debris excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(f)(1), if a different type of debris is treated or if a different technology is used to treat the debris.
- 3) For debris excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(f)(1), the owner or operator of the treatment facility must document and certify compliance with the treatment standards of Table F, as follows:
  - A) Records must be kept of all inspections, evaluations, and analyses of treated debris that are made to determine compliance with the treatment standards;
  - B) Records must be kept of any data or information the treater obtains during treatment of the debris that identifies key operating parameters of the treatment unit; and
  - C) For each shipment of treated debris, a certification of compliance with the treatment standards must be signed by an authorized representative and placed in the facility's files. The certification must state as follows:

I certify under penalty of law that the debris has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.145. I am aware that there are significant penalties for making a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.
- e) A generator or treater that first receives a determination from USEPA or the Agency that a given contaminated soil subject to LDRs, as provided in Section 728.149(a), no longer contains a listed hazardous waste and a generator or treater that first determines that a contaminated soil subject to LDRs, as provided in Section 728.149(a), no longer exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste must do the following:



- 1) Prepare a one-time only documentation of these determinations including all supporting information; and
- 2) Maintain that information in the facility files and other records for a minimum of three years.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 24924, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART E: PROHIBITIONS ON STORAGE

##### **Section 728.150 Prohibitions on Storage of Restricted Wastes**

- a) Except as provided in this Section, the storage of hazardous wastes restricted from land disposal under Subpart C is prohibited, unless the following conditions are met:
  - 1) A generator stores such wastes in tanks, containers, or containment buildings on-site solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal and the generator complies with the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.116 and 722.117 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725. (A generator that is in existence on the effective date of a regulation under this Part and which must store hazardous wastes for longer than 90 days due to the regulations under this Part becomes an owner or operator of a storage facility and must obtain a RCRA permit, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703. Such a facility may qualify for interim status upon compliance with the regulations governing interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.153.)
  - 2) An owner or operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility stores such wastes in tanks, containers, or containment buildings solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal and each of the following conditions are fulfilled:
    - A) Each container is clearly marked with the following to identify:
      - i) The words "Hazardous Waste";
      - ii) The applicable USEPA hazardous waste numbers in Subparts C and D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; or use a nationally recognized electronic system, such as bar coding, to identify the USEPA hazardous waste numbers;
      - iii) An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristics (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with subpart E (Labeling)

or subpart F (Placarding) of 49 CFR 172, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with 29 CFR 1910.1200, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or a chemical hazard label consistent with NFPA 704, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111); and

- iv) The date each period of accumulation begins.
- B) Each tank is clearly marked with a description of its contents, the quantity of each hazardous waste received and the date each period of accumulation begins, or such information is recorded and maintained in the operating record at the facility. Regardless of whether the tank itself is marked, the owner and operator must comply with the operating record requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.173 or 725.173.
- 3) A transporter stores manifested shipments of such wastes at a transfer facility for 10 days or less.
  - 4) A healthcare facility accumulates such wastes in containers on site solely for the purpose of the accumulating the quantities of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal, and the healthcare facility complies with the applicable requirements in Sections 726.602 and 726.603.
  - 5) A reverse distributor accumulates such wastes in containers on site solely for the purpose of the accumulating the quantities of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal, and the reverse distributor complies with Section 726.610.
- b) An owner or operator of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility may store such wastes for up to one year unless the Agency can demonstrate that such storage was not solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as are necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal.
  - c) An owner or operator of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility may store wastes beyond one year; however, the owner or operator bears the burden of proving that such storage was solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as are necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal.
  - d) If a generator's waste is exempt from a prohibition on the type of land disposal utilized for the waste (for example, because of an approved case-by-case extension granted by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 268.5, an approved Section 728.106 petition or a national capacity variance granted by USEPA pursuant to subpart C of

40 CFR 268), the prohibition in subsection (a) does not apply during the period of such exemption.

- e) The prohibition in subsection (a) does not apply to hazardous wastes that meet the treatment standards specified under Sections 728.141, 728.142, and 728.143 or the adjusted treatment standards specified under Section 728.144, or, where treatment standards have not been specified, the waste is in compliance with the applicable prohibitions specified in Section 728.132 or 728.139.
- f) Liquid hazardous wastes containing PCBs at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm must be stored at a facility that meets the requirements of federal 40 CFR 761.65(b) (Storage for Disposal), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), and must be removed from storage and treated or disposed as required by the Part within one year of the date when such wastes are first placed into storage. The provisions of subsection (c) do not apply to such PCB wastes prohibited under Section 728.132.
- g) The prohibition and requirements in this Section do not apply to hazardous remediation wastes stored in a staging pile approved pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.654.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 24924, effective November 19, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
 SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 733  
 STANDARDS FOR UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

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**AUTHORITY:** Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27].

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11291, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 944, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7650, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9502, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9874, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6058, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1352, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 12268, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 25200, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 6095, May 2, 2019.

#### SUBPART A: GENERAL

##### **Section 733.101 Scope**

- a) This Part establishes requirements for managing the following:
- 1) Batteries, as described in Section 733.102;
  - 2) Pesticides, as described in Section 733.103;
  - 3) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in Section 733.104; ~~and~~
  - 4) Lamps, as described in Section 733.105; ~~and~~;
  - 5) Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106.
- b) This Part provides an alternative set of management standards in lieu of regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728.

- c) **Electronic Reporting.** The filing of any document pursuant to any provision of this Part as an electronic document is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.104.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (c) is derived from 40 CFR 3, 271.10(b), 271.11(b), and 271.12(h)-(2017).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 25200, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 733.103 Applicability: Pesticides**

- a) **Pesticides Covered under This Part.** The requirements of this Part apply to persons managing pesticides, as described in Section 733.109, that meet the following conditions, except those listed in subsection (b):
- 1) **Recalled pesticides, as follows:**
    - A) Stocks of a suspended and canceled pesticide that are part of a voluntary or mandatory recall under Section 19(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA; 7 USC 136q(b)), including, but not limited to those owned by the registrant responsible for conducting the recall; or
    - B) Stocks of a suspended or cancelled pesticide, or a pesticide that is not in compliance with FIFRA, that are part of a voluntary recall by the registrant; or
  - 2) Stocks of other unused pesticide products that are collected and managed as part of a waste pesticide collection program.
- b) **Pesticides Not Covered under This Part.** The requirements of this Part do not apply to persons managing the following pesticides:
- 1) Recalled pesticides described in subsection (a)(1) and unused pesticide products described in subsection (a)(2) that are managed by farmers in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170. (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170 addresses pesticides disposed of on the farmer's own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label, providing the container is triple rinsed in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)(3).);
  - 2) Pesticides not meeting the conditions set forth in subsection (a) must be managed in compliance with the hazardous waste regulations in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728, except that aerosol cans, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.109, that contain pesticides may be managed as aerosol can universal waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(e) or 733.133(e);

- 3) Pesticides that are not wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in subsection (c) or those that are not wastes as described in subsection (d); and
  - 4) Pesticides that are not hazardous waste. A pesticide is a hazardous waste if it is a waste (see subsection (b)(3)) and either it is listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- c) When a Pesticide Becomes a Waste
- 1) A recalled pesticide described in subsection (a)(1) becomes a waste on the first date on which both of the following conditions apply:
    - A) The generator of the recalled pesticide agrees to participate in the recall; and
    - B) The person conducting the recall decides to discard (e.g., burn the pesticide for energy recovery).
  - 2) An unused pesticide product described in subsection (a)(2) becomes a waste on the date the generator decides to discard it.
- d) Pesticides That Are Not Wastes. The following pesticides are not wastes:
- 1) Recalled pesticides described in subsection (a)(1), provided that either of the following conditions exist:
    - A) The person conducting the recall has not made a decision to discard the pesticide (e.g., burn it for energy recovery). Until such a decision is made, the pesticide does not meet the definition of “solid waste” under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102; thus the pesticide is not a hazardous waste and is not subject to hazardous waste requirements, including those of this Part. This pesticide remains subject to the requirements of FIFRA; or
    - B) The person conducting the recall has made a decision to use a management option that, under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102, does not cause the pesticide to be a solid waste (i.e., the selected option is use (other than use constituting disposal) or reuse (other than burning for energy recovery) or reclamation). Such a pesticide is not a solid waste and therefore is not a hazardous waste, and is not subject to the hazardous waste requirements including this Part. This pesticide, including a recalled pesticide that is exported to a foreign destination for use or reuse, remains subject to the requirements of FIFRA; and

- 2) Unused pesticide products described in subsection (a)(2), if the generator of the unused pesticide product has not decided to discard them (e.g., burn for energy recovery). These pesticides remain subject to the requirements of FIFRA.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 25200, effective November 19, 2018)

**Section 733.106 Applicability: Aerosol Cans~~Mercury-Containing Equipment (Repealed)~~**

- a) Aerosol Cans Covered under This Part. The requirements of this Part apply to persons managing aerosol cans, as described in Section 733.109, except those listed in subsection (b).
- b) Aerosol Cans Not Covered under This Part. The requirements of this Part do not apply to persons managing the following types of aerosol cans:
  - 1) Aerosol Cans That Are Not Yet Waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. subsection (c) describes when an aerosol can becomes a waste;
  - 2) Aerosol Cans That Are Not Hazardous Waste. An aerosol can is a hazardous waste if the aerosol can exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or the aerosol can contains a substance that is listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; and
  - 3) Aerosol cans that meet the standard for empty containers under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107.
- c) Generation of Waste Aerosol Cans
  - 1) A used aerosol can becomes a waste when it is discarded.
  - 2) An unused aerosol can becomes a waste when the handler decides to discard it.

(Source: Repealed at 31 Ill. Reg. 1352, effective December 20, 2006)

**Section 733.109 Definitions**

“Aerosol can” means a non-refillable receptacle containing a gas compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure, the sole purpose of which is to expel a liquid, paste, or powder and which is fitted with a self-closing release device allowing the gas to eject the contents.

“Ampule” means an airtight vial made of glass, plastic, metal, or any combination of these materials.



“Battery” means a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells that is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

“Destination facility” means a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in Sections 733.113 (a) and (c) and 733.133 (a) and (c). A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated is not a destination facility for purposes of managing that category of universal waste.

“FIFRA” means the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136 through 136y).

“Generator” means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

“Lamp” or “universal waste lamp” is defined as the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, or infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Common examples of universal waste electric lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.

“Large quantity handler of universal waste” means a universal waste handler (as defined in this Section) that accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, ~~or lamps,~~ or aerosol cans, calculated collectively) at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which the 5,000-kilogram limit is met or exceeded.

“Mercury-containing equipment” means a device or part of a device (including thermostats, but excluding batteries and lamps) that contains elemental mercury integral to its function.

“On-site” means the same or geographically contiguous property that may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided that the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right of way. Non-contiguous properties, owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way that that person controls and to which the public does not have access, are also considered on-site property.

“Pesticide” means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that fulfills one of the following descriptions:

It is a new animal drug under section 201(v) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) (21 USC 321(v)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

It is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to FFDCA section 512(j) (21 USC 360b(j)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(c), to be an exempted new animal drug; or

It is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(w) (21 USC 321(w)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(c), that bears or contains any substances described in either of the two preceding paragraphs of this definition.

BOARD NOTE: The second exception of corresponding 40 CFR 273.6 reads as follows: “Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug.” This is very similar to the language of section 2(u) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 USC 136(u)). The three exceptions, taken together, appear intended not to include as “pesticide” any material within the scope of federal Food and Drug Administration regulation. The Board codified this provision with the intent of retaining the same meaning as its federal counterpart while adding the definiteness required under Illinois law.

“Small quantity handler of universal waste” means a universal waste handler (as defined in this Section) that does not accumulate 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, ~~or~~ lamps, or aerosol cans, calculated collectively) at any time.

“Thermostat” means a temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from such a temperature control device in compliance with the requirements of Section 733.113(c)(2) or 733.133(c)(2).

“Universal waste” means any of the following hazardous wastes that are subject to the universal waste requirements of this Part:

Batteries, as described in Section 733.102;

Pesticides, as described in Section 733.103;

Mercury-containing equipment, as described in Section 733.104;~~and~~

Lamps, as described in Section 733.105; and-

Aerosol cans, as described in Section 733.106.

“Universal waste handler” means either of the following:

A generator (as defined in this Section) of universal waste; or

The owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates universal waste, and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination.

Universal waste handler does not mean:

A person that treats (except pursuant to the provisions of Section 733.113(a) or (c) or 733.133(a) or (c)), disposes of, or recycles (except under Section 733.113(e) or 733.133(e)) universal waste; or

A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer facility.

“Universal waste transfer facility” means any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of universal waste are held during the normal course of transportation for ten days or less.

“Universal waste transporter” means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

(Source: Amended at 31 Ill. Reg. 1352, effective December 20, 2006)

## SUBPART B: STANDARDS FOR SMALL QUANTITY HANDLERS

### Section 733.113 Waste Management

- a) Universal Waste Batteries. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
  - 1) A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a

container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;

- 2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities, as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal):
  - A) Sorting batteries by type;
  - B) Mixing battery types in one container;
  - C) Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;
  - D) Regenerating used batteries;
  - E) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;
  - F) Removing batteries from consumer products; or
  - G) Removing electrolyte from batteries; and
- 3) A small quantity handler of universal waste that removes electrolyte from batteries, or that generates other solid waste (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed in subsection (a)(2), must determine whether the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
  - A) If the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte or other waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
  - B) If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (non-hazardous) waste regulations.

BOARD NOTE: See generally the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 through 817 to determine whether additional facility siting, special

waste, or non-hazardous waste regulations apply to the waste. Consult the ordinances of relevant units of local government to determine whether local requirements apply.

- b) **Universal Waste Pesticides.** A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste pesticides in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:
- 1) A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
  - 2) A container that does not meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1), provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in a container that does meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1);
  - 3) A tank that meets the requirements of Subpart J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c), 265.300, and 265.301; or
  - 4) A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
- c) **Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment.** A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste mercury-containing equipment in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
- 1) A small quantity handler of universal waste must place in a container any universal waste mercury-containing equipment with non-contained elemental mercury or that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container must be closed; must be structurally sound; must be compatible with the contents of the device; must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and must be reasonably designed to prevent the escape of mercury into the environment by volatilization or any other means.
  - 2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste mercury-containing equipment provided the handler follows each of the following procedures:

- A) It removes and manages the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules;
  - B) It removes ampules only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage);
  - C) It ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from that containment device to a container that is subject to all applicable ~~meets~~ the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728-722.115;
  - D) It immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728-722.115;
  - E) It ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;
  - F) It ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;
  - G) It stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition; and
  - H) It packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation.
- 3) A small quantity handler of universal waste mercury-containing equipment that does not contain an ampule may remove the open original housing holding the mercury from universal waste mercury-containing equipment provided the handler does as follows:
- A) It immediately seals the original housing holding the mercury with an air-tight seal to prevent the release of any mercury to the environment; and
  - B) It follows all requirements for removing ampules and managing removed ampules pursuant to subsection (c)(2).

4) Required Hazardous Waste Determination and Further Waste Management

A) A small quantity handler of universal waste that removes mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment or seals mercury from mercury-containing equipment in its original housing must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721:

- i) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; or
- ii) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules (e.g., the remaining mercury-containing equipment).

B) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, or other waste and must manage it in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

C) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (non-hazardous) waste regulations.

BOARD NOTE: See generally the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 through 817 to determine whether additional facility siting, special waste, or non-hazardous waste regulations apply to the waste. Consult the ordinances of relevant units of local government to determine whether local requirements apply.

d) Lamps. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage lamps in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

- 1) A small quantity handler of universal waste lamps must contain all lamps in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage,

spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;

- 2) A small quantity handler of universal waste lamps must immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken, and the small quantity handler must place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment. Any container used must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage or releases of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and
- 3) Small quantity handlers of universal waste lamps may treat those lamps for volume reduction at the site where they were generated under the following conditions:
  - A) The lamps must be crushed in a closed system designed and operated in such a manner that any emission of mercury from the crushing system must not exceed  $0.1 \text{ mg/m}^3$  when measured on the basis of time weighted average over an eight-hour period;
  - B) The handler must provide notification of crushing activity to the Agency quarterly, in a form as provided by the Agency. Such notification must include the following information:
    - i) Name and address of the handler;
    - ii) Estimated monthly amount of lamps crushed; and
    - iii) The technology employed for crushing, including any certification or testing data provided by the manufacturer of the crushing unit verifying that the crushing device achieves the emission controls required in subsection (d)(5)(A);
  - C) The handler immediately transfers any material recovered from a spill or leak to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115, and has available equipment necessary to comply with this requirement;
  - D) The handler ensures that the area in which the lamps are crushed is well-ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;



- E) The handler ensures that employees crushing lamps are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers; and
  - F) The crushed lamps are stored in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition (e.g., no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration), suitable to prevent releases during storage, handling, and transportation.
- e) Aerosol Cans. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste aerosol cans in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
- 1) A small quantity handler must accumulate universal waste aerosol cans in a container that is structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the aerosol cans, lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions, and is protected from sources of heat.
  - 2) A small quantity handler must package universal waste aerosol cans that show evidence of leakage in a separate closed container or overpacked with absorbents, or the small quantity handler must immediately puncture and drain the cans in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e)(4).
  - 3) A small quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities as long as each individual aerosol can is not breached and remains intact:
    - A) Sorting aerosol cans by type;
    - B) Mixing intact cans in one container; and
    - C) Removing actuators to reduce the risk of accidental release; and
  - 4) A small quantity handler of universal waste that punctures and drains its aerosol cans must recycle the empty punctured aerosol cans and meet the following requirements while puncturing and draining universal waste aerosol cans:
    - A) The small quantity handler must conduct puncturing and draining activities using a device specifically designed to safely puncture aerosol cans and effectively contain the residual contents and any emissions of the contents.

- B) The small quantity handler must establish and follow a written procedure detailing how to safely puncture and drain the universal waste aerosol cans (including proper assembly, operation and maintenance of the unit, segregation of incompatible wastes, and proper waste management practices to prevent fires or releases); maintain a copy of the manufacturer's specification and instruction on site; and ensure employees operating the device are trained in the proper procedures.
- C) The small quantity handler must ensure that puncturing the cans is done in a manner designed to prevent fires and to prevent the release of any component of universal waste to the environment. This manner includes locating the equipment on a solid, flat surface in a well-ventilated area.
- D) The small quantity handler must immediately transfer the contents from the waste aerosol cans or puncturing device, if applicable, to a container or tank that meets the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, 722.115, 722.116, or 722.117.
- E) The small quantity handler must conduct a hazardous waste determination on the contents of the emptied aerosol can under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111. Any hazardous waste generated as a result of puncturing and draining the aerosol can is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
- F) If the small quantity handler determines that the contents are nonhazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state, or local solid waste regulations.
- G) The small quantity handler must have a written procedure in place in the event of a spill or leak, and the small quantity handler must provide a spill clean-up kit. The small quantity handler must promptly clean up all spills or leaks of the contents of the aerosol cans.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 25200, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 733.114 Labeling and Marking**

A small quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste, as follows:

- a) Universal waste batteries (i.e., each battery) or a container in which the batteries are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste—Batteries”, “Waste Batteries”, or “Used Batteries”.
- b) A container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle, or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides, as described in Section 733.103(a)(1), are contained must be labeled or marked clearly, as follows:
  - 1) The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and
  - 2) The words “Universal Waste—Pesticides” or “Waste—Pesticides”.
- c) A container, tank, or transport vehicle, or vessel in which unused pesticide products, as described in Section 733.103(a)(2), are contained must be labeled or marked clearly, as follows:
  - 1) Pesticide Labeling
    - A) The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;
    - B) If using the labels described in subsection (c)(1)(A) is not feasible, the appropriate label as required under USDOT regulation 49 CFR 172 (Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); or
    - C) If using the labels described in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B) is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the waste pesticide collection program administered or recognized by a state; and
  - 2) The words “Universal Waste—Pesticides” or “Waste—Pesticides”.
- d) Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment and Universal Waste Thermostat Labeling
  - 1) Universal waste mercury-containing equipment (i.e., each device) or a container in which the equipment is contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste—Mercury-Containing Equipment”, or “Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment”, or “Used Mercury-Containing Equipment”.

- 2) Universal waste thermostats (i.e., each thermostat) or a container in which the thermostats are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste—Mercury Thermostats”, or “Waste Mercury Thermostats”, or “Used Mercury Thermostats”.
- e) Each lamp or a container or package in which such lamps are contained must be labeled or clearly marked with one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste—Lamps”, “Waste Lamps”, or “Used Lamps”.
- f) A small quantity handler must clearly label or mark its universal waste aerosol cans (i.e., each aerosol can), or a container in which the aerosol cans are contained, with any of the following phrases: “Universal Waste—Aerosol Cans”, “Waste Aerosol Cans”, or “Used Aerosol Cans”.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 25200, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART C: STANDARDS FOR LARGE QUANTITY HANDLERS

##### **Section 733.132 Notification**

- a) Written Notification of Universal Waste Management
  - 1) Except as provided in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3), a large quantity handler of universal waste must have sent written notification of universal waste management to the Agency, and received a USEPA Identification Number, before meeting or exceeding the 5,000-kilogram (11,000-pound) storage limit.
  - 2) A large quantity handler of universal waste that has already notified the Agency of its hazardous waste management activities and which has received a USEPA Identification Number is not required to renotify pursuant to this Section.
  - 3) A large quantity handler of universal waste that manages recalled universal waste pesticides, as described in Section 733.103(a)(1), and that has sent notification to the Agency, as required by federal 40 CFR 165, is not required to notify for those recalled universal waste pesticides pursuant to this Section.
- b) This notification must include the following:
  - 1) The universal waste handler’s name and mailing address;

- 2) The name and business telephone number of the person at the universal waste handler's site who should be contacted regarding universal waste management activities;
- 3) The address or physical location of the universal waste management activities;
- 4) A list of all of the types of universal waste managed by the handler (e.g., batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, ~~or~~ lamps, or aerosol cans); and
- 5) A statement indicating that the handler is accumulating more than 5,000 kilograms of universal waste at one time.

BOARD NOTE: At 60 Fed. Reg. 25520-21 (May 11, 1995), USEPA explained that the generator or consolidation point may use Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form) (USEPA Form 8700-12) for notification. The generator or consolidation point must notify the Agency, either by submitting USEPA Form 8700-12 or by some other means. USEPA Form 8700-12 is available from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762). It is also available on-line for download in PDF file format: [www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and](http://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and). USEPA further explained that it is not necessary for the handler to aggregate the amounts of waste at multiple non-contiguous sites for the purposes of the 5,000 kilogram determination.

(Source: Amended at 43 Ill. Reg. 6095, May 2, 2019)

### **Section 733.133 Waste Management**

- a) **Universal Waste Batteries.** A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
  - 1) A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
  - 2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities, as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not

breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal):

- A) Sorting batteries by type;
  - B) Mixing battery types in one container;
  - C) Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;
  - D) Regenerating used batteries;
  - E) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;
  - F) Removing batteries from consumer products; or
  - G) Removing electrolyte from batteries.
- 3) A large quantity handler of universal waste that removes electrolyte from batteries or that generates other solid waste (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed in subsection (a)(2) must determine whether the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- A) If the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte or other waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
  - B) If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (non-hazardous) waste regulations.

BOARD NOTE: See generally the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 through 817 to determine whether additional facility siting, special waste, or non-hazardous waste regulations apply to the waste. Consult the ordinances of relevant units of local government to determine whether local requirements apply.

- b) Universal Waste Pesticides. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste pesticides in a manner that prevents releases of any

universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:

- 1) A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
  - 2) A container that does not meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1), provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in a container that does meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1);
  - 3) A tank that meets the requirements of Subpart J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c), 725.300, and 725.301; or
  - 4) A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
- c) **Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment.** A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste mercury-containing equipment in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
- 1) A large quantity handler of universal waste must place in a container any universal mercury-containing equipment with non-contained elemental mercury or that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container must be closed; must be structurally sound; must be compatible with the contents of the device; must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and must be reasonably designed to prevent the escape of mercury into the environment by volatilization or any other means.
  - 2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste mercury-containing equipment, provided the handler follows each of the following procedures:
    - A) It removes the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules;
    - B) It removes ampules only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage);

- C) It ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that is subject to all applicable ~~meets the~~ requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728-722.115;
  - D) It immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, and 720 through 728-722.115;
  - E) It ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;
  - F) It ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;
  - G) It stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition; and
  - H) It packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation.
- 3) A large quantity handler of universal waste mercury-containing equipment that does not contain an ampule may remove the open original housing holding the mercury from universal waste mercury-containing equipment provided the handler does as follows:
- A) It immediately seals the original housing holding the mercury with an air-tight seal to prevent the release of any mercury to the environment; and
  - B) It follows all requirements for removing ampules and managing removed ampules pursuant to subsection (c)(2).
- 4) Required Hazardous Waste Determination and Further Waste Management
- A) A large quantity handler of universal waste that removes mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment or seals mercury from mercury-containing equipment in its original



housing must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721:

- i) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; or
- ii) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules (e.g., the remaining mercury-containing equipment).

B) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705 and 720 through 728. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, or other waste and must manage it in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

C) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, State, or local solid (non-hazardous) waste regulations.

BOARD NOTE: See generally the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 through 817 to determine whether additional facility siting, special waste, or non-hazardous waste regulations apply to the waste. Consult the ordinances of relevant units of local government to determine whether local requirements apply.

d) Lamps. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage lamps in a manner that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

- 1) A large quantity handler of universal waste lamps must contain all lamps in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
- 2) A large quantity handler of universal waste lamps must immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken, and the large quantity handler must place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or

other hazardous constituents to the environment. Any container used must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage or releases of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and

- 3) Large quantity handlers of universal waste lamps may treat those lamps for volume reduction at the site where they were generated under the following conditions:
  - A) The lamps must be crushed in a closed system designed and operated in such a manner that any emission of mercury from the crushing system must not exceed  $0.1 \text{ mg/m}^3$  when measured on the basis of time weighted average over an 8-hour period;
  - B) The handler must provide notification of crushing activity to the Agency quarterly, in a form as provided by the Agency. Such notification must include the following information:
    - i) Name and address of the handler;
    - ii) Estimated monthly amount of lamps crushed; and
    - iii) The technology employed for crushing, including any certification or testing data provided by the manufacturer of the crushing unit verifying that the crushing device achieves the emission controls required in subsection (d)(5)(A);
  - C) The handler immediately transfers any material recovered from a spill or leak to a container that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.115, and has available equipment necessary to comply with this requirement;
  - D) The handler ensures that the area in which the lamps are crushed is well-ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;
  - E) The handler ensures that employees crushing lamps are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers; and

- F) The crushed lamps are stored in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition (e.g., no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration), suitable to prevent releases during storage, handling and transportation.
- e) Aerosol Cans. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste aerosol cans in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
- 1) The large quantity handler must accumulate universal waste aerosol cans in a container that is structurally sound; is compatible with the contents of the aerosol cans; lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; and is protected from sources of heat.
  - 2) The large quantity handler must package universal waste aerosol cans that show evidence of leakage in a separate closed container, or overpack the cans with absorbents, or immediately puncture and drain the cans in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e)(4).
  - 3) A large quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities, as long as each individual aerosol can is not breached and remains intact:
    - A) The large quantity handler may sort aerosol cans by type;
    - B) The large quantity handler may mix intact cans in one container; and
    - C) The large quantity handler may remove actuators to reduce the risk of accidental release; and
  - 4) A large quantity handler of universal waste that punctures and drains its aerosol cans must recycle the empty punctured aerosol cans and meet the following requirements while puncturing and draining universal waste aerosol cans:
    - A) The large quantity handler must conduct puncturing and draining activities using a device specifically designed to safely puncture aerosol cans and effectively contain the residual contents and any emissions of the contents.
    - B) The large quantity handler must establish and follow a written procedure detailing how to safely puncture and drain the universal waste aerosol can (including proper assembly, operation and maintenance of the unit, segregation of incompatible wastes, and

proper waste management practices to prevent fires or releases); maintain a copy of the manufacturer's specification and instruction on site; and ensure employees operating the device are trained in the proper procedures.

- C) The large quantity handler must ensure that puncturing of the can is done in a manner designed to prevent fires and to prevent the release of any component of universal waste to the environment. This includes, but is not limited to, locating the equipment on a solid, flat surface in a well-ventilated area.
- D) The large quantity handler must immediately transfer the contents from the waste aerosol can or puncturing device, if applicable, to a container or tank that meets the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114, 722.115, 722.116, or 722.117.
- E) The large quantity handler must conduct a hazardous waste determination on the contents of the emptied can, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111. Any hazardous waste generated as a result of puncturing and draining the aerosol can is subject to all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, 705 and 720 through 728. The handler is the generator of the hazardous waste and is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
- F) If the large quantity handler determines that the contents are nonhazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local solid waste regulations.
- G) The large quantity handler must have a written procedure in place in the event of a spill or release and a spill clean-up kit must be provided. The large quantity handler must promptly clean up all spills or leaks of the contents of the aerosol cans.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 25200, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 733.134 Labeling and Marking**

A large quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste, as follows:

- a) Universal waste batteries (i.e., each battery), or a container or tank in which the batteries are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste—Batteries", or "Waste Batteries", or "Used Batteries".

- b) A container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides as described in Section 733.103(a)(1) are contained must be labeled or marked clearly as follows:
- 1) The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and
  - 2) The words “Universal Waste—Pesticides” or “Waste—Pesticides”.
- c) A container, tank, or transport vehicle or vessel in which unused pesticide products, as described in Section 733.103(a)(2), are contained must be labeled or marked clearly, as follows:
- 1) Pesticide Labeling
    - A) The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;
    - B) If using the labels described in subsection (c)(1)(A) is not feasible, the appropriate label as required pursuant to the USDOT regulation 49 CFR 172 (Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); or
    - C) If using the labels described in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B) is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the pesticide collection program; and
  - 2) The words “Universal Waste—Pesticides” or “Waste—Pesticides”.
- d) Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment and Universal Waste Thermostat Labeling
- 1) Mercury-containing equipment (i.e., each device) or a container in which the equipment is contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any of the following phrases: “Universal Waste—Mercury Containing Equipment”, “Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment”, or “Used Mercury-Containing Equipment”.
  - 2) A universal waste mercury-containing thermostat or a container containing only universal waste mercury-containing thermostats may be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste—Mercury Thermostats”, “Waste Mercury Thermostats”, or “Used Mercury Thermostats”.

- e) Each lamp or a container or package in which such lamps are contained must be labeled or clearly marked with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste—Lamps”, “Waste Lamps”, or “Used Lamps”.
- f) Universal waste aerosol cans (i.e., each aerosol can) or a container in which the aerosol cans are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any of the following phrases: “Universal Waste—Aerosol Cans”, “Waste Aerosol Cans”, or “Used Aerosol Cans”.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 25200, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART G: PETITIONS TO INCLUDE OTHER WASTES

##### **Section 733.180 General**

- a) Except as provided in subsection (d), any Any person seeking to add a hazardous waste or a category of hazardous waste to this Part may petition for a regulatory amendment as follows:
  - 1) If USEPA has already added the waste or category of waste to federal 40 CFR 273: by identical-in-substance rulemaking, under Sections 7.2 and 22.4(a) of the Act, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101 and 102, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120; or
  - 2) If USEPA has not added the waste or category of waste to federal 40 CFR 273: by general rulemaking, under Sections 22.4(b) and 27 of the Act, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101 and 102, this Subpart G, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.123.

BOARD NOTE: The Board cannot add a hazardous waste or category of hazardous waste to this Part by general rulemaking until USEPA either authorizes the Illinois universal waste regulations or otherwise authorizes the Board to add new categories of universal waste. The Board may, however, add a waste or category of waste by identical-in-substance rulemaking.

- b) **Petitions for Identical-In-Substance Rulemaking**
  - 1) Any petition for identical-in-substance rulemaking under subsection (a)(1) must include a copy of the Federal Register notices of adopted amendments in which USEPA promulgated the additions to federal 40 CFR 273. The Board will evaluate any petition for identical-in-substance rulemaking based on the Federal Register notices.

- 2) If the petitioner desires expedited Board consideration of the proposed amendments to this Part (i.e., adoption within one year of the date of the Federal Register notice), it must explicitly request expedited consideration and set forth the arguments in favor of such consideration.
- c) Petitions for General Rulemaking
- 1) To be successful using the general rulemaking procedure under subsection (a)(2), the petitioner must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Board that each of the following would be true of regulation under the universal waste regulations of this Part:
    - A) It would be appropriate for the waste or category of waste;
    - B) It would improve management practices for the waste or category of waste; and
    - C) It would improve implementation of the hazardous waste program.
  - 2) The petition must include the information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120(b). The petition should also address as many of the factors listed in Section 733.181 as are appropriate for the waste or waste category addressed in the petition.
  - 3) The Board will evaluate petitions for general rulemaking and grant or deny the requested relief using the factors listed in Section 733.181. The decision will be based on the weight of evidence showing that regulation under this Part would fulfill the requirements of subsection (c)(1).
- d) Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals are regulated by Subpart P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and USEPA's rules prohibit adding them as a category of hazardous waste for management under this Part.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 25200, effective November 19, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
 SUBCHAPTER i: SOLID WASTE AND SPECIAL WASTE HAULING

PART 810  
 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
810.101	Scope and Applicability
810.102	Severability

810.103	Definitions
810.104	Incorporations by Reference
810.105	Electronic Reporting

**AUTHORITY:** Implementing Sections 7.2, 21, 21.1, 22, 22.17, and 22.40 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 21, 21.1, 22, 22.17, 22.40, and 27].

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R88-7 at 14 Ill. Reg. 15838, effective September 18, 1990; amended in R93-10 at 18 Ill. Reg. 1268, effective January 13, 1994; amended in R90-26 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12457, effective August 1, 1994; amended in R95-9 at 19 Ill. Reg. 14427, effective September 29, 1995; amended in R96-1 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11985, effective August 15, 1996; amended in R97-20 at 21 Ill. Reg. 15825, effective November 25, 1997; amended in R04-5/R04-15 at 28 Ill. Reg. 9090, effective June 18, 2004; amended in R05-1 at 29 Ill. Reg. 5028, effective March 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 4130, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1425, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-8 at 31 Ill. Reg. 16167, effective November 27, 2007; amended in R10-9 at 35 Ill. Reg. 10837, effective June 22, 2011; amended in R14-1/R14-2/R14-3 at 38 Ill. Reg. 7253, effective March 13, 2014; amended in R15-8 at 38 Ill. Reg. 23458, effective November 24, 2014; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 21304, effective November 19, 2018.

### **Section 810.103 Definitions**

Except as stated in this Section, or unless a different meaning of a word or term is clear from the context, the definition of words or terms in this Part will be the same as that applied to the same words or terms in the Environmental Protection Act (Act):

“Act” means the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].

“Admixtures” are chemicals added to earth materials to improve for a specific application the physical or chemical properties of the earth materials. Admixtures include, ~~but are not limited to:~~ lime, cement, bentonite, and sodium silicate.

“Agency” is the Environmental Protection Agency established by the Environmental Protection Act. [415 ILCS 5/3.105]

“Applicant” means the person submitting an application to the Agency for a permit for a solid waste disposal facility.

“Aquifer” means saturated (with groundwater) soils and geologic materials which are sufficiently permeable to readily yield economically useful quantities of water to wells, springs, or streams under ordinary hydraulic gradients and whose boundaries can be identified and mapped from hydrogeologic data. (Section 3 of the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act [415 ILCS 55/3])



“Bedrock” means the solid rock formation immediately underlying any loose superficial material such as soil, alluvium, or glacial drift.

“Beneficially usable waste” means any solid waste from the steel and foundry industries that will not decompose biologically, burn, serve as food for vectors, form a gas, cause an odor, or form a leachate that contains constituents which exceed the limits for this type of waste as specified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 817.106.

“Board” is the Pollution Control Board established by the Act. [415 ILCS 5/3.130]

“Borrow area” means an area from which earthen material is excavated for the purpose of constructing daily cover, final cover, a liner, a gas venting system, roadways, or berms.

“Chemical waste” means a non-putrescible solid whose characteristics are such that any contaminated leachate is expected to be formed through chemical or physical processes, rather than biological processes, and no gas is expected to be formed as a result.

“Coal combustion power generating facilities” means establishments that generate electricity by combusting coal and which utilize a lime or limestone scrubber system.

“Contaminated leachate” means any leachate whose constituent violate the standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.202.

“Dead animal disposal site” means an on-the-farm disposal site at which the burial of dead animals is done in accordance with the Illinois Dead Animal Disposal Act [225 ILCS 610] and regulations adopted pursuant thereto (8 Ill. Adm. Code 90).

“Design period” means that length of time determined by the sum of the operating life of the solid waste landfill facility plus the post-closure ~~post-closure~~ care period necessary to stabilize the waste in the units.

“Disposal” means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water or into any well such that solid waste or any constituent of the solid waste may enter the environment by being emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwater. [415 ILCS 5/3.185] If the solid waste is accumulated and not confined or contained to prevent its entry into the environment, or there is no certain plan for its disposal elsewhere, such accumulation will constitute disposal.

“Disturbed areas” means those areas within a facility that have been physically altered during waste disposal operations or during the construction of any part of the facility.

“Documentation” means items, in any tangible form, whether directly legible or legible with the aid of any machine or device, including but not limited to affidavits, certificates, deeds, leases, contracts or other binding agreements, licenses, permits, photographs, audio or video recordings, maps, geographic surveys, chemical and mathematical formulas or equations, mathematical and statistical calculations and assumptions, research papers, technical reports, technical designs and design drawings, stocks, bonds, and financial records, that are used to support facts or hypotheses.

“Earth liners” means structures constructed from naturally occurring soil material that has been compacted to achieve a low permeability.

“Existing facility” or “Existing unit” means a facility or unit that is not defined in this Section as a new facility or a new unit.

*“Existing MSWLF unit” means any municipal solid waste landfill unit that has received household waste before October 9, 1993. [415 ILCS 5/3.285]*

“Facility” means a site and all equipment and fixtures on a site used to treat, store or dispose of solid or special wastes. A facility consists of an entire solid or special waste treatment, storage, or disposal operation. All structures used in connection with or to facilitate the waste disposal operation will be considered a part of the facility. A facility may include, but is not limited to, one or more solid waste disposal units, buildings, treatment systems, processing and storage operations, and monitoring stations.

“Field capacity” means that maximum moisture content of a waste, under field conditions of temperature and pressure, above which moisture is released by gravity drainage.

“Foundry sand” means pure sand or a mixture of sand and any additives necessary for use of the sand in the foundry process, but does not include such foundry process by-products as air pollution control dust or refractories.

“Gas collection system” means a system of wells, trenches, pipes and other related ancillary structures such as manholes, compressor housing, and monitoring installations that collects and transports the gas produced in a putrescible waste disposal unit to one or more gas processing points. The flow of gas through such a system may be produced by naturally occurring gas pressure gradients or may be aided by an induced draft generated by mechanical means.

“Gas condensate” means the liquid formed as a landfill gas is cooled or compressed.

“Gas venting system” means a system of wells, trenches, pipes and other related structures that vents the gas produced in a putrescible waste disposal unit to the atmosphere.

“Geomembranes” means manufactured membrane liners and barriers of low permeability used to control the migration of fluids or gases.

“Geotextiles” are permeable manufactured materials used for purposes that include, but are not limited to, strengthening soil, providing a filter to prevent clogging of drains, and collecting and draining liquids and gases beneath the ground surface.

*“Groundwater” means underground water which occurs within the saturated zone and within geologic materials where the fluid pressure in the pore space is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure. (Section 3 of the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act)*

*“Household waste” means any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas). [415 ILCS 5/3.230]*

“Hydraulic barriers” means structures designed to prevent or control the seepage of water. Hydraulic barriers include, but are not limited to, cutoff walls, slurry walls, grout curtains, and liners.

“Inert waste” means any solid waste that will not decompose biologically, burn, serve as food for vectors, form a gas, cause an odor, or form a contaminated leachate, as determined in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.202(b). Such inert wastes will include only non-biodegradable and non-putrescible solid wastes. Inert wastes may include, but are not limited to, bricks, masonry, and concrete (cured for 60 days or more).

“Iron slag” means slag.

“Land application unit” means an area where wastes are agronomically spread over or disked into land or otherwise applied so as to become incorporated into the soil surface. For the purposes of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 through 815, a land application unit is not a landfill; however, other Parts of 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter I may apply, and may include the permitting requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.

“Landfill” means a unit or part of a facility in or on which waste is placed and accumulated over time for disposal, and which is not a land application unit, a surface impoundment or an underground injection well. For the purposes of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 through 815, landfills include waste piles, as defined in this Section.

*“Lateral expansion” means a horizontal expansion of the actual waste boundaries of an existing MSWLF unit occurring on or after October 9, 1993. A horizontal expansion is any area where solid waste is placed for the first time directly upon the bottom liner of the unit, excluding side slopes on or after October 9, 1993. [415 ILCS 5/3.275]*

“Leachate” means liquid that has been or is in direct contact with a solid waste.

“Lift” means an accumulation of waste that is compacted into a unit and over which cover is placed.

“Low risk waste” means any solid waste from the steel and foundry industries that will not decompose biologically, burn, serve as food for vectors, form a gas, cause an odor, or form a leachate that contains constituents that exceed the limits for this type of waste as specified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 817.106.

*“Malodor” means an odor caused by one or more contaminant emissions into the atmosphere from a facility that is in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as to be described as malodorous and which may be injurious to human, plant, or animal life, to health, or to property, or may unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property. [415 ILCS 5/3.115] (defining “air pollution”)*

“Municipal solid waste landfill unit” or “MSWLF unit” means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile. An A MSWLF unit also may receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, very small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. An A-MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit, or a lateral expansion. A construction and demolition landfill that receives residential lead-based paint waste and which does not receive any other household waste is not an a-MSWLF unit. The term injection well is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 730.103. The terms land application unit, surface impoundment, and waste pile are defined in 40 ~~CFR C.F.R.~~ § 257.2, incorporated by reference in Section 810.104. The terms construction and demolition landfill and industrial solid waste are defined in 40 CFR 258.2, incorporated by reference in Section 810.104. BOARD NOTE: A “construction and demolition (C&D) landfill” is a regulatory category of landfill that does not exist in Illinois. It is distinct from a clean

construction and demolition debris (CCDD) fill operation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1100. A landfill in Illinois that receives residential lead-based paint waste and no other type of household waste would be permitted as a chemical waste landfill or a putrescible waste landfill under Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811, as appropriate.

“National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System” or “NPDES” means the program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.), Section 12(f) of the Act, Subpart A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310.

“NPDES permit” means a permit issued under the NPDES program.

“New facility” or “New unit” means a solid waste landfill facility or a unit at a facility, if one or more of the following conditions apply:

It is a landfill or unit exempt from permit requirements pursuant to Section 21(d) of the Act that had not yet accepted any waste as of September 18, 1990;

It is a landfill or unit not exempt from permit requirements pursuant to Section 21(d) of the Act that had no development or operating permit issued by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 as of September 18, 1990; or

It is a landfill with a unit whose maximum design capacity or lateral extent was increased after September 18, 1990.

BOARD NOTE: A new unit located in an existing facility will be considered a unit subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814, which references applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.

*“New MSWLF unit” means any municipal solid waste landfill unit that has received household waste on or after October 9, 1993 for the first time. [415 ILCS 5/3.285]*

“One hundred-year flood plain” means any land area that is subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in a given year from any source.

“One hundred-year, 24-hour precipitation event” means a precipitation event of 24-hour duration with a probable recurrence interval of once in 100 years.

“Operator” means the person responsible for the operation and maintenance of a solid waste disposal facility.

“Owner” means a person who has an interest, directly or indirectly, in land, including a leasehold interest, on which a person operates and maintains a solid waste disposal facility. The “owner” is the “operator” if there is no other person who is operating and maintaining a solid waste disposal facility.

“Perched watertable” means an elevated watertable above a discontinuous saturated lens, resting on a low permeability (such as clay) layer within a high permeability (such as sand) formation.

“Permit area” means the entire horizontal and vertical region occupied by a permitted solid waste disposal facility.

*“Person” is any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, State agency, or any other legal entity, or their legal representative, agent or assigns. [415 ILCS 5/3.315]*

“Potentially usable waste” means any solid waste from the steel and foundry industries that will not decompose biologically, burn, serve as food for vectors, form a gas, cause an odor, or form a leachate that contains constituents that exceed the limits for this type of waste as specified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 817.106.

“Poz-O-Tec materials” means materials produced by a stabilization process patented by Conversion Systems, Inc. utilizing flue gas desulfurization (FGD) sludges and ash produced by coal combustion power generation facilities as raw materials.

“Poz-O-Tec monofill” means a landfill in which solely Poz-O-Tec materials are placed for disposal.

“Professional engineer” means a person who has registered and obtained a seal pursuant to the Professional Engineering Practice Act of 1989 [225 ILCS 325].

“Professional land surveyor” means a person who has received a certificate of registration and a seal pursuant to the Illinois Professional Land Surveyor Act of 1989 [225 ILCS 330].

“Putrescible waste” means a solid waste that contains organic matter capable of being decomposed by microorganisms so as to cause a malodor, gases, or other offensive conditions, or which is capable of providing food for birds and vectors. Putrescible wastes may form a contaminated leachate from microbiological degradation, chemical processes, and physical processes. Putrescible waste includes, but is not limited to, garbage, offal, dead animals, general household waste, and commercial waste. All solid wastes that do not meet the definition of inert or chemical wastes will be considered putrescible wastes.

“Publicly owned treatment works” or “POTW” means a treatment works that is owned by the State of Illinois or a unit of local government. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastewater. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. The term also means the unit of local government that has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

“Recharge zone” means an area through which water can enter an aquifer.

“Research, development, and demonstration permit” or “RD&D permit” means a permit issued pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 813.112.

“Residential lead-based paint waste” means waste containing lead-based paint that is generated as a result of activities such as abatement, rehabilitation, renovation, and remodeling in homes and other residences. The term residential lead-based paint waste includes, but is not limited to, lead-based paint debris, chips, dust, and sludges.

*“Resource Conservation and Recovery Act” or “RCRA” means the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-580 codified as 42 USC. 6901 et seq.) as amended. [415 ILCS 5/3.425]*

“Responsible charge”, when used to refer to a person, means that the person is normally present at a waste disposal site; directs the day-to-day overall operation at the site; and either is the owner or operator or is employed by or under contract with the owner or operator to assure that the day-to-day operations at the site are carried out in compliance with any Part of 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter I governing operations at waste disposal sites.

“Runoff” means water resulting from precipitation that flows overland before it enters a defined stream channel, any portion of such overland flow that infiltrates into the ground before it reaches the stream channel, and any precipitation that falls directly into a stream channel.

“Salvaging” means the return of waste materials to use, under the supervision of the landfill operator, so long as the activity is confined to an area remote from the operating face of the landfill, it does not interfere with or otherwise delay the operations of the landfill, and it results in the removal of all materials for salvaging from the landfill site daily or separates them by type and stores them in a manner that does not create a nuisance, harbor vectors, or cause an unsightly appearance.

“Scavenging” means the removal of materials from a solid waste management facility or unit that is not salvaging.

“Seismic slope safety factor” means the ratio between the resisting forces or moments in a slope and the driving forces or moments that may cause a massive slope failure during an earthquake or other seismic event such as an explosion.

“Settlement” means subsidence caused by waste loading, changes in groundwater level, chemical changes within the soil, and adjacent operations involving excavation.

“Shredding” means the mechanical reduction in particle sizes of solid waste. Putrescible waste is considered shredded if 90 percent of the waste by dry weight passes a three-inch sieve.

“Significant modification” means a modification to an approved permit issued by the Agency in accordance with Section 39 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 813 that is required when one or more of the following changes (considered significant when that change is measured by one or more parameters whose values lie outside the expected operating range of values as specified in the permit) are planned, occur, or will occur:

An increase in the capacity of the waste disposal unit over the permitted capacity;

Any change in the placement of daily, intermediate, or final cover;

A decrease in performance, efficiency, or longevity of the liner system;

A decrease in efficiency or performance of the leachate collection system;

A change in configuration, performance, or efficiency of the leachate management system;

A change in the final disposition of treated effluent or in the quality of the discharge from the leachate treatment or pretreatment system;

Installation of a gas management system or a decrease in the efficiency or performance of an existing gas management system;

A change in the performance or operation of the surface water control system;

A decrease in the quality or quantity of data from any environmental monitoring system;

A change in the applicable background concentrations or the maximum allowable predicted concentrations;



A change in the design or configuration of the regraded area after development or after final closure;

A change in the amount or type of post-closure ~~postclosure~~-financial assurance;

Any change in the permit boundary;

A change in the post-closure ~~postclosure~~-land use of the property;

A remedial action necessary to protect groundwater;

Transfer of the permit to a new operator;

Operating authorization is being sought to place into service a structure constructed pursuant to a construction quality assurance program; or

A change in any requirement set forth as a special condition in the permit.

“Slag” means the fused agglomerate that separates in the iron and steel production and floats on the surface of the molten metal.

“Sole source aquifer” means those aquifers designated pursuant to section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (42 USC 300h-3).

“Solid waste” means a waste that is defined in this Section as an inert waste, as a putrescible waste, as a chemical waste or as a special waste, and which is not also defined as a hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

*“Special waste” means any industrial process waste, pollution control waste, or hazardous waste, except as determined pursuant to Section 22.9 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 808. [415 ILCS 5/3.475]*

“Static safety factor” means the ratio between resisting forces or moments in a slope and the driving forces or moments that may cause a massive slope failure.

“Steel slag” means slag.

“Surface impoundment” means a natural topographic depression, a man-made excavation, or a diked area into which flowing wastes, such as liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, are placed. For the purposes of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 through 815, a surface impoundment is not a landfill. Other Parts of 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter I may apply, including the permitting requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.

“Twenty-five-year, 24-hour precipitation event” means a precipitation event of 24-hour duration with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years.

“Uppermost aquifer” means the first geologic formation above or below the bottom elevation of a constructed liner or wastes, where no liner is present, that is an aquifer, and includes any lower aquifer that is hydraulically connected with this aquifer within the facility’s permit area.

“Unit” means a contiguous area used for solid waste disposal.

“Unit of local government” means a unit of local government, as defined by Article 7, Section 1 of the Illinois Constitution. A unit of local government may include, but is not limited to, a municipality, a county, or a sanitary district.

“Waste pile” means an area on which non-containerized masses of solid, non-flowing wastes are placed for disposal. For the purposes of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 through 815, a waste pile is a landfill, unless the operator can demonstrate that the wastes are not accumulated over time for disposal. At a minimum, this demonstration must include photographs, records, or other observable or discernable information, maintained on a yearly basis, that show that within the preceding year the waste has been removed for utilization or disposal elsewhere.

“Waste stabilization” means any chemical, physical, or thermal treatment of waste, either alone or in combination with biological processes, that results in a reduction of microorganisms, including viruses, and the potential for putrefaction.

“Working face” means any part of a landfill where waste is being disposed of.

“Zone of attenuation” means the three dimensional region formed by excluding the volume occupied by the waste placement from the smaller of the volumes resulting from vertical planes drawn to the bottom of the uppermost aquifer at the property boundary or 100 feet from the edge of one or more adjacent units.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21304, effective November 19, 2018)

#### **Section 810.104 Incorporations by Reference**

- a) The Board incorporates the following material by reference:
  - 1) Code of Federal Regulations:

40 CFR 3.2 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (How Does This Part Provide for Electronic Reporting?), referenced in Section 810.105.

40 CFR 3.3 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (What Definitions Are Applicable to This Part?), referenced in Section 810.105.

40 CFR 3.10 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (What Are the Requirements for Electronic Reporting to EPA?), referenced in Section 810.105.

40 CFR 3.2000 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (What Are the Requirements Authorized State, Tribe, and Local Programs' Reporting Systems Must Meet?), referenced in Section 810.105.

40 CFR 141.40 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Monitoring Requirements for Unregulated Contaminants), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319 and 817.415.

40 CFR 257.2 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Definitions), referenced in Section 810.103.

40 CFR 258.2 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Definitions), referenced in Section 810.103.

40 CFR 258.10(a), (b), and (c) ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Airport Safety), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.11(a) ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Floodplains), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.12(a) ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Wetlands), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.13 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Fault Areas), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.14 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Seismic Impact Zones), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.15 ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Unstable Areas), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.16(a) ~~(2019)~~~~(2017)~~ (Closure of Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Units), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.20 ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Procedures for Excluding the Receipt of Hazardous Waste), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.23 ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Explosive Gases Control), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.26 ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Run-on/Run-off Control Systems), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.27 ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Surface Water Requirements), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.28 ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Liquids Restrictions), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.29(a) and (c) ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Recordkeeping Requirements), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.60(c)(2), (c)(3), (d), (f), (g), and (i) ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Closure Criteria), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.61(a), (c)(3), and (d) ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Post-Closure Care Requirements), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.70(a) ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ ((Financial Assurance) Applicability and Effective Date), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.71(a)(2) ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Financial Assurance for Closure), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.72(a)(1) and (a)(2) ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Financial Assurance for Post-Closure Care), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.73 ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Financial Assurance for Corrective Action), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

40 CFR 258.74 ~~(2019)-(2017)~~ (Allowable Mechanisms (for Financial Assurance)), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.

Appendix I of 40 CFR 258 ~~(2019)~~-(2017) (Constituents for Detection Monitoring), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319.

Appendix II of 40 CFR 258 ~~(2019)~~-(2017) (List of Hazardous Inorganic and Organic Constituents), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.319.

- 2) American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036:
  - Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) Accounting Standards—Current Text, 2008 Edition, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.715.
  - American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Professional Standards—Statements on Auditing Standards, June 1, 2008 Edition, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.715.
- 3) ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials, 1976 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, 215-299-5585:
  - Method D2234-76, “Test Method for Collection of Gross Samples of Coal”, approved 1976, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 817.103.
  - Method D3987-85, “Standard Test Method for Shake Extraction of Solid Waste with Water”, approved 1985, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.601, 814.701, 814.901, 814.902, and 817.103.
- 4) GASB. Governmental Accounting Standards Board, 401 Merritt 7, P.O. Box 5116, Norwalk, CT 06856-5116:
  - Statement 18, Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Care Costs, August 1993, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.716.
- 5) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Publication Department, 2803 52nd Ave., Hyattsville, MD 20781, 301-394-0081:
  - Engineering Manual 1110-2-1906 Appendix VII, Falling-Head Permeability Cylinder (1986), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 816.530.
- 6) U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, 202-783-3238:
  - Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test) in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods” (Third

Edition, Update IIIB, November 2004) (document number EPA-SW-846-03-03B or EPA-530-R-04-037), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.107.

- b) These incorporations include no later amendments or editions.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21304, effective November 19, 2018)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
SUBCHAPTER i: SOLID WASTE AND SPECIAL WASTE HAULING

PART 811  
STANDARDS FOR NEW SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS

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811.ILLUSTRATION A	Trust Agreement
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811.ILLUSTRATION I	Letter from Chief Financial Officer



811.APPENDIX B Section-by-Section correlation between the Standards of the RCRA Subtitle D MSWLF regulations and the Board's nonhazardous waste landfill regulations.

811.APPENDIX C List of Leachate Monitoring Parameters

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2, 21, 21.1, 22, 22.17, and 22.40 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 21, 21.1, 22, 22.17, 22.40, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R88-7 at 14 Ill. Reg. 15861, effective September 18, 1990; amended in R92-19 at 17 Ill. Reg. 12413, effective July 19, 1993; amended in R93-10 at 18 Ill. Reg. 1308, effective January 13, 1994; expedited correction at 18 Ill. Reg. 7504, effective July 19, 1993; amended in R90-26 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12481, effective August 1, 1994; amended in R95-13 at 19 Ill. Reg. 12257, effective August 15, 1995; amended in R96-1 at 20 Ill. Reg. 12000, effective August 15, 1996; amended in R97-20 at 21 Ill. Reg. 15831, effective November 25, 1997; amended in R98-9 at 22 Ill. Reg. 11491, effective June 23, 1998; amended in R99-1 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2794, effective February 17, 1999; amended in R98-29 at 23 Ill. Reg. 6880, effective July 1, 1999; amended in R04-5/R04-15 at 28 Ill. Reg. 9107, effective June 18, 2004; amended in R05-1 at 29 Ill. Reg. 5044, effective March 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 4136, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1435, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-8 at 31 Ill. Reg. 16172, effective November 27, 2007; amended in R10-9 at 35 Ill. Reg. 10842, effective June 22, 2011; amended in R10-09(A) at 35 Ill. Reg. 18882, effective October 24, 2011; amended in R14-1/R14-2/R14-3 at 38 Ill. Reg. 7259, effective March 13, 2014; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 21330, effective November 19, 2018.

## SUBPART C: PUTRESCIBLE AND CHEMICAL WASTE LANDFILLS

### Section 811.319 Groundwater Monitoring Programs

- a) Detection Monitoring Program. Any use of the term maximum allowable predicted concentration in this Section is a reference to Section 811.318(c). The operator must implement a detection monitoring program in accordance with the following requirements:
  - 1) Monitoring Schedule and Frequency
    - A) The monitoring period must begin as soon as waste is placed into the unit of a new landfill or before September 18, 1991 ~~within one year of the September 18, 1990~~ for an existing landfill. Monitoring must continue for a minimum period of 15 years after closure, or in the case of MSWLF units, a minimum period of 30 years after closure, except as otherwise provided by subsection (a)(1)(C). The operator must sample all monitoring points for all potential sources of contamination on a quarterly basis except as

specified in subsection (a)(3), for a period of five years from the date of issuance of the initial permit for significant modification under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.104 or a permit for a new unit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 813.104. After the initial five-year period, the sampling frequency for each monitoring point must be reduced to a semi-annual basis, provided the operator has submitted the certification described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 813.304(b). Alternatively, after the initial five-year period, the Agency must allow sampling on a semi-annual basis where the operator demonstrates that monitoring effectiveness has not been compromised, that sufficient quarterly data has been collected to characterize groundwater, and that leachate from the monitored unit does not constitute a threat to groundwater. For the purposes of this Section, the source must be considered a threat to groundwater if the results of the monitoring indicate either that the concentrations of any of the constituents monitored within the zone of attenuation is above the maximum allowable predicted concentration for that constituent or, for existing landfills, subject to Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814, that the concentration of any constituent has exceeded the applicable standard at the compliance boundary as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.402(b)(3).

- B) Beginning 15 years after closure of the unit, or five years after all other potential sources of discharge no longer constitute a threat to groundwater, as defined in subsection (a)(1)(A), the monitoring frequency may change on a well by well basis to an annual schedule if either of the following conditions exist. However, monitoring must return to a quarterly schedule at any well where a statistically significant increase is determined to have occurred in accordance with Section 811.320(e), in the concentration of any constituent with respect to the previous sample.
  - i) All constituents monitored within the zone of attenuation have returned to a concentration less than or equal to ten percent of the maximum allowable predicted concentration; or
  - ii) All constituents monitored within the zone of attenuation are less than or equal to their maximum allowable predicted concentration for eight consecutive quarters.
- C) Monitoring must be continued for a minimum period of: 30 years after closure at MSWLF units, except as otherwise provided by subsections (a)(1)(D) and (a)(1)(E); five years after closure at

landfills, other than MSWLF units, which are used exclusively for disposing waste generated at the site; or 15 years after closure at all other landfills regulated under this Part. Monitoring, beyond the minimum period, may be discontinued under the following conditions:

- i) No statistically significant increase is detected in the concentration of any constituent above that measured and recorded during the immediately preceding scheduled sampling for three consecutive years, after changing to an annual monitoring frequency; or
  - ii) Immediately after contaminated leachate is no longer generated by the unit.
- D) The Agency may reduce the groundwater monitoring period at a MSWLF unit upon a demonstration by the owner or operator that the reduced period is sufficient to protect human health and environment.
- E) An owner or operator of a MSWLF unit must petition the Board for an adjusted standard in accordance with Section 811.303, if the owner or operator seeks a reduction of the post-closure care monitoring period for all of the following requirements:
- i) Inspection and maintenance (Section 811.111);
  - ii) Leachate collection (Section 811.309);
  - iii) Gas monitoring (Section 811.310); and
  - iv) Groundwater monitoring (Section 811.319).

BOARD NOTE: Changes to subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D), and (a)(1)(E) are derived from 40 CFR 258.61-(2017).

- 2) Criteria for Choosing Constituents to be Monitored
- A) The operator must monitor each well for constituents that will provide a means for detecting groundwater contamination. Constituents must be chosen for monitoring if they meet the following requirements:
- i) The constituent appears in, or is expected to be in, the leachate; and

- ii) Is contained within the following list of constituents:

~~Ammonia nitrogen~~—~~Nitrogen~~ (dissolved) (CAS No. 7664-41-7)  
 Arsenic (dissolved) (CAS No. 7440-38-2)  
 Boron (dissolved) (CAS No. 7440-42-8)  
 Cadmium (dissolved) (CAS No. 7440-43-9)  
 Chloride (dissolved) (CAS No. 16887-00-6)  
 Chromium (dissolved) (CAS No. 7447-47-3)  
 Cyanide (total) (CAS No. 57-12-5)  
 Lead (dissolved) (CAS No. 7439-92-1)  
 Magnesium (dissolved) (CAS No. 7439-95-4)  
 Mercury (dissolved) (CAS No. 7439-97-6)  
 Nitrate (dissolved) (CAS No. 14797-55-8)  
 Sulfate (dissolved) (CAS No. 14808-79-8)  
 Total ~~dissolved solids~~ ~~Dissolved Solids~~ (TDS)  
 Zinc (dissolved) (CAS No. 7440-66-6)

- iii) This is the minimum list for MSWLFs.
- iv) Any facility accepting more than 50% by volume non-municipal waste must determine additional indicator parameters based upon leachate characteristic and waste content.

- B) One or more indicator constituents, representative of the transport processes of constituents in the leachate, may be chosen for monitoring in place of the constituents it represents. The use of such indicator constituents must be included in an Agency approved permit.

- 3) Organic Chemicals Monitoring. The operator must monitor each existing well that is being used as a part of the monitoring well network at the facility before September 18, 1991 ~~within one year after September 18, 1990~~, and monitor each new well within the three months after its establishment. The monitoring required by this subsection (a)(3) must be for a broad range of organic chemical contaminants in accordance with the following procedures:

- A) The analysis must be at least as comprehensive and sensitive as the tests for the 51 organic chemicals in drinking water described at 40 CFR 141.40 and appendix I of 40 CFR 258 ~~(2017)~~, each incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.104 and:

Acetone (CAS No. 67-64-1)

Acrylonitrile (CAS No. 107-13-1)

**Benzene**

Benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2)

Bromobenzene (CAS No. 108-86-1)

Bromochloromethane (CAS No. 74-97-5)

Bromodichloromethane (CAS No. 75-27-0)

Bromoform; tribromomethane (CAS No. 75-25-2)

**Tribromomethane**

n-Butylbenzene (CAS No. 104-51-8)

sec-Butylbenzene (CAS No. 135-98-8)

tert-Butylbenzene (CAS No. 98-06-6)

Carbon disulfide (CAS No. 75-15-0)

Carbon tetrachloride (CAS No. 56-23-5)

Chlorobenzene (CAS No. 108-90-7)

Chloroethane (CAS No. 75-00-3)

Chloroform; trichloromethane (CAS No. 67-66-3)

**Trichloromethane**

o-Chlorotoluene (CAS No. 95-49-8)

p-Chlorotoluene (CAS No. 106-43-4)

Dibromochloromethane (CAS No. 124-48-1)

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (CAS No. 106-43-4)

1,2-Dibromoethane (CAS No. 106-93-4)

1,2-Dichlorobenzene (CAS No. 95-50-1)

1,3-Dichlorobenzene (CAS No. 541-73-1)

1,4-Dichlorobenzene (CAS No. 106-46-7)

trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (CAS No. 110-57-6)

Dichlorodifluoromethane (CAS No. 75-71-8)

1,1-Dichloroethane (CAS No. 75-34-3)

1,2-Dichloroethane (CAS No. 107-06-2)

1,1-Dichloroethylene (CAS No. 75-35-4)

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (CAS No. 156-59-2)

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (CAS No. 156-60-5)

1,2-Dichloropropane (CAS No. 78-87-5)

1,3-Dichloropropane (CAS No. 142-28-9)

2,2-Dichloropropane (CAS No. 594-20-7)

1,1-Dichloropropene (CAS No. 563-58-6)

1,3-Dichloropropene (CAS No. 542-75-6)

cis-1,3-Dichloropropene (CAS No. 10061-01-5)

trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (CAS No. 10061-02-6)

Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4)

Hexachlorobutadiene (CAS No. 87-68-3)

2-Hexanone; ~~methyl methyl~~ butyl ketone (CAS No. 591-78-6)

Isopropylbenzene (CAS No. 98-82-8)

p-Isopropyltoluene (CAS No. 99-87-6)  
 Methyl bromide; bromomethane (CAS No. 74-83-9)  
     ~~Bromomethane~~  
 Methyl chloride; chloromethane (CAS No. 74-87-3)  
     ~~Chloromethane~~  
 Methylene bromide; dibromomethane (CAS No. 74-95-3)  
     ~~Dibromomethane~~  
 Dichloromethane (CAS No. 75-09-2)  
 Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS No. 78-93-3)  
 Methyl iodide; iodomethane (CAS No. 74-88-4)  
     ~~Iodomethane~~  
 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (CAS No. 108-10-1)  
 Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3)  
 Oil and Grease (hexane soluble)  
 n-Propylbenzene (CAS No. 103-65-1)  
 Styrene (CAS No. 100-42-5)  
 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (CAS No. 630-20-6)  
 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (CAS No. 79-34-5)  
 Tetrachloroethylene (CAS No. 127-18-4)  
 Tetrahydrofuran (CAS No. 109-99-9)  
 Toluene (CAS No. 108-88-3-23-8)  
 Total Phenolics  
 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene  
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (CAS No. 120-82-1)  
~~1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene~~  
 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (CAS No. 71-55-6)  
 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (CAS No. 79-00-5)  
 Trichloroethylene (CAS No. 79-01-6)  
 Trichlorofluoromethane (CAS No. 75-69-4)  
 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (CAS No. 96-18-4)  
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS No. 526-73-8)  
 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (CAS No. 108-67-8)  
 Vinyl acetate (CAS No. 108-05-4)  
 Vinyl chloride (CAS No. 75-01-4)  
 Xylenes (CAS No. 1330-20-7)

- B) At least once every two years, the operator must monitor each well in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(A).
- C) The operator of a MSWLF unit must monitor each well in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(A) on a semi-annual basis.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(3)(C) is derived from 40 CFR 258.54(b)-(2017).

## 4) Confirmation of Monitored Increase

- A) The confirmation procedures of this subsection must be used only if the concentrations of the constituents monitored can be measured at or above the practical quantitation limit (PQL). The PQL is defined as the lowest concentration that can be reliably measured within specified limits of precision and accuracy, under routine laboratory operating conditions. The operator must institute the confirmation procedures of subsection (a)(4)(B) after notifying the Agency in writing, within 10 days, of observed increases:
- i) The concentration of any inorganic constituent monitored in accordance with subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) shows a progressive increase over eight consecutive monitoring events;
  - ii) The concentration of any constituent exceeds the maximum allowable predicted concentration at an established monitoring point within the zone of attenuation;
  - iii) The concentration of any constituent monitored in accordance with subsection (a)(3) exceeds the preceding measured concentration at any established monitoring point; and
  - iv) The concentration of any constituent monitored at or beyond the zone of attenuation exceeds the applicable groundwater quality standards of Section 811.320.
- B) The confirmation procedures must include the following:
- i) The operator must verify any observed increase by taking additional samples within 90 days after the initial sampling event and ensure that the samples and sampling protocol used will detect any statistically significant increase in the concentration of the suspect constituent in accordance with Section 811.320(e), so as to confirm the observed increase. The operator must notify the Agency of any confirmed increase before the end of the next business day following the confirmation.
  - ii) The operator must determine the source of any confirmed increase, which may include, but must not be limited to, natural phenomena, sampling or analysis errors, or an offsite source.

- iii) The operator must notify the Agency in writing of any confirmed increase. The notification must demonstrate a source other than the facility and provide the rationale used in such a determination. The notification must be submitted to the Agency no later than 180 days after the original sampling event. If the facility is permitted by the Agency, the notification must be filed for review as a significant permit modification pursuant to Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 813.
  - iv) If an alternative source demonstration described in subsections (a)(4)(B)(ii) and (a)(4)(B)(iii) cannot be made, assessment monitoring is required in accordance with subsection (b).
  - v) If an alternative source demonstration, submitted to the Agency as an application, is denied pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 813.105, the operator must commence sampling for the constituents listed in subsection (b)(5), and submit an assessment monitoring plan as a significant permit modification, both within 30 days after the dated notification of Agency denial. The operator must sample the well or wells that exhibited the confirmed increase.
- b) **Assessment Monitoring.** The operator must begin an assessment monitoring program in order to confirm that the solid waste disposal facility is the source of the contamination and to provide information needed to carry out a groundwater impact assessment in accordance with subsection (c). The assessment monitoring program must be conducted in accordance with the following requirements:
- 1) The assessment monitoring must be conducted in accordance with this subsection to collect information to assess the nature and extent of groundwater contamination. The owner or operator of a MSWLF unit must comply with the additional requirements prescribed in subsection (b)(5). The assessment monitoring must consist of monitoring of additional constituents that might indicate the source and extent of contamination. In addition, assessment monitoring may include any other investigative techniques that will assist in determining the source, nature and extent of the contamination, which may consist of, but need not be limited to the following:
    - A) More frequent sampling of the wells in which the observation occurred;
    - B) More frequent sampling of any surrounding wells; and



- C) The placement of additional monitoring wells to determine the source and extent of the contamination.
- 2) Except as provided for in subsections (a)(4)(B)(iii) and (a)(4)(B)(v), the operator of the facility for which assessment monitoring is required must file the plans for an assessment monitoring program with the Agency. If the facility is permitted by the Agency, then the plans must be filed for review as a significant permit modification pursuant to Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 813 within 180 days after the original sampling event. The assessment monitoring program must be implemented within 180 days after the original sampling event in accordance with subsection (a)(4) or, in the case of permitted facilities, within 45 days after Agency approval.
- 3) If the analysis of the assessment monitoring data shows that the concentration of one or more constituents, monitored at or beyond the zone of attenuation is above the applicable groundwater quality standards of Section 811.320 and is attributable to the solid waste disposal facility, then the operator must determine the nature and extent of the groundwater contamination including an assessment of the potential impact on the groundwater should waste continue to be accepted at the facility and must implement the remedial action in accordance with subsection (d).
- 4) If the analysis of the assessment monitoring data shows that the concentration of one or more constituents is attributable to the solid waste disposal facility and exceeds the maximum allowable predicted concentration within the zone of attenuation, then the operator must conduct a groundwater impact assessment in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c).
- 5) In addition to the requirements of subsection (b)(1), to collect information to assess the nature and extent of groundwater contamination, the following requirements are applicable to MSWLF units:
- A) The monitoring of additional constituents pursuant to subsection (b)(1) must include, at a minimum (except as otherwise provided in subsection (b)(5)(E)), the constituents listed in appendix II of 40 CFR 258, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.104, and constituents from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620.410.
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(5)(A) is derived from 40 CFR 258.55(b)-(2017).
- B) Within 14 days after obtaining the results of sampling required under subsection (b)(5)(A), the owner or operator must do as follows:

- i) The owner or operator must place a notice in the operating record identifying the constituents that have been detected; and
- ii) The owner or operator must notify the Agency that such a notice has been placed in the operating record.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(5)(B) is derived from 40 CFR 258.55(d)(1)-(2017).

- C) The owner or operator must establish background concentrations for any constituents detected pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(A) in accordance with Section 811.320(e).

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(5)(C) is derived from 40 CFR 258.55(d)(3)-(2017).

- D) Within 90 days after the initial monitoring in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(A), the owner or operator must monitor for the detected constituents listed in appendix II of 40 CFR 258, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.104, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620.410 on a semiannual basis during the assessment monitoring. The operator must monitor all the constituents listed in appendix II of 40 CFR 258 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620.410 on an annual basis during assessment monitoring.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(5)(D) is derived from 40 CFR 258.55(d)(2)-(2017).

- E) The owner or operator may request the Agency to delete any of the 40 CFR 258 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620.410 constituents by demonstrating to the Agency that the deleted constituents are not reasonably expected to be in or derived from the waste contained in the leachate.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(5)(E) is derived from 40 CFR 258.55(b)-(2017).

- F) Within 14 days after finding an exceedance above the applicable groundwater quality standards in accordance with subsection (b)(3), the owner or operator must do as follows:
  - i) The owner or operator must place a notice in the operating record that identifies the constituents monitored under subsection (b)(1)(D) that have exceeded the groundwater quality standard;

- ii) The owner or operator must notify the Agency and the appropriate officials of the local municipality or county within whose boundaries the site is located that such a notice has been placed in the operating record; and
- iii) The owner or operator must notify all persons who own land or reside on land that directly overlies any part of the plume of contamination if contaminants have migrated off-site.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(5)(F) is derived from 40 CFR 258.55(g)(1)(i) through (g)(1)(iii)-(2017).

- G) If the concentrations of all constituents in appendix II of 40 CFR 258, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.104, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620.410 are shown to be at or below background values, using the statistical procedures in Section 811.320(e), for two consecutive sampling events, the owner or operator must notify the Agency of this finding and may stop monitoring the appendix II of 40 CFR 258 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620.410 constituents.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(5)(G) is derived from 40 CFR 258.55(e)-(2017).

- c) Assessment of Potential Groundwater Impact. An operator required to conduct a groundwater impact assessment in accordance with subsection (b)(4) must assess the potential impacts outside the zone of attenuation that may result from confirmed increases above the maximum allowable predicted concentration within the zone of attenuation, attributable to the facility, in order to determine if there is need for remedial action. In addition to the requirements of Section 811.317, the following requirements apply:
  - 1) The operator must utilize any new information developed since the initial assessment and information from the detection and assessment monitoring programs and such information may be used for the recalibration of the GCT model; and
  - 2) The operator must submit the groundwater impact assessment and any proposed remedial action plans determined necessary pursuant to subsection (d) to the Agency within 180 days after the start of the assessment monitoring program.
- d) Remedial Action. The owner or operator of a MSWLF unit must conduct corrective action in accordance with Sections 811.324, 811.325, and 811.326.

The owner or operator of a landfill facility, other than a MSWLF unit, must conduct remedial action in accordance with this subsection (d).

- 1) The operator must submit plans for the remedial action to the Agency. Such plans and all supporting information including data collected during the assessment monitoring must be submitted within 90 days after determination of either of the following:
  - A) The groundwater impact assessment, performed in accordance with subsection (c), indicates that remedial action is needed; or
  - B) Any confirmed increase above the applicable groundwater quality standards of Section 811.320 is determined to be attributable to the solid waste disposal facility in accordance with subsection (b).
- 2) If the facility has been issued a permit by the Agency, then the operator must submit this information as an application for significant modification to the permit;
- 3) The operator must implement the plan for remedial action program within 90 days after the following:
  - A) Completion of the groundwater impact assessment that requires remedial action;
  - B) Establishing that a violation of an applicable groundwater quality standard of Section 811.320 is attributable to the solid waste disposal facility in accordance with subsection (b)(3); or
  - C) Agency approval of the remedial action plan, where the facility has been permitted by the Agency.
- 4) The remedial action program must consist of one or a combination of one of more of the following solutions:
  - A) Retrofit additional groundwater protective measures within the unit;
  - B) Construct an additional hydraulic barrier, such as a cutoff wall or slurry wall system;
  - C) Pump and treat the contaminated groundwater; or
  - D) Any other equivalent technique which will prevent further contamination of groundwater.

- 5) Termination of the Remedial Action Program
  - A) The remedial action program must continue in accordance with the plan until monitoring shows that the concentrations of all monitored constituents are below the maximum allowable predicted concentration within the zone of attenuation, below the applicable groundwater quality standards of Section 811.320 at or beyond the zone of attenuation, over a period of four consecutive quarters no longer exist.
  - B) The operator must submit to the Agency all information collected under subsection (d)(5)(A). If the facility is permitted, then the operator must submit this information as a significant modification of the permit.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21330, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 811.320 Groundwater Quality Standards**

- a) Applicable Groundwater Quality Standards
  - 1) Groundwater quality must be maintained at each constituent's background concentration, at or beyond the zone of attenuation. The applicable groundwater quality standard established for any constituent must be:
    - A) The background concentration; or
    - B) The Board established standard adjusted by the Board in accordance with the justification procedure of subsection (b).
  - 2) Any statistically significant increase above an applicable groundwater quality standard established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) that is attributable to the facility and which occurs at or beyond the zone of attenuation within 100 years after closure of the last unit accepting waste within such a facility must constitute a violation.
  - 3) For the purposes of this Part:
    - A) "Background concentration" means that concentration of a constituent that is established as the background in accordance with subsection (d); and
    - B) "Board established standard" is the concentration of a constituent adopted by the Board as a groundwater quality standard adopted by the Board pursuant to Section 14.4 of the Act or Section 8 of the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act [415 ILCS 55].

## b) Justification for Adjusted Groundwater Quality Standards

- 1) An operator may petition the Board for an adjusted groundwater quality standard in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 28.1 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104.Subpart D.
- 2) For groundwater which contains naturally occurring constituents which meet the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620.410, 620.420, 620.430, or 620.440 the Board will specify adjusted groundwater quality standards no greater than those of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620.410, 620.420, 620.430 or 620.440, respectively, upon a demonstration by the operator that:
  - A) The change in standards will not interfere with, or become injurious to, any present or potential beneficial uses for the water;
  - B) The change in standards is necessary for economic or social development, by providing information including, but not limited to, the impacts of the standards on the regional economy, social disbenefits such as loss of jobs or closing of landfills, and economic analysis contrasting the health and environmental benefits with costs likely to be incurred in meeting the standards ; and
  - C) All technically feasible and economically reasonable methods are being used to prevent the degradation of the groundwater quality.
- 3) Notwithstanding subsection (b)(2), in no case must the Board specify adjusted groundwater quality standards for a MSWLF unit greater than the following levels:

Chemical	Concentration (mg/ℓ)
Arsenic (CAS No. 7440-38-2)	0.05
Barium (CAS No. 7440-39-3)	1.0
Benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2)	0.005
Cadmium (CAS No. 7440-43-9)	0.01
Carbon tetrachloride (CAS No. 56-23-5)	0.005
Chromium (hexavalent) (CAS No. 18540-29-9)	0.05
<del>2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid</del>	<del>0.1</del>
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (CAS No. 106-46-7)	0.075
1,2-Dichloroethane (CAS No. 107-06-2)	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethylene (CAS No. 75-35-4)	0.007

<u>2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (CAS No. 94-75-7)</u>	0.1
<u>Endrin (CAS No. 72-20-8)</u>	0.0002
<u>Fluoride (CAS No. 16984-48-8)</u>	4
<u>Lindane (CAS No. 58-89-9)</u>	0.004
<u>Lead (CAS No. 7439-92-1)</u>	0.05
<u>Mercury (CAS No. 7439-97-6)</u>	0.002
<u>Methoxychlor (CAS No. 72-43-5)</u>	0.1
<u>Nitrate (CAS No. 14797-55-8)</u>	10
<u>Selenium (CAS No. 7782-49-2)</u>	0.01
<u>Silver (CAS No. 7440-22-4)</u>	0.05
<u>Toxaphene (CAS No. 8001-35-2)</u>	0.005
<u>1,1,1-Trichloroethane (CAS No. 71-55-6)</u> <u>1,1,1-Trichloromethane</u>	0.2
<u>Trichloroethylene (CAS No. 79-01-6)</u>	0.005
<u>2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (CAS No. 93-76-5)</u> <del>2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid</del>	0.01
<u>Vinyl chloride (CAS No. 75-01-4)</u> <u>Chloride</u>	0.002

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(3) is derived from 40 CFR 258.40 Table 1.

- 4) For groundwater that contains naturally occurring constituents which do not meet the standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620.410, 620.420, 620.430, or 620.440, the Board will specify adjusted groundwater quality standards, upon a demonstration by the operator that:
- A) The groundwater does not presently serve as a source of drinking water;
  - B) The change in standards will not interfere with, or become injurious to, any present or potential beneficial uses for those waters;
  - C) The change in standards is necessary for economic or social development, by providing information including, but not limited to, the impacts of the standards on the regional economy, social disbenefits such as loss of jobs or closing of landfills, and economic analysis contrasting the health and environmental benefits with costs likely to be incurred in meeting the standards; and

- D) The groundwater cannot presently, and will not in the future, serve as a source of drinking water because:
- i) It is impossible to remove water in usable quantities;
  - ii) The groundwater is situated at a depth or location such that recovery of water for drinking purposes is not technologically feasible or economically reasonable;
  - iii) The groundwater is so contaminated that it would be economically or technologically impractical to render that water fit for human consumption;
  - iv) The total dissolved solids content of the groundwater is more than 3,000 mg/ℓ and that water will not be used to serve a public water supply system; or
  - v) The total dissolved solids content of the groundwater exceeds 10,000 mg/ℓ.
- c) Determination of the Zone of Attenuation
- 1) The zone of attenuation, within which concentrations of constituents in leachate discharged from the unit may exceed the applicable groundwater quality standard of this Section, is a volume bounded by a vertical plane at the property boundary or 100 feet from the edge of the unit, whichever is less, extending from the ground surface to the bottom of the uppermost aquifer and excluding the volume occupied by the waste.
  - 2) Zones of attenuation must not extend to the annual high-water ~~high water~~ mark of navigable surface waters.
  - 3) Overlapping zones of attenuation from units within a single facility may be combined into a single zone for the purposes of establishing a monitoring network.
- d) Establishment of Background Concentrations
- 1) The initial monitoring to determine background concentrations must commence during the hydrogeological assessment required by Section 811.315. The background concentrations for those parameters identified in Sections 811.315(e)(1)(G) and 811.319(a)(2) and (a)(3) must be established based on consecutive quarterly sampling of wells for a minimum of one year, monitored in accordance with the requirements of subsections (d)(2), (d)(3) and (d)(4). Non-consecutive data may be considered by the Agency, if only one data point from a quarterly event is



missing, and it can be demonstrated that the remaining data set is representative of consecutive data in terms of any seasonal or temporal variation. Statistical tests and procedures must be employed, in accordance with subsection (e), depending on the number, type and frequency of samples collected from the wells, to establish the background concentrations.

- 2) Adjustments to the background concentrations must be made if changes in the concentrations of constituents observed in background wells over time are determined, in accordance with subsection (e), to be statistically significant, and due to natural temporal or spatial variability or due to an off-site source not associated with the landfill or the landfill activities. Such adjustments may be conducted no more frequently than once every two years during the operation of a facility and modified subject to approval by the Agency. Non-consecutive data may be used for an adjustment upon Agency approval. Adjustments to the background concentration must not be initiated prior to November 27, 2009 unless required by the Agency.
- 3) Background concentrations determined in accordance with this subsection must be used for the purposes of establishing groundwater quality standards, in accordance with subsection (a). The operator must prepare a list of the background concentrations established in accordance with this subsection. The operator must maintain such a list at the facility, must submit a copy of the list to the Agency for establishing standards in accordance with subsection (a), and must provide updates to the list within ten days of any change to the list.
- 4) A network of monitoring wells must be established upgradient from the unit, with respect to groundwater flow, in accordance with the following standards, in order to determine the background concentrations of constituents in the groundwater:
  - A) The wells must be located at such a distance that discharges of contaminants from the unit will not be detectable;
  - B) The wells must be sampled at the same frequency as other monitoring points to provide continuous background concentration data, throughout the monitoring period; and
  - C) The wells must be located at several depths to provide data on the spatial variability.
- 5) A determination of background concentrations may include the sampling of wells that are not hydraulically upgradient of the waste unit where:

- A) Hydrogeologic conditions do not allow the owner or operator to determine what wells are hydraulically upgradient of the waste; and
  - B) Sampling at other wells will provide an indication of background concentrations that is representative of that which would have been provided by upgradient wells.
- 6) If background concentrations cannot be determined on site, then alternative background concentrations may be determined from actual monitoring data from the aquifer of concern, which includes, but is not limited to, data from another landfill site that overlies the same aquifer.
- e) Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Monitoring Data
- 1) Statistical tests must be used to analyze groundwater monitoring data. One or more of the normal theory statistical tests must be chosen first for analyzing the data set or transformations of the data set. If these normal theory tests are demonstrated to be inappropriate, tests listed in subsection (e)(4) must be used. The level of significance (Type I error level) must be no less than 0.01, for individual well comparisons, and no less than 0.05, for multiple well comparisons. The statistical analysis must include, but not be limited to, the accounting of data below the detection limit of the analytical method used, the establishment of background concentrations and the determination of whether statistically significant changes have occurred in:
    - A) The concentration of any chemical constituent with respect to the background concentration or maximum allowable predicted concentration; and
    - B) The established background concentration of any chemical constituents over time.
  - 2) The statistical test or tests used must be based upon the sampling and collection protocol of Sections 811.318 and 811.319.
  - 3) Monitored data that are below the level of detection must be reported as not detected (ND). The level of detection for each constituent must be the practical quantitation limit (PQL), and must be the lowest concentration that is protective of human health and the environment, and can be achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions. In no case, must the PQL be established above the level that the Board has established for a groundwater quality standard under the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act. The following

procedures must be used to analyze such data, unless an alternative procedure in accordance with subsection (e)(4), is shown to be applicable:

- A) If the percentage of non-detects ~~non-detects~~ in the data base used is less than 15 percent, the operator must replace NDs with the PQL divided by two, then proceed with the use of one or more of the normal theory statistical tests;
  - B) If the percentage of non-detects ~~non-detects~~ in the data base used is between 15 and 50 percent, and the data are normally distributed, the operator must use Cohen's or Aitchison's adjustment to the sample mean and standard deviation, followed by an applicable statistical procedure;
  - C) If the percentage of non-detects ~~non-detects~~ in the database used is above 50 percent, then the owner or operator must use an alternative procedure in accordance with subsection (e)(4).
- 4) Nonparametric statistical tests or any other statistical test if it is demonstrated to meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.197(i).

~~BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(3) is derived from 40 CFR 258.40 Table 1 (2017).~~

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21330, effective November 19, 2018)

#### SUBPART G: FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

##### **Section 811.APPENDIX A Financial Assurance Forms**

##### **Section 811.ILLUSTRATION E Irrevocable Standby Letter of Credit**

#### IRREVOCABLE STANDBY LETTER OF CREDIT

Director  
 Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
 C/O Bureau of Land #24  
 Financial Assurance Program  
 1021 North Grand Avenue East  
 Post Office Box 19276  
 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Dear Sir or Madam:

We have authority to issue letters of credit. Our letter-of-credit operations are regulated by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation or our deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. (Omit language that does not apply.)

We hereby establish our Irrevocable Standby Letter of Credit \_\_\_\_\_ in your favor,  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
at the request and for the account \_\_\_\_\_ up to the  
of \_\_\_\_\_  
aggregate amount of \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. dollars (\$ \_\_\_\_\_ )  
available upon presentation of:

1. your sight draft, bearing references to this letter of credit \_\_\_\_\_ ; and  
No. \_\_\_\_\_
2. your signed statement reading as follows: "I certify that the amount of the draft  
is payable pursuant to regulations issued under authority of the Environmental  
Protection Act [415 ILCS 5] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.713(e)."

This letter of credit is effective as of \_\_\_\_\_ [date] and ~~must shall~~  
expire on \_\_\_\_\_ [date]  
at least one year later]; but that expiration date ~~must shall~~ be automatically extended for a  
period of  
[at least one year] on \_\_\_\_\_ [date] and on each successive expiration date, unless, at least  
120 days before the current expiration date, we notify both you  
and

\_\_\_\_\_ [owner's or operator's name] by certified mail that we have decided not to extend  
this letter of credit beyond the current expiration date. The 120 days will begin on the date when  
both the \_\_\_\_\_ [owner's or operator's name]  
and the IEPA have received the notice, as evidenced by the return receipts. In the event you are  
so notified, any unused portion of the credit ~~must shall~~ be available upon presentation of your  
sight  
draft for 120 days after the date of receipt by both you  
and  
\_\_\_\_\_ [owner's or operator's name], as shown on the signed return  
receipts.

Whenever this letter of credit is drawn on, under and in compliance with the terms of this credit,  
we ~~must shall~~ duly honor that draft upon presentation to us, and we ~~must shall~~ deposit the  
amount of the draft directly into the State of Illinois Landfill Closure and Post-Closure or  
Corrective Action Fund in accordance with your instructions.

We certify that the wording of this letter of credit is identical to the wording specified in 35 Ill.  
Adm. Code 811.Appendix A, Illustration E as that regulation was constituted on the date shown  
below.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Typed Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of issuing  
institution \_\_\_\_\_

This credit is subject to [insert “the most recent edition of the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, published and copyrighted by the International Chamber of Commerce” or “the Uniform Commercial Code”].

~~for Documentary Credits, published and copyrighted by the International Chamber of Commerce”, or “the Uniform Commercial Code”].~~

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21330, effective November 19, 2018)

### **Section 811.APPENDIX C List of Leachate Monitoring Parameters**

~~pH  
 Elevation Leachate Surface  
 Bottom of Well Elevation  
 Leachate Level from Measuring Point  
 Arsenic (total)  
 Barium (total)  
 Cadmium (total) mg/l  
 Iron (total)  
 Ammonia Nitrogen — N  
 Bacteria (Fecal Coliform)  
 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>)  
 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane  
 1,1,1-Trichloroethane  
 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane  
 1,1,2-Trichloroethane  
 1,1-Dichloroethane  
 1,1-Dichloroethylene  
 1,1-Dichloropropene  
 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene  
 1,2,3-Trichloropropane  
 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene  
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene  
 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane  
 1,2-Dichloroethane  
 1,2-Dichloropropane~~

~~1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene~~  
~~1,3-Dichloropropane~~  
~~1,3-Dichloropropene~~  
~~1,4-Dichloro-2-Butene~~  
~~1-Propanol~~  
~~2,2-Dichloropropane~~  
~~2,4,5-tp (Silvex)~~  
~~2,4,6-Trichlorophenol~~  
~~2,4-Dichlorophenol~~  
~~2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D)~~  
~~2,4-Dimethylphenol~~  
~~2,4-Dinitrotoluene~~  
~~2,4-Dinitrophenol~~  
~~2,6-Dinitrotoluene~~  
~~2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether~~  
~~2-Chloronaphthalene~~  
~~2-Chlorophenol~~  
~~2-Hexanone~~  
~~2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)~~  
~~3,3-Dichlorobenzidine~~  
~~4,4-DDD~~  
~~4,4-DDE~~  
~~4,4-DDT~~  
~~4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol~~  
~~4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether~~  
~~4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether~~  
~~4-Methyl-2-Pentanone~~  
~~4-Nitrophenol~~  
Acenaphthene (1,2-dihydroacenaphthylene; CAS No. 83-32-9)  
Acetone (dimethyl ketone, propan-2-one; CAS No. 67-64-1)  
Alachlor (2-chloro-N-(2,6-diethylphenyl)-N-(methoxymethyl)acetamide; CAS No. 15972-60-8)  
Aldicarb (2-methyl-2-(methylthio)propanal O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime; CAS No. 116-06-3)  
Aldrin (CAS No. 309-00-2)  
 $\alpha$ -BHC ((1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ )-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane,  $\alpha$ -hexachlorocyclohexane; CAS No. 319-84-6)  
~~Alpha-BHC~~  
 $\beta$ -BHC ((1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,4 $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ )-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane,  $\beta$ -hexachlorocyclohexane; CAS No. 319-85-7)  
 $\delta$ -BHC ((1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,4 $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ )-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane,  $\delta$ -hexachlorocyclohexane; CAS No. 319-86-8)  
Aluminum (CAS No. 7429-90-5)  
Ammonia nitrogen as N (CAS No. 7664-41-7)

Anthracene (CAS No. 120-12-7)  
Antimony (CAS No. 7440-36-0)  
Arsenic (total) (CAS No. 7440-38-2)  
Atrazine (6-chloro-N-ethyl-N-(propan-2-yl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine; CAS No. 1912-24-9)  
Bacteria (fecal coliform)  
Barium (total) (CAS No. 7440-39-3)  
Benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2)  
Benzo(a)anthracene (tetraphene; CAS No. 56-55-3)  
Benzo (a) Anthracene  
Benzo (a) Pyrene  
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (benz(e)acephenanthrylene; CAS No. 205-99-2)  
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene  
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (CAS No. 207-08-9)  
Benzo(ghi)perylene (CAS No. 191-24-2)  
Benzo (ghi) Perylene  
Benzo(a)pyrene (benzo(pqr)tetraphene; CAS No. 50-32-8)  
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene  
Beryllium (total) (CAS No. 7440-41-7)  
Beta—BHC  
Bicarbonate (CAS No. 71-52-3)  
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>)  
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether (1-chloro-2-(1-chloropropan-2-yloxy)propane, 2,2'-oxybis(1-chloropropane); CAS No. 108-60-1)  
Bis (2-Chloro-1-Methylethyl) Ether  
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (1-chloro-2-(2-chloroethoxymethoxy)ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloroethane); CAS No. 111-91-1)  
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane  
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether (1-chloro-2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethane; CAS No. 111-44-4)  
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether  
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) ether (3-(2-ethylhexoxymethyl)heptane; CAS No. 10143-60-9)  
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Ether  
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (bis(2-ethylhexyl) benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate; CAS No. 117-81-7)  
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate  
Bis(chloromethyl) ether (chloro(chloromethoxy)methane, 1,1'-oxybis(1-chloromethane); CAS No. 542-88-1)  
Bis(Chloromethyl) Ether  
Boron (CAS No. 7440-42-8)  
Bottom of well elevation  
Bromobenzene (CAS No. 108-86-1)  
Bromochloromethane (CAS No. 74-97-5)  
Bromodichloromethane (CAS No. 75-27-0)  
Bromoform (tribromomethane; CAS No. 75-25-2)

Bromomethane (CAS No. 74-83-9)  
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (1-bromo-4-phenoxybenzene; CAS No. 101-55-3)  
Butanol (including four structural isomers, one of which has two stereoisomers: n-butanol (butan-1-ol; CAS No. 71-36-3), sec-butanol (butan-2-ol; CAS No. 78-92-2 (for both stereoisomers)), isobutanol (2-methylpropan-1-ol; CAS No. 78-83-1), and tert-butanol (2-methylpropan-2-ol; CAS No. 75-65-0)  
n-Butylbenzene (butyl benzene, 1-butylbenzene; CAS No. 104-51-8)  
sec-Butylbenzene (butan-2-ylbenzene, (1-methylpropyl)benzene; CAS No. 135-98-8)  
tert-Butylbenzene (1,1-dimethylethylbenzene; CAS No. 98-06-6)  
Butyl benzyl phthalate (benzyl butyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid; CAS No. 85-68-7)  
Benzy Phthalate  
Cadmium (total) (CAS No. 7440-43-9)  
Calcium (CAS No. 7440-70-2) mg/l  
Carbofuran ((2,2-dimethyl-3H-1-benzofuran-7-yl) N-methylcarbamate, 2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-7-yl N-methylcarbamate; CAS No. 1563-66-2)  
Carbon disulfide (methanedithione; CAS No. 75-15-0) Disulfide  
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane; CAS No. 56-23-5) Tetrachloride  
Chemical oxygen demand-Oxygen Demand (COD)  
Chlordane (including two stereoisomers; 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindane; CAS No. 57-74-9)  
Chloride (CAS No. 16887-00-6) mg/l  
Chlorobenzene (CAS No. 108-90-7)  
Chloroethane (CAS No. 75-00-3)  
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether ((2-chloroethoxy)ethene; CAS No. 110-75-8)  
Chloroform (trichloromethane; CAS No. 67-66-3)  
Chloromethane (CAS No. 74-87-3)  
2-Chloronaphthalene (CAS No. 91-58-7)  
2-Chlorophenol (o-chlorophenol; CAS No. 95-57-8)  
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (1-chloro-4-phenoxybenzene, p-chlorophenyl phenyl ether; CAS No. 7005-72-3)  
o-Chlorotoluene (1-chloro-2-methylbenzene; CAS No. 95-49-8)  
p-Chlorotoluene (1-chloro-4-methylbenzene; CAS No. 106-43-4)  
Chromium (hexavalent) (CAS No. 18540-29-9)  
Chromium (total) (CAS No. 7447-47-3)  
Chrysene (1,2-benzophenanthrene, benzo(a)phenanthrene; CAS No. 218-01-9)  
Cis 1,2-Dichloroethylene  
Cobalt (total) (CAS No. 7440-48-4)  
Copper (total) (CAS No. 7440-50-8)  
p-Cresol (4-methylphenol; CAS No. 106-44-5)  
Cyanide (CAS No. 57-12-5)  
4,4-DDD (1-chloro-4-(2,2-dichloro-1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl)benzene, p,p'-DDD, dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane; CAS No. 72-54-8)  
4,4-DDE (1-chloro-4-(2,2-dichloro-1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethenyl)benzene, p,p'-DDE, dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene; CAS No. 72-55-9)



4,4-DDT (1-chloro-4-(2,2,2-trichloro-1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl)benzene, p,p'-DDD; CAS No. 50-29-3)

DDT

Delta—BHC

Di-N-Butyl Phthalate

Di-N-Octyl Phthalate

Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (dibenz(a,h)anthracene; CAS No. 53-70-3)

Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (CAS No. 96-12-8)

Dibromochloromethane (CAS No. 124-48-1)

Dibromomethane (methylenedibromide; CAS No. 74-95-3)

Di-n-butyl phthalate (dibutyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate; CAS No. 84-74-2)

m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-dichlorobenzene; CAS No. 541-73-1)

o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-dichlorobenzene; CAS No. 95-50-1)

p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-dichlorobenzene; CAS No. 106-46-7)

3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (3,3'-dichloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine; CAS No. 91-94-1)

1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (including two stereoisomers; CAS No. 764-41-0)

Dichlorodifluormethane (CAS No. 75-71-8)

1,1-Dichloroethane (CAS No. 75-34-3)

1,2-Dichloroethane (CAS No. 107-06-2)

1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-dichloroethene; CAS No. 75-35-4)

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene ((Z)-1,2-dichloroethene; CAS No. 156-59-2)

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene ((E)-1,2-dichloroethene; CAS No. 156-60-5)

2,4-Dichlorophenol (CAS No. 120-83-2)

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D; CAS No. 94-75-7)

1,2-Dichloropropane (propylene dichloride; CAS No. 78-87-5)

1,3-Dichloropropane (CAS No. 142-28-9)

2,2-Dichloropropane (dichlorodimethylmethane; CAS No. 594-20-7)

1,1-Dichloropropene (1,1-dichloroprop-1-ene; CAS No. 563-58-6)

1,3-Dichloropropene (1,3-dichloroprop-1-ene; including two stereoisomers; CAS No. 542-75-6)

trans-1,3-Dichloropropene ((E)-1,3-dichloroprop-1-ene; CAS No. 10061-02-6)

Dieldrin (1aR,2R,2aS,3S,6R,6aR,7S,7aS)-3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-2,7:3,6-dimethanonaphtho(2,3-b)oxirene; CAS No. 60-57-1)

Diethyl phthalate (diethyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate; CAS No. 84-66-2) Phthalate

2,4-Dimethylphenol (2,4-xyleneol; CAS No. 105-67-9)

Dimethyl phthalate (dimethyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate; CAS No. 131-11-3) Phthalate

4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; CAS No. 534-52-1)

2,4-Dinitrophenol (CAS No. 51-28-5)

2,4-Dinitrotoluene (1-methyl-2,4-dinitrobenzene; CAS No. 121-14-2)

2,6-Dinitrotoluene (1-methyl-2,6-dinitrobenzene; CAS No. 573-56-8)

Di-n-octyl phthalate (dioctyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid; CAS No. 117-84-0)

Elevation leachate surface

Endosulfan I ((3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$  $\beta$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,9 $\alpha$ ,9 $\alpha$  $\beta$ )-6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3-oxide,  $\alpha$ -endosulfan; CAS No. 959-98-8)  
Endosulfan II ((3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$  $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ ,9 $\beta$ ,9 $\alpha$ )-6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3-oxide,  $\beta$ -endosulfan; CAS No. 19670-15-6)  
Endosulfan sulfate (6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3,3-dioxide; CAS No. 1031-07-8)-Sulfate  
Endrin ((1R,2S,2aS,3S,6R,7R,7aS)-3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-2,7:3,6-dimethanobaphtho(2,3-b)oxirene; CAS No. 72-20-8)  
Endrin aldehyde ((1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2a $\beta$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\beta$ ,6a $\beta$ ,6b $\beta$ ,7R\*)-2,2a,3,3,4,7-hexachlorodecahydro-1,2,4-methenocyclopenta(cd)pentalene-5-carboxaldehyde; CAS No. 7421-93-4)  
Aldehyde  
Ethyl acetate (ethyl ethanoate; CAS No. 141-78-6)-Acetate  
Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4)  
Ethylene dibromide-Dibromide (EDB) (1,2-dibromoethane; CAS No. 106-93-4)  
Fluoranthene (benzo(jk)fluorene; 1,2-(1,8-naphthalenediyl)benzene; CAS No. 206-44-0)  
Fluorene (9H-fluorene; CAS No. 86-73-7)  
Fluoride (CAS No. 16984-48-8)  
Heptachlor Epoxide  
Heptachlor (1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene; CAS No. 76-44-8)  
Heptachlor epoxide (1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-2,3-epoxy-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindan; CAS No. 1024-57-3)  
Hexachlorobenzene (CAS No. 118-74-1)  
Hexachlorobutadiene (1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachlorobuta-1,3-diene; CAS No. 87-68-3)  
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachlorocyclopenta-1,3-diene; CAS No. 77-47-4)  
Hexachloroethane (CAS No. 67-72-1)  
2-Hexanone (hexan-2-one, n-butyl methyl ketone; CAS No. 591-78-6)  
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (2,3-(o-phenylene)pyrene; CAS No. 193-39-5)  
Ideno (1,2,3-ed) Pyrene  
Iodomethane (CAS No. 74-88-4)  
Iron (total) (CAS No. 7439-89-6)  
Isopropylbenzene (cumene; (propan-2-yl)benzene; CAS No. 98-82-8)  
p-Isopropyltoluene (1-methyl-4-(propan-2-yl)benzene, p-cymene; CAS No. 99-87-6)  
Lead (total) (CAS No. 7439-92-1)  
Leachate level from measuring point  
Lindane ((1r,2R,3S,4r,5R,6S)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane,  $\gamma$ -hexachlorocyclohexane; CAS No. 58-89-9)  
Magnesium (total) (CAS No. 7439-95-4)  
Manganese (total) (CAS No. 7439-96-5)  
Mercury (total) (CAS No. 7439-97-6)  
Methoxychlor (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)ethane; CAS No. 72-43-5)  
Methyl chloride (chloromethane; CAS No. 74-87-3)-Chloride  
Methyl ethyl ketone (butan-2-one; CAS No. 78-93-3)-Ethyl Ketone

Methylene bromide (dibromomethane; CAS No. 74-95-3)~~Bromide~~  
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane; CAS No. 75-09-2)~~Chloride~~  
4-Methylpentan-2-one (methyl isobutyl ketone; CAS No. 108-10-1)  
Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3)  
Nickel (total) (CAS No. 7440-02-0)  
Nitrate as nitrogen (CAS No. 14797-55-8)~~Nitrogen~~  
Nitrobenzene (CAS No. 98-95-3)~~Nitrobenzine~~  
o-Nitrophenol (2-nitrophenol; CAS No. 88-75-5)  
p-Nitrophenol (4-nitrophenol; CAS No. 100-02-7)  
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (N,N-dimethylnitrous amide; CAS No. 62-75-9)  
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (the IUPAC name N,N-diphenylnitrous amide; CAS No. 86-30-6)  
N-Nitrosodipropylamine (dipropylnitrous amide, N-nitroso-N-propyl-1-propanamine; CAS No. 621-64-7)  
Oil—hexane soluble (or equivalent)~~Oil. Hexane Soluble (or Equivalent)~~  
Parathion (O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate; CAS No. 56-38-2)  
Pentachlorophenol (CAS No. 87-86-6)  
pH  
Phenanthrene (CAS No. 85-01-8)  
Phenol (benzenol; CAS No. 108-95-2)~~Phenols~~  
Phosphorousv (CAS No. 7723-14-0)  
Polychlorinated biphenyls (including several compounds with varied chlorination and their isomers; CAS No. 1336-36-3)~~Biphenyls~~  
Potassium (CAS No. 7440-09-7)  
1-Propanol (n-propyl alcohol; CAS No. 71-23-8)  
2-Propanol (isopropyl alcohol; CAS No. 67-63-0)  
n-Propylbenzene (propylbenzene, isocumene; CAS No. 103-65-1)  
Pyrene (benzo(def)phenanthrene; CAS No. 129-00-0)  
Selenium (CAS No. 7782-49-2)  
Silver (total) (CAS No. 7440-22-4)  
Specific conductance~~Conductance~~  
Sodium (CAS No. 7440-23-5)  
Styrene (ethenylbenzene; CAS No. 100-42-5)  
Sulfate (CAS No. 14808-79-8)  
Temperature of leachate sample~~Leachate Sample~~ (°F)  
Tert-Butylbenzene  
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo(be)(1,4)dioxine; CAS No. 1746-01-6)  
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-Dioxins  
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (R-130a; CAS No. 630-20-6)  
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (R-130; CAS No. 79-34-5)  
Tetrachloroethylene (tetrachloroethene; perchloroethylene; CAS No. 127-18-4)  
Tetrahydrofuran (oxolane; 1,4-epoxybutane; CAS No. 109-99-9)  
Thallium (CAS No. 7440-28-0)

Tin (CAS No. 7440-31-5)  
Toluene (methylbenzene; CAS No. 108-88-3-23-8)  
~~Total Organic Carbon (TOC)~~  
~~Total dissolved solids-Dissolved Solids (TDS)-mg/l~~  
Total organic carbon (TOC)  
~~Total suspended solids-Suspended Solids (TSS)-mg/l~~  
Toxaphene (including several compounds with varied chlorination and their isomers; chlorinated camphene; CAS No. 8001-35-2)  
2,4,5-TP ((2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid, Silvex, fenoprop; CAS No. 93-72-1))  
~~Trans 1,2-Dichloroethylene~~  
~~Trans 1,3-Dichloropropene~~  
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene (CAS No. 87-61-6)  
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (CAS No. 120-82-1)  
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform; CAS No. 71-55-6)  
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (vinyl trichloride; CAS No. 79-00-5)  
Trichloroethylene (trichloroethene; CAS No. 79-01-6)  
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11; CAS No. 75-69-4)  
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (CAS No. 88-06-2)  
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (CAS No. 96-18-4)  
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (hemellitene; CAS No. 526-73-8)  
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (mesitylene; CAS No. 108-67-8)  
~~Vinyl acetate (ethenyl acetate; CAS No. 108-05-4)-Acetate~~  
~~Vinyl chloride (chloroethene; CAS No. 75-01-4)-Chloride~~  
m-Xylene (1,3-dimethylbenzene; CAS No. 108-38-3)  
o-Xylene (1,2-dimethylbenzene; CAS No. 95-47-6)  
p-Xylene (1,4-dimethylbenzene; CAS No. 106-428-3)  
Xylenes (dimethylbenzene, xylol; mixed structural isomers; CAS No. 1330-20-7)-Xylene  
Zinc (total) (CAS No. 7440-66-6)  
~~m-Dichlorobenzene~~  
~~m-Xylene~~  
~~n-Butylbenzene~~  
~~n-Nitrosodimethylamine~~  
~~n-Nitrosodiphenylamine~~  
~~n-Nitrosodipropylamine~~  
~~n-Propylbenzene~~  
~~o-Chlorotoluene~~  
~~o-Dichlorobenzene~~  
~~o-Nitrophenol~~  
~~o-Xylene~~  
~~p-Chlorotoluene~~  
~~p-Cresol~~  
~~p-Dichlorobenzene~~  
~~p-Isopropyltoluene~~  
~~p-Nitrophenol~~

~~p-Xylene~~  
~~sec-Butylbenzene~~

Note: All parameters must be determined from unfiltered samples.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 21330, effective November 19, 2018)